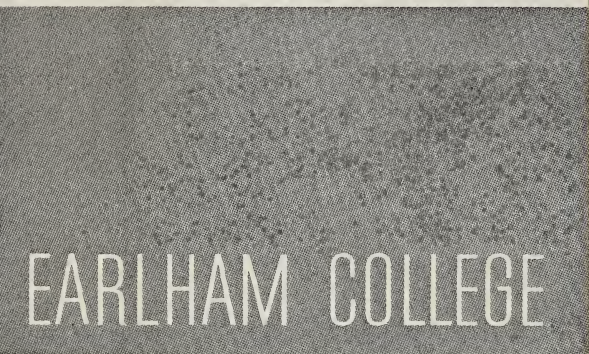




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W. E. Dickinson



W B Zoor M D

HISTORY
OF
HENRY COUNTY,
INDIANA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS,
EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL
HISTORY, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND
BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

ALSO A CONDENSED

HISTORY OF INDIANA,

EMBODYING ACCOUNTS OF PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, WINNE-
BAGO AND BLACK HAWK WARS, AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS
CIVIL AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

In offering the History of Henry County to our patrons the publishers are confident that it will meet with a hearty reception. No trouble nor expense has been spared to make it a complete and reliable history, and any errors or inaccuracies it may contain are due to the inability of the compilers to obtain the necessary information. We do not claim perfection for our book, for mistakes are common to the human family, and, although we have tried to be very vigilant, we do not doubt but the merciless critic may find something to fill his hungry soul with delight. Thanks are due to the members of the press for their kind loan of newspaper files, to public societies and churches for data furnished, and to the citizens for their ready co-operation and the interest taken in our work. It has been our aim to give at least the name, if not more extended notice, of every "old pioneer," and if any are omitted it is owing to the slight importance placed on the preservation of records in the early days of the county's history.

In the spelling of proper names we have found in this, as in other counties, that members of a family disagree, and where such is the case, who shall decide? In the personal sketches we have of course followed the subject's "copy," but in the general history have tried to give the preference to the majority. Also, members of the same family oftentimes differ in regard to dates of settlement of the family in the county, births and deaths of the members of the family, and it will readily be seen that the historian and publishers are unable to determine which is correct, this or that.

The desire to meet a long-felt want on the part of many

PREFACE.

citizens for a State history induced us to add that feature to our prospectus, and accordingly we have met our obligation and have covered the ground in a condensed form, from the earliest settlement of the Territory of Indiana by the white man to the present day.

Our book is not a book to be read to-day and then laid on the shelf, but one that will grow in interest and importance as the years go by, each succeeding year making it more valuable; and as other sources of information diminish it will stand a monument to tell to coming generations the noble part their forefathers took in the settlement of the grand old State of Indiana and the populous and wealthy county of Henry.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, *November*, 1884.

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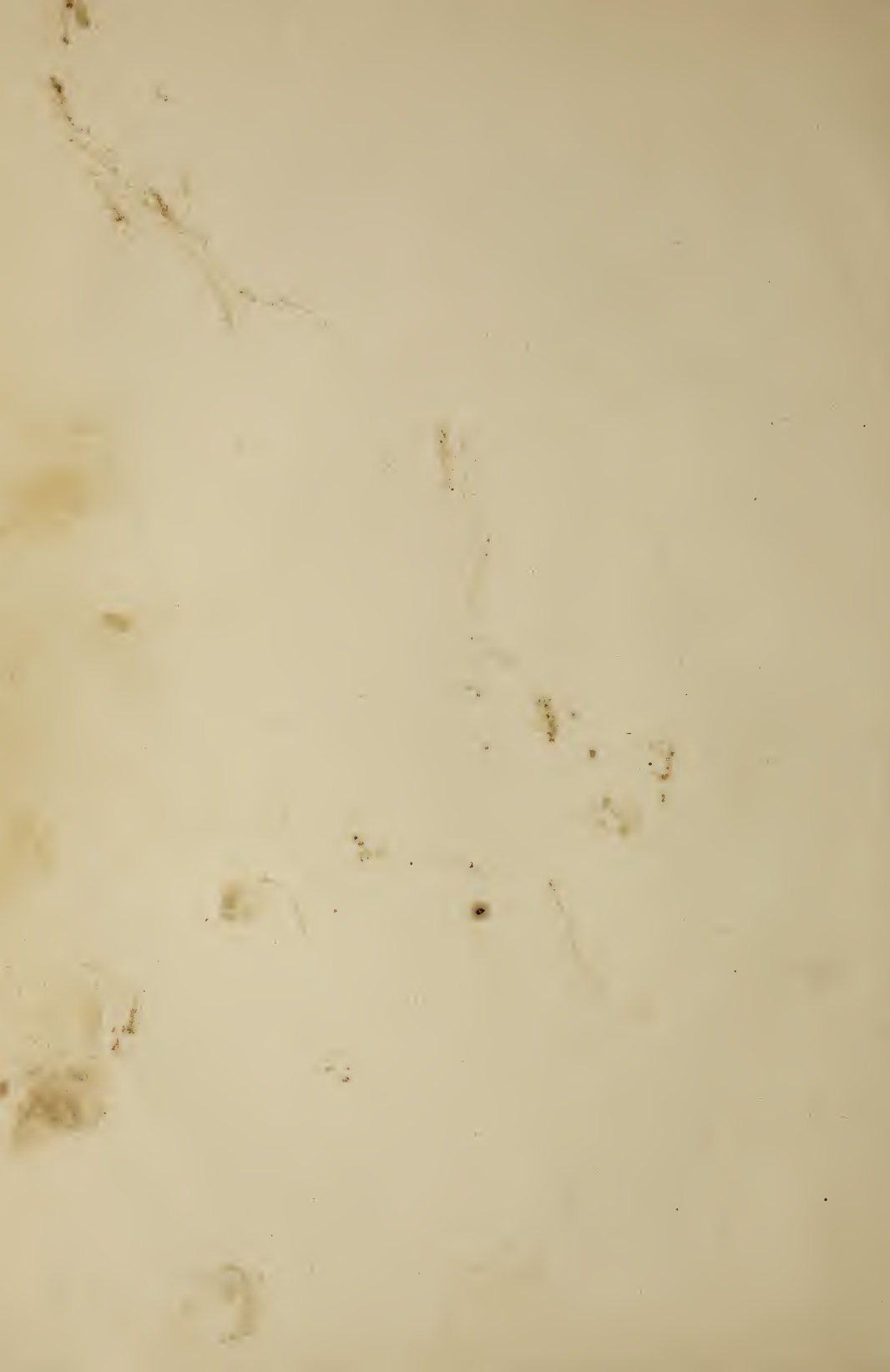
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HISTORY OF INDIANA:

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

Scientists have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. Like the vexed question of the Pillar Towers of Ireland, it has caused much speculation, and elicited the opinions of so many learned antiquarians, ethnologists and travelers, that it will not be found beyond the range of possibility to make deductions that may suffice to solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America. To achieve this it will not be necessary to go beyond the period over which Scripture history extends, or to indulge in those airy flights of imagination so sadly identified with occasional writers of even the Christian school, and all the accepted literary exponents of modern paganism.

That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation, instituted under the auspices of modern civilization, confirms the fact and leaves no channel open through which the skeptic can escape the thorough refutation of his opinions. China, with its numerous living testimonials of antiquity, with its ancient, though limited literature and its Babelish superstitions, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; but although its continuity may be denied with every just reason, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656 *anno mundi*, since many traces of its early settlement survived the Deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. This very survival of a record, such as that of which the Chinese boast, is not at variance with the designs of a God who made and ruled the universe; but that an antediluvian people inhabited this continent,

will not be claimed; because it is not probable, though it may be possible, that a settlement in a land which may be considered a portion of the Asiatic continent, was effected by the immediate followers of the first progenitors of the human race. Therefore, on entering the study of the ancient people who raised these tumulus monuments over large tracts of the country, it will be just sufficient to wander back to that time when the flood-gates of heaven were swung open to hurl destruction on a wicked world; and in doing so the inquiry must be based on legendary, or rather upon many circumstantial evidences; for, so far as written narrative extends, there is nothing to show that a movement of people too far east resulted in a Western settlement.

THE FIRST IMMIGRATION.

The first and most probable sources in which the origin of the Builders must be sought, are those countries lying along the eastern coast of Asia, which doubtless at that time stretched far beyond its present limits, and presented a continuous shore from Lopatka to Point Cambodia, holding a population comparatively civilized, and all professing some elementary form of the Boodhism of later days. Those peoples, like the Chinese of the present, were bound to live at home, and probably observed that law until after the confusion of languages and the dispersion of the builders of Babel in 1757, A. M.; but subsequently, within the following century, the old Mongolians, like the new, crossed the great ocean in the very paths taken by the present representatives of the race, arrived on the same shores, which now extend a very questionable hospitality to them, and entered at once upon the colonization of the country south and east, while the Caucasian race engaged in a similar movement of exploration and colonization over what may be justly termed the western extension of Asia, and both peoples growing stalwart under the change, attained a moral and physical eminence to which they never could lay claim under the tropical sun which shed its beams upon the cradle of the human race.

That mysterious people who, like the Brahmins of to-day, worshipped some transitory deity, and in after years, evidently embraced the idealization of Boodhism, as preached in Mongolia early in the 35th century of the world, together with acquiring the learning of the Confucian and Pythagorean schools of the same period, spread all over the land, and in their numerous settlements erected these raths, or mounds, and sacrificial altars whereon they received their

periodical visiting gods, surrendered their bodies to natural absorption or annihilation, and watched for the return of some transmigrated soul, the while adoring the universe, which with all beings they believed would be eternally existent. They possessed religious orders corresponding in external show at least with the Essenes or Therapeutæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Therapeutæ or monks of the present. Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition. The free copper found within the tumuli; the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that those prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi valley, while yet the mammoth, the mastodon, and a hundred other animals, now only known by their gigantic fossil remains, guarded the eastern shore of the continent as it were against supposed invasions of the Tower Builders who went west from Babel; while yet the beautiful isles of the Antilles formed an integral portion of this continent, long years before the European Northman dreamed of setting forth to the discovery of Greenland and the northern isles, and certainly at a time when all that portion of America north of latitude 45° was an ice-incumbered waste.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small, but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of prehistoric animals have been unearthed from end to end of the land, and in districts, too, long pronounced by geologists of some repute to be without even a vestige of vertebrate fossils. Among the collected souvenirs of an age about which so very little is known, are twenty-five vertebræ averaging thirteen inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together measure nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long by twenty-eight, by twelve inches in diameter, and the shaft fourteen by eight inches thick, the entire lot weighing 600 lbs. These fossils are presumed to belong to the cretaceous period, when the Dinosaur roamed over the country from East to West, desolating the villages of the people. This animal is said to have been sixty feet long, and when feeding in cypress and palm forests, to extend himself eighty-five feet, so that he may

devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraven by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be treated only on a purely circumstantial basis.

THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and unlike the former expedition or expeditions, to have traversed north-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, and then east to the narrow channel now known as Behring's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the unchanging Yukon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their countrymen, soon acquiring the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who went North and were never heard of more. Circumstances conspire to render that particular colony the carriers of a new religious faith and of an alphabetic system of a representative character to the old colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in other respects; because the influx of immigrants of such culture as were the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily bear very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists united, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongnuos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of illimitable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail over which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. Thus from generation to generation the tide of immigration poured in until the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers became hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders and populous settlements centered with happy villages sprung up everywhere in manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over buried treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, nor rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples, and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of uninterrupted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Cholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. Yet,

notwithstanding all their varied accomplishments, and they were evidently many, their notions of religious duty led to a most demoniac zeal at once barbarously savage and ferociously cruel. Each visiting, god instead of bringing new life to the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols, exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness, until, as some learned and humane Montezumian said, the people never approached these idols without fear, and this fear was the great animating principle, the great religious motive power which sustained the terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a bloody sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the dead bodies. It has been ascertained that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210; while their own legions contributed voluntary victims to the terrible belief in large numbers. Nor did this horrible custom cease immediately after 1521, when Cortez entered the imperial city of the Montezumas; for, on being driven from it, all his troops who fell into the hands of the native soldiers were subjected to the most terrible and proionged suffering that could be experienced in this world, and when about to yield up that spirit which is indestructible, were offered in sacrifice, their hearts and heads consecrated, and the victors allowed to feast on the yet warm flesh.

A reference is made here to the period when the Montezumas ruled over Mexico, simply to gain a better idea of the hideous idolatry which took the place of the old Boodhism of the Mound Builders, and doubtless helped in a great measure to give victory to the new comers, even as the tenets of Mahometanism urged the ignorant followers of the prophet to the conquest of great nations. It was not the faith of the people who built the mounds and the pyramids and the temples, and who, 200 years before the Christian era, built the great wall of jealous China. No: rather was it that terrible faith born of the Tartar victory, which carried the great defenses of China at the point of the javelin and hatchet, who afterward marched to the very walls of Rome, under Alaric, and

spread over the islands of Polynesia to the Pacific slopes of South America.

THE TARTARS

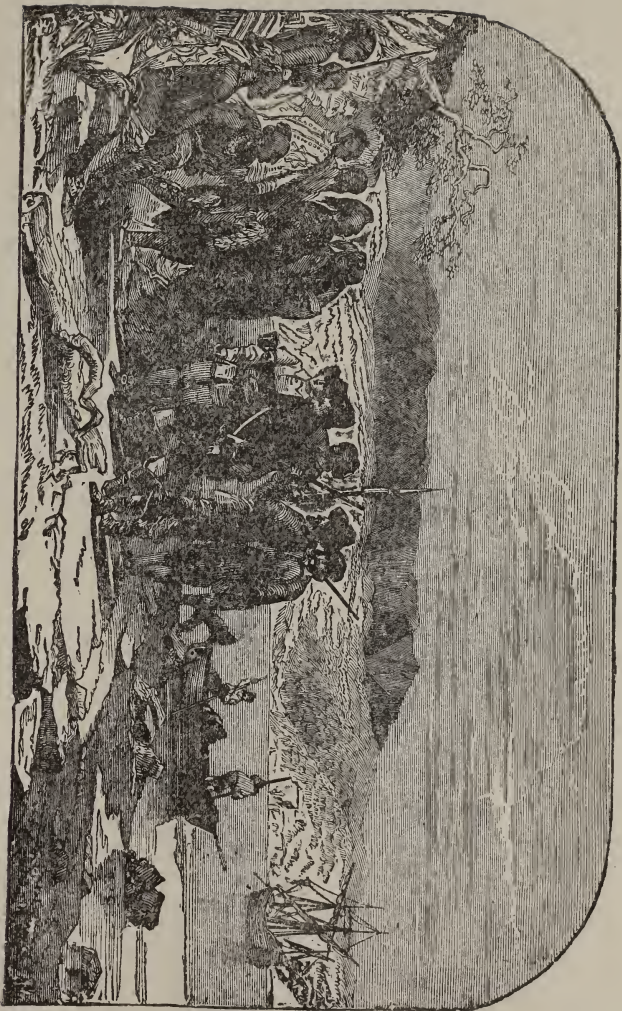
came there, and, like the pure Mongols of Mexico and the Mississippi valley, rose to a state of civilization bordering on that attained by them. Here for centuries the sons of the fierce Tartar race continued to dwell in comparative peace until the all-ruling ambition of empire took in the whole country from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and peopled the vast territory watered by the Amazon with a race that was destined to conquer all the peoples of the Orient, and only to fall before the march of the arch-civilizing Caucasian. In course of time those fierce Tartars pushed their settlements northward, and ultimately entered the territories of the Mound Builders, putting to death all who fell within their reach, and causing the survivors of the death-dealing invasion to seek a refuge from the hordes of this semi-barbarous people in the wilds and fastnesses of the North and Northwest. The beautiful country of the Mound Builders was now in the hands of savage invaders, the quiet, industrious people who raised the temples and pyramids were gone; and the wealth of intelligence and industry, accumulating for ages, passed into the possession of a rapacious horde, who could admire it only so far as it offered objects for plunder. Even in this the invaders were satisfied, and then having arrived at the height of their ambition, rested on their swords and entered upon the luxury and ease in the enjoyment of which they were found when the vanguard of European civilization appeared upon the scene. Meantime the southern countries which those adventurers abandoned after having completed their conquests in the North, were soon peopled by hundreds of people, always moving from island to island and ultimately halting amid the ruins of villages deserted by those who, as legends tell, had passed eastward but never returned; and it would scarcely be a matter for surprise if those emigrants were found to be the progenitors of that race found by the Spaniards in 1532, and identical with the Araucanians, Cuenches and Huiliches of to-day.

RELICS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is entertained now, he was literally correct, but

in some hasty effort neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous relics of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth, and so exposed his chapters to criticism. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of the universality of the Chinese Mongols and of their advance toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heirloom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts. The State Geologist's report, filed among the records of the State and furnished by Prof. Cox, says: "At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, and about three miles from Charleston, the county-seat of Clark county, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications which has ever come under my notice. Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Borden, and a number of citizens of Charleston, I visited the 'Stone Fort' for the purpose of making an examination of it. The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge which faces the Ohio river on the east and is bordered by Fourteen-Mile creek on the west side. This creek empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. Along the greater part of the Ohio river front there is an abrupt escarpment rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall

EARLY EXPLORERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.



is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason fashion but without mortar, loose stone, which had evidently been pried up from the carboniferous layers of rock. This made wall, at this point, is about 150 feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill and had an elevation of about 75 feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is 80 feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washing of the hill-sides by a ditch 20 feet wide and four feet deep. The position of the artificial walls, natural cliffs of bedded stone, as well as that of the ditch and mounds, are well illustrated. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time, and though the agency of man in his efforts to cultivate a portion of the ground. A trench was cut into one of these mounds in search of relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it had been put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprised all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mound is made resembles that seen on the hillside, and was probably in most part taken from the ditch. The margin next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge, and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mound. This stone shield was two and one-half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch there are channels formed between the mounds that probably served to carry off the surplus water through openings in the outer wall. On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near its narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the others, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio river, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. This is designated as 'Look-out Mound.' There is near it a slight break in the cliff of rock, which furnished a narrow passage way to the Ohio river. Though the locality afforded many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, one is compelled to admit that much skill was displayed and labor expended in making its defense as perfect as possible at

all points. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totums, charms and flint flakes have been found in great abundance in plowing the field at the foot of the old fort."

From the "Stone Fort" the Professor turns his steps to Posey county, at a point on the Wabash, ten miles above the mouth, called "Bone Bank," on account of the number of human bones continually washed out from the river bank. "It is," he states "situated in a bend on the left bank of the river; and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land along this portion of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The bank slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash river, which flowed around the Bone Bank and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed for many years, leaving a broad extent of newly made land on the right shore, and gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the Bone Bank. The stages of growth of land on the right bank of the river are well defined by the cottonwood trees, which increase in size as you go back from the river. Unless there is a change in the current of the river, all trace of the Bone Bank will be obliterated. Already within the memory of the white inhabitants, the bank has been removed to the width of several hundred yards. As the bank is cut by the current of the river it loses its support, and when the water sinks it tumbles over, carrying with it the bones of the Mound Builders and the cherished articles buried with them. No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots and a cup found at the Bone Bank. This kind of work has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the Bone Bank. It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and stone; for I am convinced that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic, or polished-stone, age. They lived in towns and built mounds for sepulture and worship and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and

stone. In some of these mounds specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archæology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline springs of Galatin I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh-water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuoland and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burned, as is customary with modern pottery."

The Professor deals very aptly with this industry of the aborigines, and concludes a very able disquisition on the Bone Bank in its relation to the prehistoric builders.



HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The great circular redoubt or earth-work found two miles west of the village of New Washington, and the "Stone Fort," on a ridge one mile west of the village of Deputy, offer a subject for the antiquarian as deeply interesting as any of the monuments of a decayed empire so far discovered.

From end to end of Indiana there are to be found many other relics of the obscure past. Some of them have been unearthed and now appear among the collected antiquities at Indianapolis. The highly finished sandstone pipe, the copper ax, stone axes, flint arrow-heads and magnetic plummets found a few years ago beneath the soil of Cut-Off Island near New Harmony, together with the pipes of rare workmanship and undoubted age, unearthed near Covington, all live as it were in testimony of their owner's and maker's excellence, and hold a share in the evidence of the partial annihilation of a race, with the complete disruption of its manners, customs and industries; and it is possible that when numbers of these relics are placed together, a key to the phonetic or rather hieroglyphic system of that remote period might be evolved.

It may be asked what these hieroglyphical characters really are. Well, they are varied in form, so much so that the pipes found in the mounds of Indians, each bearing a distinct representation of some animal, may be taken for one species, used to represent the abstract ideas of the Mound Builders. The second form consists of pure hieroglyphics or phonetic characters, in which the sound is represented instead of the object; and the third, or painted form of the first, conveys to the mind that which is desired to be represented. This form exists among the Cree Indians of the far Northwest, at present. They, when departing from their permanent villages for the distant hunting grounds, paint on the barked trees in the neighborhood the figure of a snake or eagle, or perhaps huskey dog; and this animal is supposed to guard the position until the warrior's return, or welcome any friendly tribes that may arrive there in the interim. In the case of the Mound Builders, it is unlikely that this latter extreme was resorted to, for the simple reason that the relics of their occupation are too high in the ways of art to tolerate such a barbarous science of language; but the sculptured pipes and javelins and spear-heads of the Mound Builders may be taken as a collection of graven images, each conveying a set of ideas easily understood, and perhaps sometimes or more generally used to designate the vocation, name or character of the owner. That the builders possessed an alphabet of a phonetic form, and purely hieroglyphic, can scarcely be questioned; but until one or more of the unearthed tablets, which bore all or even a portion of such characters, are raised from their centuried graves, the mystery which surrounds this people must remain, while we must dwell in a world of mere speculation.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a most liberal endowment in this relation; and when in other days the people will direct a minute inquiry, and penetrate to the very heart of the thousand cones which are scattered throughout the land, they may possibly extract the blood in the shape of metallic and porcelain works, with hieroglyphic tablets, while leaving the form of heart and body complete to entertain and delight unborn generations, who in their time will wonder much when they learn that an American people, living toward the close of the 59th century, could possibly indulge in such an anachronism as is implied in the term "New World."

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the threefold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the *Mongolidæ*. Other writers on race regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his "*Races of Mankind*," an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and traditions. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktchis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern an-

thropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical features than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the parent stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review, to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence, and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the station which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise; but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's

villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the Southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European, while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Towards the latter half of the 15th century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These natural causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future,

devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that, after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people. Many have looked at the Indian as the pessimist does at all things; they say that he was never formidable until the white man supplied him with the weapons of modern warfare; but there is no mention made of his eviction from his retired home, and the little plot of cultivated garden which formed the nucleus of a village that, if fostered instead of being destroyed, might possibly hold an Indian population of some importance in the economy of the nation. There is no intention whatever to maintain that the occupation of this country by the favored races is wrong even in principle; for where any obstacle to advancing civilization exists, it has to fall to the ground; but it may be said, with some truth, that the white man, instead of a policy of conciliation formed upon the power of kindness, indulged in beligerency as impolitic as it was unjust. A modern writer says, when speaking of the Indian's character: "He did not exhibit that steady valor and efficient discipline of the American soldier; and to-day on the plains Sheridan's troopers would not hesitate to attack the bravest band, though outnumbered three to one." This piece of information applies to the European and African, as well as to the Indian. The American soldier, and particularly the troopers referred to, would not fear or shrink from a very legion of demons, even with odds against them. This mode of warfare seems strangely peculiar when compared with the military systems of civilized countries; yet, since the main object of armed men is to defend a country or a principle, and to destroy anything which may oppose itself to them, the mode of warfare pursued by the savage will be found admirably adapted to their requirements in this connection, and will doubtless compare favorably with the systems of the Afghans and Persians of the present, and the Caucasian people of the first historic period.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as

sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's

glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the south by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between 37° 47' and 41° 50' north latitude, and between 7° 45' and 11° 1' west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than 150 years passed away before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the principal rival governments of Europe, but not until about 1670-'2 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about 33° 40', but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received

in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guests at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession, however, of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all this Mississippi region, including what is now Indiana, the name "Louisiana." Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence their haste to preoccupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondaguas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

OUABACHE.

The Wabash was first named by the French, and spelled by them Ouabache. This river was known even before the Ohio, and was navigated as the Ouabache all the way to the Mississippi a long time before it was discovered that it was a tributary of the Ohio (Belle Riviere). In navigating the Mississippi they thought they passed the mouth of the Ouabache instead of the Ohio. In traveling from the Great Lakes to the south, the French always went by the way of the Ouabache or Illinois.

VINCENNES.

Francois Morgan de Vinsenne served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vaudriol, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vinsenne, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vinsenne, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vinsenne received his mortal wounds. The event is chronicled as follows, in the words of D'Artagette: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vinsenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave worthy of their faith and fatherland."

Thus closed the career of this gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful town of Vincennes, changed from Vinsenne to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, Nov. 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois itoient itabli un fort sur*

le fleuve Ouabache ; ils demanderent un missionnaire ; et le Pere Mermet leur fut envoye. Ce Pere crut devoir travailler a la conversion des Mascoutens qui avoient fait un village sur les bords dumeme fleuve. C'est une nation Indians qui entend la langue Illinoise." Translated: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That Father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this part of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I took," says he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans [medicine men], whose Manitou, or great spirit which he worshiped, was the buffalo. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo that he worshiped, but the Manitou, or spirit, of the buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so,' said I, 'men ought to have a Manitou who inhabits them.' 'Nothing more certain,' said he. 'Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must have a mastery over all other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only a temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the professions and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the Church annals, was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these early missionaries at Vincennes is thus described by the "oldest inhabitants:" Fronting on Water street and running back on Church street, it was a plain

building with a rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about 20 feet wide and 60 long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This spot is now occupied by a splendid cathedral.

Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. The Church there has educated and sent out many clergymen of her faith, some of whom have become bishops, or attained other high positions in ecclesiastical authority.

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the Church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiatenons, but the settlement there was broken up in early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by LaSalle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient intercommunication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year LaSalle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a

deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the riverside. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. LaSalle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. LaSalle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted.



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermilion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present sight of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and

Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "North-western Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

As a striking example of the inhuman treatment which the early Indians were capable of giving white people, we quote the following blood-curdling story from Mr. Cox' "Recollections of the Wabash Valley":

On the 11th of February, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively 19 and 16 years, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of any hostile Indians who might be lurking in the cane-brakes or ravines through which they must pass. Soon after their start a severe snow-storm set in which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them off, intending to reload them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses while Rue walked a few rods ahead and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville Hinton heard some one say Whoa to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon, he stopped and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said that he had not spoken; Rue also denied it,

but said that he had heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried Whoa, and he meant what he said,"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by 13 Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners, selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-canat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered

him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more, the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance, Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Holman and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes; but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake, led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost;

I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too; my old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate; I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returned to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit one of them lost a purse of \$90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added, "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking

will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game and return home in safety.”

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold; they arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks' journey.

On the return of Holman's party of Indians to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner's acquittal.

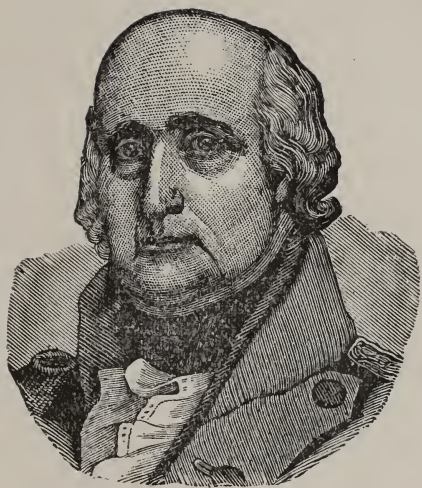
While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o'clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o'clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians, namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where Gen. Clark was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

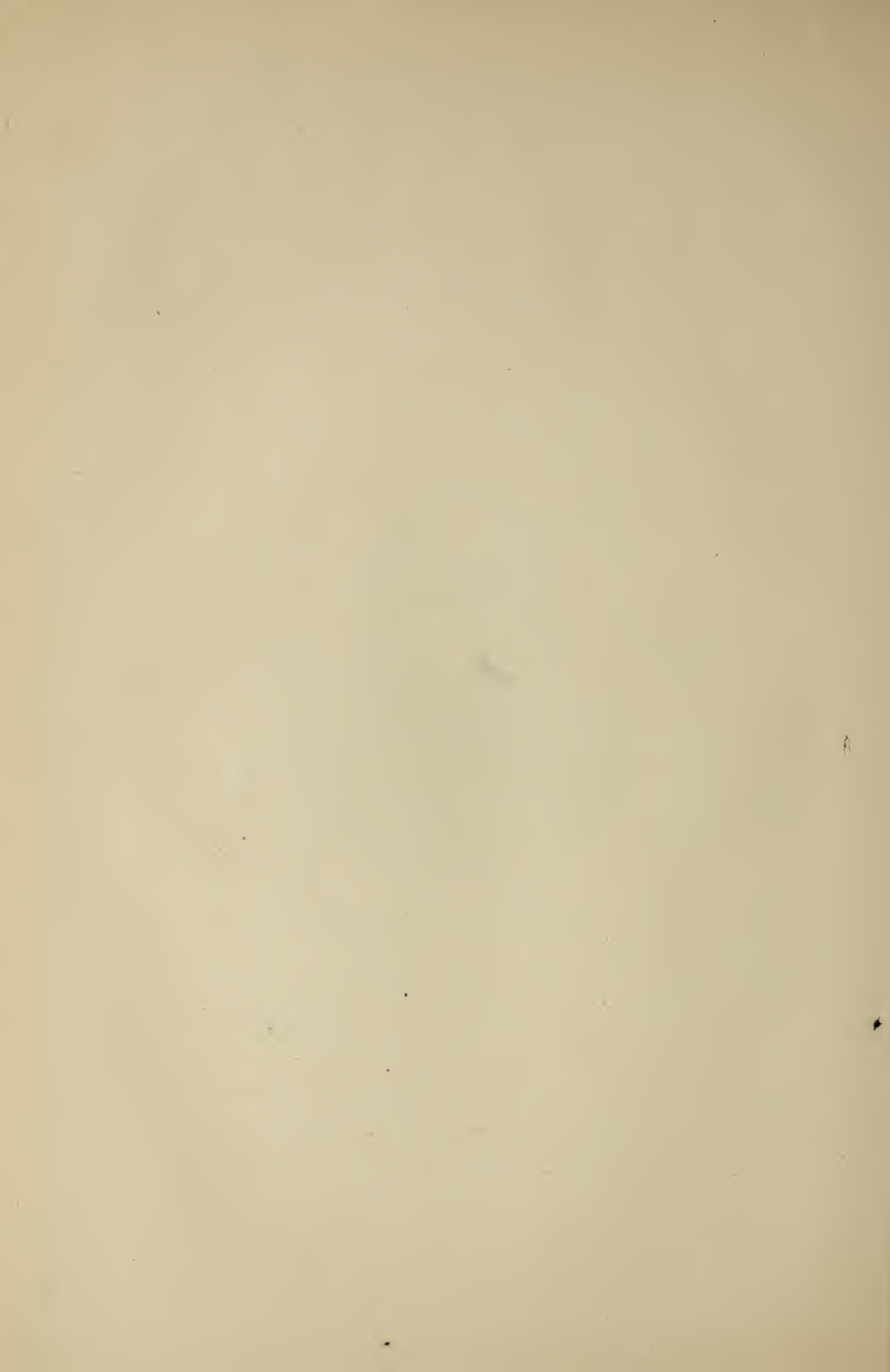
EXPEDITIONS OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the summer of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle county, Va., led a memorable expedition against the ancient French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. With respect to the magnitude of its design, the valor and perseverance with which it was carried on, and the memorable results which were produced by it, this expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land and who held it at a high price. Col. Clark wished to test the validity of their claim and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company and consult with reference to the interest of the country. He did not at first publish the exact aim of this movement, lest parties would be formed in advance and block the enterprise; also, if the object of the meeting were not announced beforehand, the curiosity of the people to know what was to be proposed would bring out a much greater attendance.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates were elected to treat with the government of Virginia, to see whether it would be best to become a county in that State and be protected by it, etc. Various delays on account of the remoteness of the white settlers from the older communities of Virginia and the hostility of Indians in every direction, prevented a consummation of this object until some time in 1778. The government of Virginia was friendly to Clark's enterprise to a certain extent, but claimed that they had not authority to do much more than to lend a little assistance for which payment should be made at some future time, as it was not certain whether Kentucky would become a part of Virginia or not. Gov. Henry and a few gentlemen were individually so hearty in favor of Clark's benevolent undertaking that they assisted him all they could. Accordingly Mr. Clark organized his expedition, keeping every particular secret lest powerful parties would form in the West against him. He took in stores at Pitts-



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



burg and Wheeling, proceeded down the Ohio to the "Falls," where he took possession of an island of a about seven acres, and divided it among a small number of families, for whose protection he constructed some light fortifications. At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Col. Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Indeed, some of his men, on hearing of his plan, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them also that of the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the Lake Region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded it was best to take Kaskaskia first. The fact that the people regarded him as a savage rebel, he regarded as really a good thing in his favor; for after the first victory he would show them so much unexpected lenity that they would rally to his standard. In this policy he was indeed successful. He arrested a few men and put them in irons. The priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Clark and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church to take leave of each other. Clark mildly replied that he had nothing against their religion, that they might continue to assemble in their church, but not venture out of town, etc. Thus, by what has since been termed the "Rarey" method of taming horses, Clark showed them he had power over them but designed them no harm, and they readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

After Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia it was difficult to induce the French settlers to accept the "Continental paper" introduced by him and his troops. Nor until Col. Vigo arrived there and guaranteed its redemption would they receive it. Peltries and piastres formed the only currency, and Vigo found great difficulty in explaining Clark's financial arrangements. "Their commandants never made money," was the reply to Vigo's explanation of the policy of the old Dominion. But notwithstanding the guarantees, the Continental paper fell very low in the market. Vigo had a trading establishment at Kaskaskia, where he sold coffee at one dollar a pound, and all the other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price. The unsophisticated Frenchmen were generally asked in what kind of money they would pay their little bills.

"Douleur," was the general reply; and as an authority on the subject says, "It took about twenty Continental dollars to purchase a silver dollar's worth of coffee; and as the French word "douleur" signifies grief or pain, perhaps no word either in the French or English languages expressed the idea more correctly than the *douleur* for a Continental dollar. At any rate it was truly *douleur* to the Colonel, for he never received a single dollar in exchange for the large amount taken from him in order to sustain Clark's credit.

Now, the post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, came next. The priest just mentioned, Mr. Gibault, was really friendly to "the American interest;" he had spiritual charge of the church at Vincennes, and he with several others were deputed to assemble the people there and authorize them to garrison their own fort like a free and independent people, etc. This plan had its desired effect, and the people took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Their style of language and conduct changed to a better hue, and they surprised the numerous Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag and informing them that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting the English; and they advised them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect to make the land very bloody, etc. The Indians concluded they would have to fall in line, and they offered no resistance. Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, was left in charge of this post, and Clark began to turn his attention to other points. But before leaving this section of the country he made treaties of peace with the Indians; this he did, however, by a different method from what had always before been followed. By indirect methods he caused them to come to him, instead of going to them. He was convinced that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what the whites expected, and imputed them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. He accordingly established treaties with the Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Upon this the General Assembly of the State of Virginia declared all the citizens settled west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" county; but before the provisions of the law could be carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of about

30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and 400 Indians, went down and re-took the post Vincennes in December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Capt. Helm was taken prisoner and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Col. Clark, hearing of the situation, determined to re-capture the place. He accordingly gathered together what force he could in this distant land, 170 men, and on the 5th of February, started from Kaskaskia and crossed the river of that name. The weather was very wet, and the low lands were pretty well covered with water. The march was difficult, and the Colonel had to work hard to keep his men in spirits. He suffered them to shoot game whenever they wished and eat it like Indian war-dancers, each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night. Clark waded through water as much as any of them, and thus stimulated the men by his example. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th, after suffering many and great hardships. Here a camp was formed, and without waiting to discuss plans for crossing the river, Clark ordered the men to construct a vessel, and pretended that crossing the stream would be only a piece of amusement, although inwardly he held a different opinion.

The second day afterward a reconnoitering party was sent across the river, who returned and made an encouraging report. A scaffolding was built on the opposite shore, upon which the baggage was placed as it was tediously ferried over, and the new camping ground was a nice half acre of dry land. There were many amusements, indeed, in getting across the river, which put all the men in high spirits. The succeeding two or three days they had to march through a great deal of water, having on the night of the 17th to encamp in the water, near the Big Wabash.

At daybreak on the 18th they heard the signal gun at Vincennes, and at once commenced their march. Reaching the Wabash about two o'clock, they constructed rafts to cross the river on a boat-stealing expedition, but labored all day and night to no purpose. On the 19th they began to make a canoe, in which a second attempt to steal boats was made, but this expedition returned, reporting that there were two "large fires" within a mile of them. Clark sent a canoe down the river to meet the vessel that was supposed to be on her way up with the supplies, with orders to hasten forward day and night. This was their last hope, as their provisions were entirely

gone, and starvation seemed to be hovering about them. The next day they commenced to make more canoes, when about noon the sentinel on the river brought a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort. From this party they learned that they were not as yet discovered. All the army crossed the river in two canoes the next day, and as Clark had determined to reach the town that night, he ordered his men to move forward. They plunged into the water sometimes to the neck, for over three miles.

Without food, benumbed with cold, up to their waists in water, covered with broken ice, the men at one time mutinied and refused to march. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." Elated and amused with the scene, the men promptly obeyed, holding their rifles above their heads, and in spite of all the obstacles they reached the high land in perfect safety. But for this and the ensuing days of this campaign we quote from Clark's account:

"This last day's march through the water was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearest land to us was a small league, a sugar camp on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water and found it as deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the sugar camp, which I knew would expend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report; every eye was fixed on me; I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute; I whispered to those near me to do as I did, immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my

face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed and fell in, one after another without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path; we examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did, and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp with no difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground,—at least ground not under water, and there we took up our lodging.

* * * * *

"The night had been colder than any we had had, and the ice in the morning was one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick in still water; the morning was the finest. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole; what I said to them I forget, but I concluded by informing them that passing the plain then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods would put an end to their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object; and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third man entered, I called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear of the 25 men, and put to death any man who refused to march. This met with a cry of approbation, and on we went. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward, with orders when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods, to cry out land. This stratagem had its desired effect; the men exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding by the stronger. The water, however, did not become shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and weakly hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were

taken off by the canoes; the strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a dry and delightful spot of ground of about ten acres. Fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through this part of the plain as a nigh way; it was discovered by our canoe-men as they were out after the other men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was nearly half a quarter of buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was an invaluable prize. Broth was immediately made and served out, especially to the weakly; nearly all of us got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, saying something cheering to their comrades. By the afternoon, this refreshment and fine weather had greatly invigorated the whole party.

"Crossing a narrow and deep lake in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called 'Warrior's Island.' We were now in full view of the fort and town; it was about two miles distant, with not a shrub intervening. Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all which had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear, and that a soldier had no right to think, passing from one extreme to the other,—which is common in such cases. And now stratagem was necessary: The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level; the sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men within a half a mile of us shooting ducks, and sent out some of our active young Frenchmen to take one of these men prisoners without alarming the rest, which they did. The information we got from this person was similar to that which we got from those taken on the river, except that of the British having that evening completed the wall of the fort, and that there were a great many Indians in town.

"Our situation was now critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat, and in full view of a town containing at this time more than 600 men, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not 50 men, would have been now a re-enforcement of immense magnitude to our little army, if I may so call it, but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoner was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. Our fate was

now to be determined, probably in a few hours; we knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success; I knew also that a number of the inhabitants wished us well. This was a favorable circumstance; and as there was but little probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin operations immediately, and therefore wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

[Signed]

G. R. CLARK.

“I had various ideas on the results of this letter. I knew it could do us no damage, but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, and encourage our friends and astonish our enemies. We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes we discovered by our glasses some stir in every street we could penetrate, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed,—neither gun nor drum. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy had already knew of us and were prepared. A little before sunset we displayed ourselves in full view of the town,—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction or success; there was no midway thought of. We had but little to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of the necessity of obedience, etc. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear formidable, we, in leaving the covert we were in, marched and counter-marched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. Our colors were displayed to the best advantage; and as the low plain we marched through was

not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it, of 7 or 8 higher than the common level, which was covered with water; and as these risings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water by it, which completely prevented our being numbered. We gained the heights back of the town. As there were as yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieut. Bayley was ordered with 14 men to march and fire on the fort; the main body moved in a different direction and took possession of the strongest part of the town."

Clark then sent a written order to Hamilton commanding him to surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer; Hamilton replied that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days for conference, on condition that each side cease all defensive work; Clark rejoined that he would "not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion," and added that if he, Hamilton, wished to talk with him he could meet him immediately at the church with Capt. Helm. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, Feb. 24, 1779. Hamilton agreed to the total surrender because, as he there claimed in writing, he was too far from aid from his own government, and because of the "unanimity" of his officers in the surrender, and his "confidence in a generous enemy."

"Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, of the merits of those engaged in it, of their bravery, their skill, of their prudence, of their success, a volume would not more than suffice for the details. Suffice it to say that in my opinion, and I have accurately and critically weighed and examined all the results produced by the contests in which we were engaged during the Revolutionary war, that for bravery, for hardships endured, for skill and consummate tact and prudence on the part of the commander, obedience, discipline and love of country on the part of his followers, for the immense benefits acquired, and signal advantages obtained by it for the whole union, it was second to no enterprise undertaken during that struggle. I might add, second to no undertaking in ancient or modern warfare. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to two men; Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Francis Vigo. And when we consider that by it the whole territory now

covered by the three great states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the union, and so admitted to be by the British commissioners at the preliminaries to the treaty of peace in 1783; (and but for this very conquest, the boundaries of our territories west would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi, and so acknowledged by both our commissioners and the British at that conference;) a territory embracing upward of 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results." [John Law.

The next day Clark sent a detachment of 60 men up the river Wabash to intercept some boats which were laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. This force was placed under command of Capt. Helm, Major Bosseron and Major Legras, and they proceeded up the river, in three armed boats, about 120 miles, when the British boats, about seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. These boats, which had on board about \$50,000 worth of goods and provisions, were manned by about 40 men, among whom was Philip Dejean, a magistrate of Detroit. The provisions were taken for the public, and distributed among the soldiery.

Having organized a military government at Vincennes and appointed Capt. Helm commandant of the town, Col. Clark returned in the vessel to Kaskaskia, where he was joined by reinforcements from Kentucky under Capt. George. Meanwhile, a party of traders who were going to the falls, were killed and plundered by the Delawares of White River; the news of this disaster having reached Clark, he sent a dispatch to Capt. Helm ordering him to make war on the Delawares and use every means in his power to destroy them; to show no mercy to the men, but to save the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were carried to Post Vincennes and put to death. The surviving Delawares at once pleaded for mercy and appeared anxious to make some atonement for their bad conduct. To these overtures Capt. Helm replied that Col. Clark, the "Big Knife," had ordered the war, and that he had no power to lay down the hatchet, but that he would suspend hostilities until a messenger could be sent to Kaskaskia. This was done, and the crafty Colonel, well understanding the Indian character, sent a

message to the Delawares, telling them that he would not accept their friendship or treat with them for peace; but that if they could get some of the neighboring tribes to become responsible for their future conduct, he would discontinue the war and spare their lives; otherwise they must all perish.

Accordingly a council was called of all the Indians in the neighborhood, and Clark's answer was read to the assembly. After due deliberation the Piankeshaws took on themselves to answer for the future good conduct of the Delawares, and the "Grand Door" in a long speech denounced their base conduct. This ended the war with the Delawares and secured the respect of the neighboring tribes.

Clark's attention was next turned to the British post at Detroit, but being unable to obtain sufficient troops he abandoned the enterprise.

CLARK'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clark captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as they were, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalplock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged; but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clark's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer general, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clark would have planned such a ruse or carried it out successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all.

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent for-

ward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and LaMothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations, in his own handwriting, were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated the "hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time, all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures.

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

GIBAULT.

The faithful, self-sacrificing and patriotic services of Father Pierre Gibault in behalf of the Americans require a special notice of him in this connection. He was the parish priest at Vincennes, as well as at Kaskaskia. He was, at an early period, a Jesuit missionary to the Illinois. Had it not been for the influence of this man, Clark could not have obtained the influence of the citizens at either place. He gave all his property, to the value of 1,500 Spanish milled dollars, to the support of Col. Clark's troops, and never received a single dollar in return. So far as the records inform us, he was given 1,500 Continental paper dollars, which proved in the end entirely valueless. He modestly petitioned from the Government a small allowance of land at Cahokia, but we find no account of his ever receiving it. He was dependent upon the public in his older days, and in 1790 Winthrop Sargent "conceded" to him a lot of about "14 toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vaudrey, and to two streets,"—a vague description of land.

VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and guardians at a very early age, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a soldier. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment of it subsequently to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo accompanied this detachment. But he left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he settled at St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected, both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he enjoyed, though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, honor, purity of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Kaskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the contumely, loss and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not falter. With an innate love of liberty, an attachment to Republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights, he overlooked all personal consequences, and as soon as he learned of Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to Clark and tendered him his means and influence, both of which were joyfully accepted.

Knowing Col. Vigo's influence with the ancient inhabitants of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to him that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarrass river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding Capt. Helm a prisoner of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gov. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dared not confine him, but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

rassed by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Col. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters at the falls of the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled, as the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This Court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1783, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harmer. These tracts varied in size from a house lot to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were invested

with the authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which in 1842 had been granted by the Piankeshaws to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable Court. A record was made to that effect, and in order to gloss over the steal, each member took pains to be absent from Court on the day that the order was made in his favor.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of 30 men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this place he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and his expedition against Detroit was ruined.

In this manner border war continued between Americans and their enemies, with varying victory, until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States. Up to this time the territory now included in Indiana belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia; but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted by Congress Dec. 20, that year, and early in 1784 the transfer was completed. In 1783 Virginia had platted the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The deed of cession provided that the territory should be laid out into States, containing a suitable extent of territory not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. The other conditions of the deed were as follows: That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kas-

kaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their titles and possessions confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts and of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such a place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland and Howell of Rhode Island, which committee reported an ordinance for its government, providing, among other things, that slavery should not exist in said territory after 1800, except as punishment of criminals; but this article of the ordinance was rejected. and an ordinance for the temporary

government of the county was adopted. In 1785 laws were passed by Congress for the disposition of lands in the territory and prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators. But human passion is ever strong enough to evade the law to some extent, and large associations, representing considerable means, were formed for the purpose of monopolizing the land business. Millions of acres were sold at one time by Congress to associations on the installment plan, and so far as the Indian titles could be extinguished, the work of settling and improving the lands was pushed rapidly forward.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. LeGrand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers."

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

LIQUOR AND GAMING LAWS.

The General Court in the summer of 1790, Acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed the following laws with reference to vending liquor among the Indians and others, and with reference to games of chance:

1. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in or coming into the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

2. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post in the territory; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing or accoutrements.

3. An act prohibiting every species of gaming for money or property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers. He had conducted the investigation and settlement of land claims to the entire satisfaction of the residents, had upheld the principles of free government in keeping with the animus of the American Revolution, and had established in good order the machinery of a good and wise government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of affairs.

MILITARY HISTORY 1790-1800.

EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, SCOTT AND WILKINSON.

Gov. St. Clair, on his arrival at Fort Washington from Kaskaskia, had a long conversation with Gen. Harmar, and concluded to send a powerful force to chastise the savages about the headwaters of the Wabash. He had been empowered by the President to call on Virginia for 1,000 troops and on Pennsylvania for 500, and he immediately availed himself of this resource, ordering 300 of the Virginia militia to muster at Fort Steuben and march with the garrison of that fort to Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck, who had orders to call for aid from the militia of Vincennes, march up the Wabash, and attack any of the Indian villages which he might think he could overcome. The remaining 1,200 of the militia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington, and to join the regular troops at that post under command of Gen. Harmar. At this time the United States troops in the West were estimated by Gen. Harmar at 400 effective men. These, with the militia, gave him a force of 1,450 men. With this army Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington Sept. 30, and arrived at the Maumee Oct. 17. They commenced the work of punishing the Indians, but were not very successful. The savages, it is true, received a severe scourging, but the militia behaved so badly as to be of little or no service. A detachment of 340 militia and 60 regulars, under the command of Col. Hardin, were sorely defeated on the Maumee Oct. 22. The next day the army took up the line of march for Fort Washington, which place they reached Nov. 4, having lost in the expedition 183 killed and 31 wounded; the Indians lost about as many. During the progress of this expedition Maj. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash from Vincennes, as far as the Vermillion river, and destroyed several deserted villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

Although the savages seem to have been severely punished by these expeditions, yet they refused to sue for peace, and continued their hostilities. Thereupon the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Virginia took alarm, and the delegates of Ohio, Monon-

gahela, Harrison, Randolph, Greenbrier, Kanawha and Montgomery counties sent a joint memorial to the Governor of Virginia, saying that the defenseless condition of the counties, forming a line of nearly 400 miles along the Ohio river, exposed to the hostile invasion of their Indian enemies, destitute of every kind of support, was truly alarming; for, notwithstanding all the regulations of the General Government in that country, they have reason to lament that they have been up to that time ineffectual for their protection; nor indeed could it be otherwise, for the garrisons kept by the Continental troops on the Ohio river, if of any use at all, must protect only the Kentucky settlements, as they immediately covered that country. They further stated in their memorial: "We beg leave to observe that we have reason to fear that the consequences of the defeat of our army by the Indians in the late expedition will be severely felt on our frontiers, as there is no doubt that the Indians will, in their turn, being flushed with victory, invade our settlements and exercise all their horrid murder upon the inhabitants thereof whenever the weather will permit them to travel. Then is it not better to support us where we are, be the expense what it may, than to oblige such a number of your brave citizens, who have so long supported, and still continue to support, a dangerous frontier (although thousands of their relatives in the flesh have in the prosecution thereof fallen a sacrifice to savage inventions) to quit the country, after all they have done and suffered, when you know that a frontier must be supported somewhere?"

This memorial caused the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the Governor of that State to make any defensive operations necessary for the temporary defense of the frontiers, until the general Government could adopt and carry out measures to suppress the hostile Indians. The Governor at once called upon the military commanding officers in the western counties of Virginia to raise by the first of March, 1791, several small companies of rangers for this purpose. At the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, with authority to raise 226 volunteers, to protect the most exposed portions of that district. A full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature being transmitted to Congress, that body constituted a local Board of War for the district of Kentucky, consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent a letter of instructions to Gen. Scott, recommending an expedition of mounted men not exceeding 750, against the Wea towns on the Wabash. With

this force Gen. Scott accordingly crossed the Ohio, May 23, 1791, and reached the Wabash in about ten days. Many of the Indians, having discovered his approach, fled, but he succeeded in destroying all the villages around Ouiatenon, together with several Kickapoo towns, killing 32 warriors and taking 58 prisoners. He released a few of the most infirm prisoners, giving them a "talk," which they carried to the towns farther up the Wabash, and which the wretched condition of his horses prevented him from reaching.

March 3, 1791, Congress provided for raising and equipping a regiment for the protection of the frontiers, and Gov. St. Clair was invested with the chief command of about 3,000 troops, to be raised and employed against the hostile Indians in the territory over which his jurisdiction extended. He was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there; also such posts elsewhere along the Ohio as would be in communication with Fort Washington. The post at Miami village was intended to keep the savages in that vicinity in check, and was ordered to be strong enough in its garrison to afford a detachment of 500 or 600 men in case of emergency, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians or capture convoys of the enemy's provisions. The Secretary of War also urged Gov. St. Clair to establish that post as the first and most important part of the campaign. In case of a previous treaty the Indians were to be conciliated upon this point if possible; and he presumed good arguments might be offered to induce their acquiescence. Said he: "Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and, after having arrived at the Miami village and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor by all possible means to strike them with great severity. * * * *

In order to avoid future wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its mouth, at Lake Erie, the boundary between the people of the United States and the Indians (excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares), on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties; but if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Gov. St.

Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen Wilkinson to conduct a second expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson mustered his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ke-na-pa-com-a-qua village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiate-non nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded succor to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

make raids among the Americans. This state of affairs in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to 1796, when under a second treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the country.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head-waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were secreted a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$32,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,600 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

While Wayne was preparing for an offensive campaign, every

possible means was employed to induce the hostile tribes of the Northwest to enter into a general treaty of peace with the American Government; speeches were sent among them, and agents to make treaties were also sent, but little was accomplished. Major Hamtramck, who still remained at Vincennes, succeeded in concluding a general peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians; but the tribes more immediately under the influence of the British refused to hear the sentiments of friendship that were sent among them, and tomahawked several of the messengers. Their courage had been aroused by St. Clair's defeat, as well as by the unsuccessful expeditions which had preceded it, and they now felt quite prepared to meet a superior force under Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the boundary line between their lands and the lands of the United States, and felt certain that they could maintain that boundary.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Auglaize, they erected Fort Defiance, and Aug. 15 the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the 20th, almost within reach of the British, the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at 2,000, against about 900 American troops actually engaged. This horde of savages, as soon as the action began, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded; loss of the enemy more than double this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and "principal stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and savages." On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and cornfields for about 50

miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed, as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

Sept. 14, 1794, the army under Gen. Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving Oct. 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed Nov. 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under the command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington and were mustered out of service. Gen. Wayne, with the Federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the States and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana Territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, as before stated, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrisons, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and a detachment of American troops, consisting of 65 men, under the command of Capt. Moses Porter, took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the Territory, now the State, of Indiana was Vincennes, which at this time comprised about 50 houses, all presenting a thrifty and tidy appearance. Each house was surrounded by a garden fenced with poles, and peach and apple-trees grew in most of the enclosures. Garden vegetables of all kinds were cultivated with success, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in abundance. During the last few years of the 18th century the condition of society at Vincennes improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. There were of course several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, Wm. Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer, (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Soon afterward Wm. Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Gov. Harrison, the administration of government. Gov. Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the Judges of the Territory, who proceeded

to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the Territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of Territorial legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of the law, and many French settlers still held slaves in a manner. In some instances, according to rules prescribed by Territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indentures to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contracts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slaveholding States. Gov. Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the Territory, elected by a popular vote, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterward some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the Territory for the purpose of selling them, and Gov. Harrison, by a proclamation April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the Territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of 33° was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory that a majority of 138 freeholders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Gov. Harrison, Sept. 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the Territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the Territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes Feb. 1 and

adopt measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. These delegates were elected, and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make the selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of this Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county, and George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July, 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

INDIANA IN 1810.

The events which we have just been describing really constitute the initiatory steps to the great military campaign of Gen. Harrison which ended in the "battle of Tippecanoe;" but before proceeding to an account of that brilliant affair, let us take a glance at the resources and strength of Indiana Territory at this time, 1810:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist mills; 14 saw mills; 3 horse mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder mills; 1,256 looms;

1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton hempen and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to straighten out the confused condition into which the land-title controversy had been carried by the various and conflicting administrations that had previously exercised jurisdiction in this regard. This work was attended with much labor on the part of the Commissioners and great dissatisfaction on the part of a few designing speculators, who thought no extreme of perjury too hazardous in their mad attempts to obtain lands fraudulently. In closing their report the Commissioners used the following expressive language: "We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased that divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us, both from legal murder and private assassination."

The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the government of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this section of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

From the first settlement of Vincennes for nearly half a century there occurred nothing of importance to relate, at least so far as the records inform us. The place was too isolated to grow very fast, and we suppose there was a succession of priests and commandants, who governed the little world around them with almost infinite power and authority, from whose decisions there was no appeal, if indeed any was ever desired. The character of society in such a place would of course grow gradually different from the parent society, assimilating more or less with that of neighboring tribes. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each under-

standing the other's peculiarities, which remained fixed long enough for both parties to study out and understand them. The government was a mixture of the military and the civil. There was little to incite to enterprise. Speculations in money and property, and their counterpart, beggary, were both unknown; the necessities of life were easily procured, and beyond these there were but few wants to be supplied; hospitality was exercised by all, as there were no taverns; there seemed to be no use for law, judges or prisons; each district had its commandant, and the proceedings of a trial were singular. The complaining party obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, accompanied by a command to render justice. If this had no effect he was notified to appear before the commandant on a particular day and answer; and if the last notice was neglected, a sergeant and file of men were sent to bring him,—no sheriff and no costs. The convicted party would be fined and kept in prison until he rendered justice according to the decree; when extremely refractory the cat-o'-nine-tails brought him to a sense of justice. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read, and still fewer write. Their disposition was nearly always to deal honestly, at least simply. Peltries were their standard of value. A brotherly love generally prevailed. But they were devoid of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.



GOV. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory Governor Harrison's attention was directed, by necessity as well as by instructions from Congress, to settling affairs with those Indians who still held claims to lands. He entered into several treaties, by which at the close of 1805 the United States Government had obtained about 46,000 square miles of territory, including all the lands lying on the borders of the Ohio river between the mouth of the Wabash river and the State of Ohio.

The levying of a tax, especially a poll tax, by the General Assembly, created considerable dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants. At a meeting held Sunday, August 16, 1807, a number of Frenchmen resolved to "withdraw their confidence and support forever from those men who advocated or in any manner promoted the second grade of government."

In 1807 the territorial statutes were revised and under the new code, treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable by the common law. Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement, etc.

In 1804 Congress established three land offices for the sale of lands in Indiana territory; one was located at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. In 1807 a fourth one was opened at Jeffersonville, Clark county; this town was first laid out in 1802, agreeably to plans suggested by Mr. Jefferson then President of the United States.

Governor Harrison, according to his message to the Legislature in 1806, seemed to think that the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent; but in the same document he referred to a matter that might be a source of trouble, which indeed it proved to be, namely, the execution of white laws among the Indians—laws to which the latter had not been a party in their enactment. The trouble was aggravated by the partiality with which the laws seem always to have been executed; the Indian

was nearly always the sufferer. All along from 1805 to 1810 the Indians complained bitterly against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. The invasion of their hunting grounds and the unjustifiable killing of many of their people were the sources of their discontent. An old chief, in laying the trouble of his people before Governor Harrison, said: "You call us children; why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

The Indian truly had grounds for his complaint, and the state of feeling existing among the tribes at this time was well calculated to develop a patriotic leader who should carry them all forward to victory at arms, if certain concessions were not made to them by the whites. But this golden opportunity was seized by an unworthy warrior. A brother of Tecumseh, a "prophet" named Law-le-was-ikaw, but who assumed the name of Pems-quat-a-wah (Open Door), was the crafty Shawanee warrior who was enabled to work upon both the superstitions and the rational judgment of his fellow Indians. He was a good orator, somewhat peculiar in his appearance and well calculated to win the attention and respect of the savages. He began by denouncing witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, the custom of Indian women marrying white men, the dress of the whites and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He also told the Indians that the commands of the Great Spirit required them to punish with death those who practiced the arts of witchcraft and magic; that the Great Spirit had given him power to find out and expose such persons; that he had power to cure all diseases, to confound his enemies and to stay the arm of death in sickness and on the battle-field. His harangues aroused among some bands of Indians a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief named Ta-te-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked, and his body consumed by fire. The old chief's wife, nephew ("Billy Patterson") and an aged Indian named Joshua were next accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two men were burned at the stake, but the wife of Ta-te-bock-o-she was saved from



THE SHAWNEE PROPHET.

death by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting any opposition from the Indians present, led her out of the council-house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of the Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice, "The Evil Spirit has come among us and we are killing each other."—[*Dillon's History of Indiana*.

When Gov. Harrison was made acquainted with these events he sent a special messenger to the Indians, strongly entreating them to renounce the Prophet and his works. This really destroyed to some extent the Prophet's influence; but in the spring of 1808, having aroused nearly all the tribes of the Lake Region, the Prophet with a large number of followers settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, at a place which afterward had the name of "Prophet's-Town." Taking advantage of his brother's influence, Tecumseh actively engaged himself in forming the various tribes into a confederacy. He announced publicly to all the Indians that the treaties by which the United States had acquired lands northwest of the Ohio were not made in fairness, and should be considered void. He also said that no single tribe was invested with power to sell lands without the consent of all the other tribes, and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would oppose and resist all future attempts which the white people might make to extend their settlements in the lands that belonged to the Indians.

Early in 1808, Gov. Harrison sent a speech to the Shawanees, in which was this sentence: "My children, this business must be stopped; I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them they can carry him along with them. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." This message wounded the pride of the Prophet, and he prevailed on the messenger to inform Gov. Harrison that he was not in league with the British, but was speaking truly the words of the Great Spirit.

In the latter part of the summer of 1808, the Prophet spent several weeks at Vincennes, for the purpose of holding interviews with Gov. Harrison. At one time he told the Governor that he was a Christian and endeavored to persuade his people also to become Christians, abandon the use of liquor, be united in broth-

erly love, etc., making Mr. Harrison believe at least, that he was honest; but before long it was demonstrated that the "Prophet" was designing, cunning and unreliable; that both he and Tecumseh were enemies of the United States, and friends of the English; and that in case of a war between the Americans and English, they would join the latter. The next year the Prophet again visited Vincennes, with assurances that he was not in sympathy with the English, but the Governor was not disposed to believe him; and in a letter to the Secretary of War, in July, 1809, he said that he regarded the bands of Indians at Prophet's Town as a combination which had been produced by British intrigue and influence, in anticipation of a war between them and the United States.

In direct opposition to Tecumseh and the prophet and in spite of all these difficulties, Gov. Harrison continued the work of extinguishing Indian titles to lands, with very good success. By the close of 1809, the total amount of land ceded to the United States, under treaties which had been effected by Mr. Harrison, exceeded 30,000,000 a res.

From 1805 to 1807, the movements of Aaron Burr in the Ohio valley created considerable excitement in Indiana. It seemed that he intended to collect a force of men, invade Mexico and found a republic there, comprising all the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He gathered, however, but a few men, started south, and was soon arrested by the Federal authorities. But before his arrest he had abandoned his expedition and his followers had dispersed.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of land to the whites, the British were using the advantage as a groundwork for a successful war upon the Americans. In the spring of 1810 the followers of the Prophet refused to receive their annuity of salt, and the officials who offered it were denounced as "American dogs," and otherwise treated in a disrespectful manner. Gov. Harrison, in July, attempted to gain the friendship of the Prophet by sending him a letter offering to treat with him personally in the matter of his grievances, or to furnish means to send him, with three of his principal chiefs, to the President at Washington; but the messenger was coldly received, and they returned word that they would visit Vincennes in a few days and interview the Governor. Accordingly, Aug. 12, 1810, the Shawanee chief with 70 of his principal warriors, marched up to the door of the

Governor's house, and from that day until the 22d held daily interviews with His Excellency. In all of his speeches Tecumseh was haughty, and sometimes arrogant. On the 20th he delivered that celebrated speech in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle.

While the Governor was replying to this speech Tecumseh interrupted him with an angry exclamation, declaring that the United States, through Gov. Harrison, had "cheated and imposed on the Indians." When Tecumseh first rose, a number of his party also sprung to their feet, armed with clubs, tomahawks and spears, and made some threatening demonstrations. The Governor's guards, who stood a little way off, were marched up in haste, and the Indians, awed by the presence of this small armed force, abandoned what seemed to be an intention to make an open attack on the Governor and his attendants. As soon as Tecumseh's remarks were interpreted, the Governor reproached him for his conduct, and commanded him to depart instantly to his camp.

On the following day Tecumseh repented of his rash act and requested the Governor to grant him another interview, and protested against any intention of offense. The Governor consented, and the council was re-opened on the 21st, when the Shawanee chief addressed him in a respectful and dignified manner, but remained immovable in his policy. The Governor then requested Tecumseh to state plainly whether or not the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands purchased at the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, would be molested by Indians. Tecumseh replied: "Brother, when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you do take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of the trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences."

The next day the Governor, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of the great Shawanee, and in the course of a long interview told him that the President of the United States would not acknowledge his claims. "Well," replied the brave warrior, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be

injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

In his message to the new territorial Legislature in 1810 Gov. Harrison called attention to the dangerous views held by Tecumseh and the Prophet, to the pernicious influence of alien enemies among the Indians, to the unsettled condition of the Indian trade and to the policy of extinguishing Indian titles to lands. The eastern settlements were separated from the western by a considerable extent of Indian lands, and the most fertile tracts within the territory were still in the hands of the Indians. Almost entirely divested of the game from which they had drawn their subsistence, it had become of little use to them; and it was the intention of the Government to substitute for the precarious and scanty supplies of the chase the more certain and plentiful support of agriculture and stock-raising. The old habit of the Indians to hunt so long as a deer could be found was so inveterate that they would not break it and resort to intelligent agriculture unless they were compelled to, and to this they would not be compelled unless they were confined to a limited extent of territory. The earnest language of the Governor's appeal was like this: "Are then those extinguishments of native title which are at once so beneficial to the Indian and the territory of the United States, to be suspended on account of the intrigues of a few individuals? Is one of the fairest portions of the globe to remain in a state of nature, the haunt of a few wretched savages, when it seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and to be the seat of civilization, of science and true religion?"

In the same message the Governor also urged the establishment of a system of popular education.

Among the acts passed by this session of the Legislature, one authorized the President and Directors of the Vincennes Public Library to raise \$1,000 by lottery. Also, a petition was sent to Congress for a permanent seat of government for the Territory, and commissioners were appointed to select the site.

With the beginning of the year 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the support of the savages in the war which at this time seemed almost inevitable. Meanwhile Gov. Harrison did all in his power to destroy the influence of Tecumseh and his brother and break up the Indian confederacy which was being organized in the interests of Great Britain. Pioneer settlers and the Indians naturally grew more and more

aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, until the Governor felt compelled to send the following speech, substantially, to the two leaders of the Indian tribes: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intended to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one: consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires?' or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long 'Knife fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the mosquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if we did, we certainly have power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men; but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You ar-

yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who replied to the Governor briefly that he should visit Vincennes in a few days. Accordingly he arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians, which created much alarm among the inhabitants. In view of an emergency Gov. Harrison reviewed his militia—about 750 armed men—and stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. At this interview Tecumseh held forth that he intended no war against the United States; that he would send messengers among the Indians to prevent murders and depredations on the white settlements; that the Indians, as well as the whites, who had committed murders, ought to be forgiven; that he had set the white people an example of forgiveness, which they ought to follow; that it was his wish to establish a union among all the Indian tribes; that the northern tribes were united; that he was going to visit the southern Indians, and then return to the Prophet's town. He said also that he would visit the President the next spring and settle all difficulties with him, and that he hoped no attempts would be made to make settlements on the lands which had been sold to the United States, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, because the Indians wanted to keep those grounds for hunting.

Tecumseh then, with about 20 of his followers, left for the South, to induce the tribes in that direction to join his confederacy.

By the way, a lawsuit was instituted by Gov. Harrison against a certain Wm. McIntosh, for asserting that the plaintiff had cheated the Indians out of their lands, and that by so doing he had made them enemies to the United States. The defendant was a wealthy Scotch resident of Vincennes, well educated, and a man of influence among the people opposed to Gov. Harrison's land policy. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Harrison, assessing the damages at \$4,000. In execution of the decree of Court a large quantity of the defendant's land was sold in the absence of Gov. Harrison; but some time afterward Harrison caused about two-thirds of the land to be restored to Mr. McIntosh, and the remainder was given to some orphan children.

Harrison's first movement was to erect a new fort on the Wabash river and to break up the assemblage of hostile Indians at the Prophet's town. For this purpose he ordered Col. Boyd's regiment of infantry to move from the falls of Ohio to Vincennes. When the military expedition organized by Gov. Harrison was nearly

ready to march to the Prophet's town, several Indian chiefs arrived at Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and declared that the Indians would comply with the demands of the Governor and disperse; but this did not check the military proceedings. The army under command of Harrison moved from Vincennes Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, encountering no opposition from the enemy, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, and near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. On the night of the 11th a few hostile Indians approached the encampment and wounded one of the sentinels, which caused considerable excitement. The army was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and small detachments were sent in all directions; but the enemy could not be found. Then the Governor sent a message to Prophet's Town, requiring the Shawanees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at that place to return to their respective tribes; he also required the Prophet to restore all the stolen horses in his possession, or to give satisfactory proof that such persons were not there, nor had lately been, under his control. To this message the Governor received no answer, unless that answer was delivered in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The new fort on the Wabash was finished Oct. 28, and at the request of all the subordinate officers it was called "Fort Harrison," near what is now Terre Haute. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. On the 29th the remainder of the army, consisting of 910 men, moved toward the Prophet's town; about 270 of the troops were mounted. The regular troops, 250 in number, were under the command of Col. Boyd. With this army the Governor marched to within a half mile of the Prophet's town, when a conference was opened with a distinguished chief, in high esteem with the Prophet, and he informed Harrison that the Indians were much surprised at the approach of the army, and had already dispatched a message to him by another route. Harrison replied that he would not attack them until he had satisfied himself that they would not comply with his demands; that he would continue his encampment on the Wabash, and on the following morning would have an interview with the prophet. Harrison then resumed his march, and, after some difficulty, selected a place to encamp—a spot not very desirable. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie in front toward the Indian town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which

and near this bank ran a small stream clothed with willow and brush wood. Toward the left flank this highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, about 150 yards from each other on the left, and a little more than half that distance on the right, flank. One flank was filled by two companies of mounted riflemen, 120 men, under command of Major-General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, numbering 80 men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under command of Capt. Bean, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells, on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, about 60 men in all, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in rear of the right line. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite his post in the line. In the formation of the troops single file was adopted, in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

No attack was made by the enemy until about 4 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, just after the Governor had arisen. The attack was made on the left flank. Only a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, abandoning their posts and fleeing into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that line had of the danger was the yell of the savages within a short distance of them. But the men were courageous and preserved good discipline. Such of them as were awake, or easily awakened, seized arms and took their stations; others, who were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire from the Indians was exceedingly severe, and

men in these companies suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. All the companies formed for action before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy, and the fires of the Americans afforded only a partial light, which gave greater advantage to the enemy than to the troops, and they were therefore extinguished.

As soon as the Governor could mount his horse he rode to the angle which was attacked, where he found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. He immediately ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to march up to the center of the rear line, where were stationed a small company of U. S. riflemen and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott. As the General rode up he found Maj. Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of these companies, and having ascertained that the heaviest fire proceeded from some trees 15 or 20 paces in front of these companies, he directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons; but unfortunately the Major's gallantry caused him to undertake the execution of the order with a smaller force than was required, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. He was mortally wounded and his men driven back. Capt. Snelling, however, with his company immediately dislodged those Indians. Capt. Spencer and his 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick mortally wounded. The soldiery remained brave. Spencer had too much ground originally, and Harrison re-enforced him with a company of riflemen which had been driven from their position on the left flank.

Gen. Harrison's aim was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which would enable him to make a general and effectual charge. With this view he had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and with the approach of morning he withdrew several companies from the front and rear lines and re-enforced the right and left flanks, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last effort. Maj. Wells, who had commanded the left flank, charged upon the enemy and drove them at the point of the bayonet into the marsh, where they could not be followed. Meanwhile Capt. Cook and Lieut. Larrabee marched their companies to the right flank and formed under fire of the enemy, and being there joined

by the riflemen of that flank, charged upon the enemy, killing a number and putting the rest to a precipitate flight.

Thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to Gen. Harrison.

In this battle Mr. Harrison had about 700 efficient men, while the Indians had probably more than that. The loss of the Americans was 37 killed and 25 mortally wounded, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 38 killed on the field of battle, and the number of the wounded was never known. Among the whites killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warwick, Randolph, Bean and White. Standing on an eminence near by, the Prophet encouraged his warriors to battle by singing a favorite war-song. He told them that they would gain an easy victory, and that the bullets of their enemies would be made harmless by the Great Spirit. Being informed during the engagement that some of the Indians were killed, he said that his warriors must fight on and they would soon be victorious. Immediately after their defeat the surviving Indians lost faith in their great (?) Prophet, returned to their respective tribes, and thus the confederacy was destroyed. The Prophet, with a very few followers, then took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots encamped on Wild-Cat creek. His famous town, with all its possessions, was destroyed the next day, Nov. 8.

On the 18th the American army returned to Vincennes, where most of the troops were discharged. The Territorial Legislature, being in session, adopted resolutions complimentary to Gov. Harrison and the officers and men under him, and made preparations for a reception and celebration.

Capt. Logan, the eloquent Shawanee chief who assisted our forces so materially, died in the latter part of November, 1812, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of hostile Indians accompanied by a white man in the British service, Nov. 22. In that skirmish the white man was killed, and Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief of some distinction, fell by the rifle of Logan. The latter was mortally wounded, when he retreated with two warriors of his tribe, Capt. Johnny and Bright-Horn, to the camp of Gen. Winchester, where he soon afterward died. He was buried with the honors of war.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The victory recently gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe insured perfect peace for a time, but only a short time as the more extensive schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States again to declare war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Malden, Canada, where, counseled by the English, he continued to excite the tribes against the Americans. As soon as this war with Great Britain was declared (June 18, 1812), the Indians, as was expected, commenced again to commit depredations. During the summer of 1812 several points along the Lake Region succumbed to the British, as Detroit, under Gen. Hull, Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), commanded by Capt. Heald under Gen. Hull, the post at Mackinac, etc.

In the early part of September, 1812, parties of hostile Indians began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Harrison, with a view to reducing them. Capt. Rhea, at this time, had command of Fort Wayne, but his drinking propensities rather disqualified him for emergencies. For two weeks the fort was in great jeopardy. An express had been sent to Gen. Harrison for reinforcements, but many days passed without any tidings of expected assistance. At length, one day, Maj. Wm. Oliver and four friendly Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. One of the Indians was the celebrated Logan. They had come in defiance of "500 Indians," had "broken their ranks" and reached the fort in safety. Oliver reported that Harrison was aware of the situation and was raising men for a re-enforcement. Ohio was also raising volunteers; 800 were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, 60 miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by re-enforcements from Kentucky.

Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleaguered situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he concluded to take his chances at the fort. Brave Logan and his companions started with the message, but had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, yet passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort; but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of

intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black hole," while the junior officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Capt. Rhea received very little censure, probably on account of his valuable services in the Revolutionary war.

Sept. 6, 1812, Harrison moved forward with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne; the next day he reached a point within three miles of St. Mary's river; the next day he reached the river and was joined at evening by 200 mounted volunteers, under Col. Richard M. Johnson; the next day at "Shane's Crossing" on the St. Mary's they were joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Cols. Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to Gen. Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians, he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort, he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. Gen. Harrison's force at this time was about 3,500.

After an early breakfast Friday morning they were under marching orders; it had rained and the guns were damp; they were discharged and reloaded; but that day only one Indian was encountered; preparations were made at night for an expected attack by the Indians, but no attack came; the next day, Sept. 10, they expected to fight their way to Fort Wayne, but in that they were happily disappointed; and "At the first grey of the morning," as Bryce eloquently observes, "the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under Gen. Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison and the brave boys of Kentucky and Ohio."

This siege of Fort Wayne of course occasioned great loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the time of its commencement quite a little village had clustered around the military works, but during the siege most of their improvements and crops were destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus the infant settlement was destroyed.

During this siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost 25. Gen. Harrison had all the Indian villages for 25 miles around destroyed. Fort Wayne was nothing but a military post until about 1819.

Simultaneously with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, which was commanded by Zachary Taylor. The Indians commenced firing upon the fort about 11 o'clock one night, when the garrison was in a rather poor plight for receiving them. The enemy succeeded in firing one of the block-houses, which contained whisky, and the whites had great difficulty in preventing the burning of all the barracks. The word "fire" seemed to have thrown all the men into confusion; soldiers' and citizens' wives, who had taken shelter within the fort, were crying; Indians were yelling; many of the garrison were sick and unable to be on duty; the men despaired and gave themselves up as lost; two of the strongest and apparently most reliable men jumped the pickets in the very midst of the emergency, etc., so that Capt. Taylor was at his wit's end what to do; but he gave directions as to the many details, rallied the men by a new scheme, and after about seven hours succeeded in saving themselves. The Indians drove up the horses belonging to the citizens, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in the sight of their owners, and also killed a number of the hogs belonging to the whites. They drove off all of the cattle, 65 in number, as well as the public oxen.

Among many other depredations committed by the savages during this period, was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, consisting of one man, five women and 16 children; a few escaped. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture these Indians, but when the news of this massacre and the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, about 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Wm. Russell, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, marched forth for the relief of the fort and to punish the Indians. On reaching the fort the Indians had retired from the vicinity; but on the 15th of September a small detachment composed of 11 men, under Lieut. Richardson, and acting as escort of provisions sent from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, was attacked by a party of Indians within the present limits of Sullivan county. It was reported that seven of these men were killed and one wounded. The provisions of course fell into the hands of the Indians.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their suc-

cesses, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 day's rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis White-side. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired! Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition, and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

September 19, 1812, Gen. Harrison was put in command of the Northwestern army, then estimated at 10,000 men, with these orders: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit; and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will in your judgment justify."

Although surrounded by many difficulties, the General began immediately to execute these instructions. In calling for volunteers from Kentucky, however, more men offered than could be received. At this time there were about 2,000 mounted volunteers at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of the Revolutionary war, who was under instructions to operate against the enemy along the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Accordingly, early in October, Gen. Hopkins moved from Vincennes towards the Kickapoo villages in the Illinois territory, with about 2,000 troops; but after four or five days' march the men and officers raised a mutiny which gradually succeeded in carrying all back to Vincennes. The cause of their discontent is not apparent.

About the same time Col. Russell, with two small companies of U. S. rangers, commanded by Capts. Perry and Modrell, marched from the neighborhood of Vincennes to unite with a small force of mounted militia under the command of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and afterward to march with the united troops from Cahokia toward Lake Peoria, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins against the Indian towns in that vicinity; but not finding the latter on the ground, was compelled to retire.

Immediately after the discharge of the mutinous volunteers, Gen. Hopkins began to organize another force, mainly of infantry, to reduce the Indians up the Wabash as far as the Prophet's town. These troops consisted of three regiments of Kentucky militia,

commanded by Cols. Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of regulars commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Beckes; and a company of scouts or spies under the command of Capt. Washburn. The main body of this army arrived at Fort Harrison Nov. 5; on the 11th it proceeded up the east side of the Wabash into the heart of the Indian country, but found the villages generally deserted. Winter setting in severely, and the troops poorly clad, they had to return to Vincennes as rapidly as possible. With one exception the men behaved nobly, and did much damage to the enemy. That exception was the precipitate chase after an Indian by a detachment of men somewhat in liquor, until they found themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and they had to retreat in disorder.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Hopkins resigned his command.

In the fall of 1812 Gen. Harrison assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Inf., the duty of destroying the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river, with a detachment of about 600 men. Nov. 25, Lieut. Col. Campbell marched from Franklinton, according to orders, toward the scene of action, cautiously avoiding falling in with the Delawares, who had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to retire to the Shawanee establishment on the Auglaize river, and arriving on the Mississinewa Dec. 17, when they discovered an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. This and three other villages were destroyed. Soon after this, the supplies growing short and the troops in a suffering condition, Campbell began to consider the propriety of returning to Ohio; but just as he was calling together his officers early one morning to deliberate on the proposition, an army of Indians rushed upon them with fury. The engagement lasted an hour, with a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded, besides about 150 horses killed. The whites, however, succeeded in defending themselves and taking a number of Indians prisoners, who proved to be Munsies, of Silver Heel's band. Campbell, hearing that a large force of Indians were assembled at Mississinewa village, under Tecumseh, determined to return to Greenville. The privations of his troops and the severity of the cold compelled him to send to that place for re-enforcements and supplies. Seventeen of the men had to be carried on litters. They were met by the re-enforcement about 40 miles from Greenville.

Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White river and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawanee settlement on the Auglaize river. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile; and the friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawanee Prophet, and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as the friends and allies of Great Britain.

On the approach of Gen. Harrison with his army in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brig. Gen. McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Col. Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Col. William Russell, of the 7th U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was much like that of Col. Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding

country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.



BOND-CHANDLER, CO.

TECUMSEH.

TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward-

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and finally suffered the fate mentioned on page 108.

CIVIL MATTERS 1812-'5.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Harrison on military duty, John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted in the administration of civil affairs. In his message to the Legislature convening on the 1st of February, 1813, he said, substantially:

"Did I possess the abilities of Cicero or Demosthenes, I could not portray in more glowing colors our foreign and domestic political situation than it is already experienced within our own breasts. The United States have been compelled, by frequent acts of injustice, to declare war against England. For a detail of the causes of this war I would refer to the message of President Madison; it does honor to his head and heart. Although not an admirer of war, I am glad to see our little but inimitable navy riding triumphant on the seas, but chagrined to find that our armies by land are so little successful. The spirit of '76 appears to have fled from our continent, or, if not fled, is at least asleep, for it appears not to pervade our armies generally. At your last assemblage our political horizon seemed clear, and our infant Territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; but, alas, the scene has changed; and whether this change, as respects our Territory, has been owing to an over anxiety in us to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not say. The Indians, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. Our former frontiers are now our wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers. Some of our best citizens, and old men worn down with age, and helpless women and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. I have done my duty as well as I can, and hope that the interposition of Providence will protect us."

The many complaints made about the Territorial Government Mr. Gibson said, were caused more by default of officers than of the law. Said he: "It is an old and, I believe, correct adage, that 'good officers make good soldiers.' This evil having taken root, I do not know how it can be eradicated; but it may be remedied. In place of men searching after and accepting commissions before they

are even tolerably qualified, thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule and their country to ruin, barely for the name of the thing, I think may be remedied by a previous examination."

During this session of the Legislature the seat of the Territorial Government was declared to be at Corydon, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813. During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

In 1813 Thomas Posey, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and who had been officer of the army of the Revolution, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, to succeed Gen. Harrison. He arrived in Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. During this year several expeditions against the Indian settlements were set on foot.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Gov. Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being, who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence, freedom and happiness. He will not suffer to be taken from us what He, in His great wisdom has thought proper to confer and bless us with, if we make a wise and virtuous use of His good gifts. * * * Although our affairs, at the commencement of the war, wore a gloomy aspect, they have brightened, and promise a certainty of success, if properly directed and conducted, of which I have no doubt, as the President and heads of departments of the general Government are men of undoubted patriotism, talents and experience, and who have grown old in the service of their country. * * * It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. * * * You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system would require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have

good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit; it would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress, in lands, for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation."

This Legislature passed several very necessary laws for the welfare of the settlements, and the following year, as Gen. Harrison was generally successful in his military campaigns in the Northwest, the settlements in Indiana began to increase and improve. The fear of danger from Indians had in a great measure subsided, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. In January, 1814, about a thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties between the United States and the Northwestern tribes were subsequently concluded, and the way was fully opened for the improvement and settlement of the lands.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	White males of 21 and over.	TOTAL.
Wayne.....	1,225.....	6,407
Franklin.....	1,430.....	7,370
Dearborn.....	902.....	4,424
Switzerland.....	377.....	1,832
Jefferson.....	874.....	4,270
Clark.....	1,387.....	7,150
Washington.....	1,420.....	7,317
Harrison.....	1,056.....	6,975
Knox.....	1,391.....	8,068
Gibson.....	1,100.....	5,300
Posey.....	320.....	1,619
Warrick.....	280.....	1,415
Perry.....	350.....	1,720
Grand Totals.....	12,112.....	63,897

GENERAL VIEW.

The well-known ordinance of 1787 conferred many "rights and privileges" upon the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and

consequently upon the people of Indiana Territory, but after all it came far short of conferring as many privileges as are enjoyed at the present day by our Territories. They did not have a full form of Republican government. A freehold estate in 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the legislative council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold, in his own right, 200 acres of land; and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned severally at least 50 acres of land. The Governor of the the Territory was invested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, Judges of the inferior Courts, Clerks of the Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers and County Surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he thought best. None of the Governors, however, ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless, the people were constantly agitating the question of extending the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's Message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to Republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate

to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made, one to two counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

The last regular session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Corydon, convening in December, 1815. The message of Governor Posey congratulated the people of the Territory upon the general success of the settlements and the great increase of immigration, recommended light taxes and a careful attention to the promotion of education and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the territorial laws and an amendment of the militia system. Several laws were passed preparatory to a State Government, and December 14, 1815, a memorial to Congress was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, the Territorial delegate, laid this memorial before Congress on the 28th, and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. Accordingly, May 30 following, a general election was held for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon June 10 to 29, Johathan Jennings presiding and Wm. Hendricks acting as Secretary.

“The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence, their Territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and Territories have been rendered comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintainance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time.”—*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

The first State election took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, and Christopher Harrison, Lieut. Governor. Wm. Hendricks was elected to represent the new State in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under the new constitution began its session at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem., and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other things in the new Governor's message were the following remarks: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government and a virtuous exercise of its powers will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our Republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate with its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government. * * * The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution. * * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage



OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.

persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

As the history of the State of Indiana from this time forward is best given by topics, we will proceed to give them in the chronological order of their origin.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again, that is to say, a round quarter of a million,—a growth more rapid probably than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

The period 1825-'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued to be rapid, the crops were generally good and the hopes of the people raised higher than they had ever been before. Accompanying this immigration, however, were paupers and indolent people, who threatened to be so numerous as to become a serious burden. On this subject Governor Ray called for legislative action, but the Legislature scarcely knew what to do and they deferred action.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 there still lingered within the bounds of the State two tribes of Indians, whose growing indolence, intemperate habits, dependence upon their neighbors for the bread of life, diminished prospects of living by the chase, continued perpetration of murders and other outrages of dangerous precedent, primitive ignorance and unrestrained exhibitions of savage customs before the children of the settlers, combined to make them subjects for a more rigid government. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was a melancholy but necessary duty. The time having arrived for the emigration of the Pottawatomies, according to the stipulations contained in their treaty with the United States, they evinced that reluctance common among aboriginal tribes on leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Love of country is a principle planted in the bosoms of all mankind. The Laplander and the Esquimaux of the frozen north, who feed on seals, moose and the meat of the polar bear, would not exchange their country for the sunny clime of "Araby the blest." Color and shades of complexion have nothing to do with the heart's best, warmest emotions. Then we should not wonder that the Pottawatomie, on leaving his home on the Wabash, felt as sad as *Æschines* did when ostracised from his native land, laved by the waters of the classic Scamander; and the noble and eloquent *Naswaw-kay*, on leaving the encampment on Crooked creek, felt his banishment as keenly as *Cicero* when thrust from the bosom of his beloved Rome, for which he had spent the best efforts of his life, and for which he died.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west side of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation, on account of a report that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within 15 miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread throughout Tippecanoe, Warren, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, and adjoining counties. Several brave commandants of companies on the west side of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to Gen. Walker with a request that he should

make a call upon the militia of the county to equip themselves instantly and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon Gen. Walker, Col. Davis, Lieut-Col. Jenners, Capt. Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and thence upon a scout to the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, intention and situation of the Indians. Over 300 old men, women and children flocked precipitately to Lafayette and the surrounding country east of the Wabash. A remarkable event occurred in this stampede, as follows:

A man, wife and seven children resided on the edge of the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality considered particularly dangerous. On hearing of this alarm he made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when his wife told him she would not go one step; that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and in her opinion there was not an Indian within 100 miles of them. Importunity proved unavailing, and the disconsolate and frightened husband and father took all the children except the youngest, bade his wife and babe a long and solemn farewell, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette, his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in that way, but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, avowing that he should not be held responsible for their obstinacy.

As the shades of the first evening drew on, the wife felt lonely; and the chirping of the frogs and the notes of the whippoorwill only intensified her loneliness, until she half wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. She remained in the house a few hours without striking a light, and then concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," took her babe and some bed-clothes, fastened the cabin door, and hastened to a sink-hole in the woods, in which she afterward said that she and her babe slept soundly until sunrise next morning.

Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A meeting was held at the court-house, speeches were made by patriotic individuals, and to allay the fears of the women an armed police was immediately ordered, to be called the "Lafayette Guards." Thos. T. Benbridge was elected Captain, and John Cox, Lieutenant. Capt. Benbridge yielded the active drill of his guards to the Lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After

the meeting adjourned, the guards were paraded on the green where Purdue's block now stands, and put through sundry evolutions by Lieut. Cox, who proved to be an expert drill officer, and whose clear, shrill voice rung out on the night air as he marched and counter-marched the troops from where the paper-mill stands to Main street ferry, and over the suburbs, generally. Every old gun and sword that could be found was brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

Gen. Walker, Colonels Davis and Jenners, and other officers joined in a call of the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the frontier settlements. A large meeting of the citizens assembled in the public square in the town, and over 300 volunteers mostly mounted men, left for the scene of action, with an alacrity that would have done credit to veterans.

The first night they camped nine miles west of Lafayette, near Grand Prairie. They placed sentinels for the night and retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers very injudiciously concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and thence made a charge upon the picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the Colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused Colonels and staff sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms! to arms!" and the obedient, though panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued, and amid the din of arms and loud commands of the officers the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of battle. One of the alarm sentinels, in running to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp fire, and alighted full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping lawyer, who was, no doubt, at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees, which in legal parlance was suddenly estopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel. As soon as the counselor's vitality and consciousness sufficiently returned, he put in some strong demurrers to the conduct of the affrighted picket men, averring that he would greatly prefer being wounded by the enemy to being run over by a cowardly booby. Next morning the organizers of the ruse were severely reprimanded.

May 28, 1832, Governor Noble ordered General Walker to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply arms, horses and

provisions, even though it be necessary to seize them. The next day four baggage wagons, loaded with camp equipments, stores, provisions and other articles, were sent to the little army, who were thus provided for a campaign of five or six weeks. The following Thursday a squad of cavalry, under Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette on the way to the hostile region; and on the 13th of June Colonel Russell, commandant of the 40th Regiment, Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette with 340 mounted volunteers from the counties of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson. Also, several companies of volunteers from Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties, hastened to the relief of the frontier settlers. The troops from Lafayette marched to Sugar creek, and after a short time, there being no probability of finding any of the enemy, were ordered to return. They all did so except about 45 horsemen, who volunteered to cross Hickory creek, where the Indians had committed their depredations. They organized a company by electing Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, Captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, Lieutenants.

Crossing Hickory creek, they marched as far as O'Plein river without meeting with opposition. Finding no enemy here they concluded to return. On the first night of their march home they encamped on the open prairie, posting sentinels, as usual. About ten o'clock it began to rain, and it was with difficulty that the sentinels kept their guns dry. Capt. I. H. Cox and a man named Fox had been posted as sentinels within 15 or 20 paces of each other. Cox drew the skirt of his overcoat over his gun-lock to keep it dry; Fox, perceiving this motion, and in the darkness taking him for an Indian, fired upon him and fractured his thigh-bone. Several soldiers immediately ran toward the place where the flash of the gun had been seen; but when they cocked and leveled their guns on the figure which had fired at Cox, the wounded man caused them to desist by crying, "Don't shoot him, it was a sentinel who shot me." The next day the wounded man was left behind the company in care of four men, who, as soon as possible, removed him on a litter to Col. Moore's company of Illinois militia, then encamped on the O'Plein, where Joliet now stands.

Although the main body returned to Lafayette in eight or nine days, yet the alarm among the people was so great that they could not be induced to return to their farms for some time. The presence of the hostiles was hourly expected by the frontier settlements of Indiana, from Vincennes to La Porte. In Clinton county the

inhabitants gathered within the forts and prepared for a regular siege, while our neighbors at Crawfordsville were suddenly astounded by the arrival of a courier at full speed with the announcement that the Indians, more than a thousand in number, were then crossing the Nine-Mile prairie about twelve miles north of town, killing and scalping all. The strongest houses were immediately put in a condition of defense, and sentinels were placed at the principal points in the direction of the enemy. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and messengers were dispatched in different directions to announce the danger to the farmers, and to urge them to hasten with their families into town, and to assist in fighting the momentarily expected savages. At night-fall the scouts brought in the news that the Indians had not crossed the Wabash, but were hourly expected at Lafayette. The citizens of Warren, Fountain and Vermillion counties were alike terrified by exaggerated stories of Indian massacres, and immediately prepared for defense. It turned out that the Indians were not within 100 miles of these temporary forts; but this by no means proved a want of courage in the citizens.

After some time had elapsed, a portion of the troops were marched back into Tippecanoe county and honorably discharged; but the settlers were still loth for a long time to return to their farms. Assured by published reports that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not intend to join the hostiles, the people by degrees recovered from the panic and began to attend to their neglected crops.

During this time there was actual war in Illinois. Black Hawk and his warriors, well nigh surrounded by a well-disciplined foe, attempted to cross to the west bank of the Mississippi, but after being chased up into Wisconsin and to the Mississippi again, he was in a final battle taken captive. A few years after his liberation, about 1837 or 1838, he died, on the banks of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground, in the usual Indian style. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi. That fall a small party of some 80 or 90 Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi river by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about 1,000 in number, took place under Col. Pepper and Gen. Tip-ton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting-grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds, and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen covered with gore and with glory. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheek of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons,—sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments on Eel river and on the Tippe-

canoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus, scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey; and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Pottawatomies the Miami nation was removed to their Western home, by coercive means, under an escort of United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomie guests whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and warlike tribes who inhabited the shores of the Northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the State on the line of the canal then being made. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but peremptorily refused to go westward or sell the remainder of their land. The Pottawatomies sold about 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their claim in this State.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

LAND SALES.

As an example of the manner in which land speculators were treated by the early Indianians, we cite the following instances from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

At Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the State, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against each other. The settlers, or "squatters," as they were called by the speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same tract of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky one would enter the tract at Congress price, \$1.25 an acre, and the other would enter the second choice on his list. If a speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take a settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would "crawfish" out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

The settlers made it definitely known to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tracts of land they had settled upon before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

In 1827 a regular Indian scare was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country might enter the land he had settled upon before he could raise the money to buy it, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians! the woods are full of Indians,

murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who fabricated the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself, "There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

In 1814 a society of Germans under Frederick Rappe, who had originally come from Wirtemberg, Germany, and more recently from Pennsylvania, founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles above its mouth. They were industrious, frugal and honest Lutherans. They purchased a large quantity of land and laid off a town, to which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school-house, opened farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and carried on all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, but the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rappe, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers nor drunkards, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy arising among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

Christianity. He charged the latter with teaching false notions regarding human responsibility— notions which have since been clothed in the language of physiology, mental philosophy, etc. Said he:

“That which has hitherto been called wickedness in our fellow men has proceeded from one of two distinct causes, or from some combination of those causes. They are what are termed bad or wicked,

“1. Because they are born with faculties or propensities which render them more liable, under the same circumstances, than other men, to commit such actions as are usually denominated wicked; or,

“2. Because they have been placed by birth or other events in particular countries,—have been influenced from infancy by parents, playmates and others, and have been surrounded by those circumstances which gradually and necessarily trained them in the habits and sentiments called wicked; or,

“3. They have become wicked in consequence of some particular combination of these causes.

“If it should be asked, Whence then has wickedness proceeded? I reply, Solely from the ignorance of our forefathers.

“Every society which exists at present, as well as every society which history records, has been formed and governed on a belief in the following notions, assumed as first principles:

“1. That it is in the power of every individual to form his own character. Hence the various systems called by the name of religion, codes of law, and punishments; hence, also, the angry passions entertained by individuals and nations toward each other.

“2. That the affections are at the command of the individual. Hence insincerity and degradation of character; hence the miseries of domestic life, and more than one-half of all the crimes of mankind.

“3. That it is necessary a large portion of mankind should exist in ignorance and poverty in order to secure to the remaining part such a degree of happiness as they now enjoy. Hence a system of counteraction in the pursuits of men, a general opposition among individuals to the interests of each other, and the necessary effects of such a system,—ignorance, poverty and vice.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Gov. Whitcomb the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in annexing to the United States vast tracts of land in the south and west. Indiana contributed her full ratio to the troops in that war, and with a remarkable spirit of promptness and patriotism adopted all measures to sustain the general Government. These new acquisitions of territory re-opened the discussion of the slavery question, and Governor Whitcomb expressed his opposition to a further extension of the "national sin."

The causes which led to a declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, must be sought for as far back as the year 1830, when the present State of Texas formed a province of New and Independent Mexico. During the years immediately preceding 1830, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, obtained a liberal grant of lands from the established Government, and on his death his son was treated in an equally liberal manner. The glowing accounts rendered by Austin, and the vivid picture of Elysian fields drawn by visiting journalists, soon resulted in the influx of a large tide of immigrants, nor did the movement to the Southwest cease until 1830. The Mexican province held a prosperous population, comprising 10,000 American citizens. The rapacious Government of the Mexicans looked with greed and jealousy upon their eastern province, and, under the presidency of Gen. Santa Anna, enacted such measures, both unjust and oppressive, as would meet their design of goading the people of Texas on to revolution, and thus afford an opportunity for the infliction of punishment upon subjects whose only crime was industry and its accompaniment, prosperity. Precisely in keeping with the course pursued by the British toward the colonists of the Eastern States in the last century, Santa Anna's Government met the remonstrances of the colonists of Texas with threats; and they, secure in their consciousness of right quietly issued their declaration of independence, and proved its literal meaning on the field of Gonzales in 1835, having with a force of

500 men forced the Mexican army of 1,000 to fly for refuge to their strongholds. Battle after battle followed, bringing victory always to the Colonists, and ultimately resulting in the total rout of the Mexican army and the evacuation of Texas. The routed army after a short term of rest reorganized, and reappeared in the Territory, 8,000 strong. On April 21, a division of this large force under Santa Anna encountered the Texans under General Samuel Houston on the banks of the San Jacinto, and though Houston could only oppose 800 men to the Mexican legions, the latter were driven from the field, nor could they reform their scattered ranks until their General was captured next day and forced to sign the declaration of 1835. The signature of Santa Anna, though ignored by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and consequently left unratified on the part of Mexico, was effected in so much, that after the second defeat of the army of that Republic all the hostilities of an important nature ceased, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the powers, and subsequently became an integral part of the United States, July 4, 1846. At this period General Herrera was president of Mexico. He was a man of peace, of common sense, and very patriotic; and he thus entertained, or pretended to entertain, the great neighboring Republic in high esteem. For this reason he grew unpopular with his people, and General Paredes was called to the presidential chair, which he continued to occupy until the breaking out of actual hostilities with the United States, when Gen. Santa Anna was elected thereto.

President Polk, aware of the state of feeling in Mexico, ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor, in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and post himself as near to the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time an American squadron was dispatched to the vicinity, in the Gulf of Mexico. In November, General Taylor had taken his position at Corpus Christi, a Texan settlement on a bay of the same name, with about 4,000 men. On the 13th of January, 1846, the President ordered him to advance with his forces to the Rio Grande; accordingly he proceeded, and in March stationed himself on the north bank of that river, within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he hastily erected a fortress, called Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande river, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her Territory, and had thus committed an open

act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May, this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, twenty-three hundred men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, six thousand strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about one hundred killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown. An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed ten millions of dollars at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken

possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to six thousand men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults, during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October, General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period, Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of one thousand miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his command, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops, now marching upon him, under command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, twenty thousand strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and here, on the 23d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly two thousand men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of

the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of twelve thousand men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and the city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated two hundred miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced their march. At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna had posted himself with fifteen thousand men. On the 18th the Americans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides one thousand killed and wounded, was three thousand prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, five thousand stand of arms, and all their amunitions and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was four hundred and thirty-one in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August within ten miles of Mexico, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott, to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully

stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle. The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfall a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz, to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions, they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos, that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished.

One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, Gen. Scott, who seems, in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp, always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to a state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith, and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of \$3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Cols. Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the 3rd Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and

subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the 3rd Regiment U. S. Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery, the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the 4th Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians and detachments of recruits for the U. S. army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlixco, October 19th; Tlascala, November 10th; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, November 23rd and 24th; Guerrilla Rancho, December 5th; Napaluncan, December 10th, the Indiana volunteers of the 4th Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26th; Matacordera, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the 5th Indiana Regiment, under Col. J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco and with the troops of Illinois under Gen. Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States sixty-six millions of dollars. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the authorities encountered; and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the Legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quarters do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the Republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The union of these States is the people's only sure charter for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each State will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington. In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION. Within a dozen years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of



SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.

Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1869, the subject of ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing negro suffrage, came up with such persistency that neither party dared to undertake any other business lest it be checkmated in some way, and being at a dead lock on this matter, they adjourned in March without having done much important business. The Democrats, as well as a portion of the conservative Republicans, opposed its consideration strongly on the ground that it would be unfair to vote on the question until the people of the State had had an opportunity of expressing their views at the polls; but most of the Republicans resolved to push the measure through, while the Democrats resolved to resign in a body and leave the Legislature without a quorum. Accordingly, on March 4, 17 Senators and 36 Representatives resigned, leaving both houses without a quorum.

As the early adjournment of the Legislature left the benevolent institutions of the State unprovided for, the Governor convened that body in extra session as soon as possible, and after the necessary appropriations were made, on the 19th of May the fifteenth amendment came up; but in anticipation of this the Democratic members had all resigned and claimed that there was no quorum present. There was a quorum, however, of Senators in office, though some of them refused to vote, declaring that they were no longer Senators; but the president of that body decided that as he had not been informed of their resignation by the Governor, they were still members. A vote was taken and the ratifying resolution was adopted. When the resolution came up in the House, the chair decided that, although the Democratic members had resigned, there was a quorum of the *de-facto* members present, and the House proceeded to pass the resolution. This decision of the chair was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, in 1871, the Democrats undertook to repeal the ratification, and the Republican members resigned to prevent it. The Democrats, as the Republicans did on the previous occasion, proceeded to pass their resolution of repeal; but while the process was under way, before the House Committee had time to report on the matter, 34 Republican members resigned, thereby preventing its passage and putting a stop to further legislation.

INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been reviewed down to that period in the nation's history when the Republic demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States; to the time when the very safety of the glorious heritage, bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a fate worse than death—a life under laws that harbored the slave—a civil defiance of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861. }

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States*:—On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton, who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the faith of the "War Governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the Executive Council, he relied on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services to the Protectorate at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred stand of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of cannon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

The sum of \$10,368.58 in trust funds was the amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, and this was, to all intents and purposes unavailable to meet the emergency, since it could not be devoted to the military requirements of the day. This state of affairs was dispiriting in the extreme, and would doubtless have militated against the ultimate success of any other man than Morton; yet he overleaped every difficulty, nor did the fearful realization of Floyd's treason, discovered during his visit to Washington, damp his indomitable courage and energy, but with rare persistence he urged the claims of his State, and for his exertions was requited with an order for five thousand muskets. The order was not executed until hostilities were actually entered upon, and consequently for some days succeeding the publication of the President's proclamation the people labored under a feeling of terrible anxiety mingled with uncertainty, amid the confusion which followed the criminal negligence that permitted the disbandment of the magnificent *corps d' armee* (51,000 men) of 1832 two years later in 1834. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanimity with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every square mile of their State represented by soldiers prepared to fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principle of human liberty to all States and classes within the limits of the threatened Union. This, their zeal, was not animated by hostility to the slave holders of the Southern States, but rather by a fraternal spirit, akin to that which urges the eldest brother to correct the persistent follies of his juniors, and thus lead them from crime to the maintenance of family honor; in this correction, to draw them away from all that was cruel, diabolical and inhuman in the Republic, to all that is gentle, holy and sublime therein. Many of the raw troops were not only unimpaired by a patriotic feeling, but also by that beautiful idealization of the poet, who in his unconscious Republicanism, said:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned
No: dear as freedom is—and, in my heart's
Just estimation, prized above all price—
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him."

Thus animated, it is not a matter for surprise to find the first call to arms issued by the President, and calling for 75,000 men,

answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,683 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 16th of April, Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion, charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general officers converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton, as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people, imbued with confidence in their Government and leaders, rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and with an enthusiasm never equaled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation; so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were ranked beneath their regimental banners, until as the official report testifies, the anxious question, passing from mouth to mouth, was, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and place the 75,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Even now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the features of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days—remembrances of heroic sacrifice—are named, and freemen, still unborn, will read their history only to be blessed and glorified in the possession of such truly, noble progenitors. Nor were the ladies of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

strengthened the hands of the Executive, and within a very few days Indiana had passed the crucial test, recovered some of her military prestige lost in 1834, and so was prepared to vie with the other and wealthier States in making sacrifices for the public welfare.

On the 20th of April, Messrs, I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capitol that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitol, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of \$1,000,000 for the reorganization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes.....	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Contingent military expenses.....	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years.....	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly, speak for the men of Indiana. The celerity with which these laws were put in force, the diligence and economy exercised by the officers, entrusted with their administration, and that systematic genius, under which all the machinery of Government seemed to work in harmony,—all, all, tended to make for the State a spring-time of noble deeds, when seeds might be cast along her fertile fields and in the streets of her villages of industry to grow up at once and blossom in the ray of fame, and after to bloom throughout the ages. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These reg-

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers," and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment,	commanded by	Col. T. T. Crittenden.
Seventh	"	" " Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth	"	" " W. P. Benton.
Ninth	"	" " R. H. Milroy.
Tenth	"	" " T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh	"	" " Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service deserved a notice of even more value than that of the historian, since a commander's opinion has to be taken as the basis upon which the chronicler may expatiate. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 21, 1861, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Indiana.*

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

the whole. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick's Ford, he says:—

"Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been,—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country."

The six regiments forming Morris' brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years' service, between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new or 12th, which was accepted for one year's service from May 11th, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years' service under Col. W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The 13TH REGIMENT, under Col. Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States in 1861 and joined Gen. McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th July. The day following it was present under Gen. Rosencrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under Gen. I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over Gen. Lee.

The 14TH REGIMENT, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June at Terre Haute for three years' service. Commanded by Col. Kimball and showing a muster roll of 1,134 men, it was one of the finest, as it was the first, three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford in 1864, and during the movement South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The 15TH REGIMENT, reorganized at La Fayette 14th June, 1861, under Col. G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July in time to participate in the complete rout of the enemy. On the promotion of Col. Wagner, Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was,

after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynold's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1865, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there, by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hatteras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865,

including the saving of the United States ship *Congress*, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The 21ST REGIMENT was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the front the third day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserve honor for honors won.

The 22D REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's Corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th June.

The 23D BATTALION, commanded by Colonel W. L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The 24TH BATTALION, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The 25TH REGIMENT, of Evansville mustered into service there for three years under Col. J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of August, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at 18 battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Banks' army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into Gen. Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Texas.

The 32^D REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Col. August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Col. Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's Army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

The 33^D REGIMENT of Indianapolis possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Col. John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

The 34TH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Col. Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on the 30th of March, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to the 13th of May, 1865, when at Palmetto Ranche, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union. Afterwards it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaverville as part of the Army of Observation.

The 35TH OR FIRST IRISH REGIMENT, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861, under Col. John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first or Second Irish Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Col. Mullen now became Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th, and shortly after, its Colonel. From the pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kenesaw mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with Gen. Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1865, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone river, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were *en route* for the front. To follow its continual round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gov. Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be over estimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame.

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and like many other brave commands took service under Gen. Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

THE 41ST REGIMENT OR SECOND CAVALRY, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Col. John A. Bridgland, and December 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under Gen. Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

THE 42D, under Col J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, October 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kenesaw, Savannah, Charlestown and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

THE 43D BATTALION was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Col. George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was al'ied to Gen. Pope's corps, and afterwards served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

THE 44TH OR THE REGIMENT OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Col. Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to Gen. Cruft's Brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

THE 45TH, OR THIRD CAVALRY, comprised ten companies

organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James' river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow, and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH was organized at Anderson, under Col. I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, it was attached to Gen. Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in Gen. Banks' company. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. J. A. McLaughton; at Shreveport under General Heron it received the submission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

The 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen the 6th of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

The 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp-ground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The 50TH REGIMENT, under Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the 50th, under Capt. Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and may be said to muster out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The 51ST REGIMENT, under Col. Abel. D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The 52D REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or 56th Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Gov. Morton and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The 53RD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport formed a standard regiment, under command of Col. W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined on Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an endurable name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 25th of the same month.

The 54TH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Col. D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorgan-

ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 54th. It was mustered in on the 16th of June, 1862, under Col. J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the 52nd, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshalled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered into other regiments, Col. Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the 52nd, and this number left blank in the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel,—the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the 57th may rest assured of its possession of this fragile yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment until peace dwelt in the land.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Coloneley of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 17th of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term char-

acterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The 60TH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen at Evansville during November 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordsville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to join the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 61ST was partially organized in December, 1861, under Col. B. F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the 35th Regiment of Volunteers.

The 62D BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the 53d Regiment was resolved upon.

The 63D REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and Lafayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the 63d. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The 64TH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries, put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The 65TH was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its

last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66TH REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67TH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against Gen. Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance,—always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame, and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The 68TH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The 69TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under

Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the 69th. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The 70TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Col. B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The 71ST OR SIXTH CAVALRY was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred and fifteen officers and men, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin, together with three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Col. I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to Gen. J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The 77TH REGIMENT was organized at Lafayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Col. Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 73RD REGIMENT, under Col. Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosencrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Gov. Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well won reputation.

The 74TH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Col. Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to Gen. Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan,

together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie river, Kenesaw and Atlanta, where Lieut. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Johnson's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battlefields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 2nd September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Saulsbury.

The 81ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville

on the 13th June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The 82ND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th August, 1862, and leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The 83RD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and soon left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history, the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The 84TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Trusler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial, and tended to the great disadvantage of the slaveholding enemy on many well-contested fields. This, like the other State regiments, won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The 85TH REGIMENT was mustered at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d September, 1862. On the 4th March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's Brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General, Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 86TH REGIMENT, of La Fayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the 84th. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, and reported within a few days at Indianapolis for discharge.

The 87TH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to

the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The 88TH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of Gen. Johnson's surrender to Gen. Grant, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The 89TH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1862, under Col. Chas. D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Gov. Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 90TH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies, joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland river until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in 22 engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The 91ST BATTALION, of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieut.-Colonel John Mehringer, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 92D REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The 93D REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. De Witt C. Thomas and Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's Brigade of

Gen. Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg, and made a stirring campaign down to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. It was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The 94TH AND 95TH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The 96TH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the 99th then in process of formation at South Bend, the number was left blank.

The 97TH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Col. Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in Gen. Grant's movement on Vicksburg, by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three Ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The 98TH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the 100th Regiment then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The 99TH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Col. Alex. Fowler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions, have gained for it a fair fame. It was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The 100TH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Col. Sandford J. Stoughton, mustered

into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The 101ST REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Col. William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Kentucky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tendered to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah on the 23rd of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The 102D REGIMENT, organized under Col. Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering six hundred and twenty-three men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The 103D, comprising seven companies from Hendricks county, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Col. Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the 102d Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The 104TH REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Col. James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute men to protect Indiana and Kentucky against the raids of Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The 105th REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph,

Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered seven hundred and thirteen men and officers, under Col. Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The 106TH REGIMENT, under Col. Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of Minute Men, aggregating seven hundred and ninety-two men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard, and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The 107TH REGIMENT, under Col. De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The 108TH REGIMENT comprised five companies of Minute Men, from Tippecanoe county, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Col. W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The 109TH REGIMENT, composed of Minute Men from Coles county, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 officers and men, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The 110TH REGIMENT of Minute Men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The 111TH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Col. Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The 112TH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of Minute Men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Col. Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South

after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113TH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114TH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson county, under Col. Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments, the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry, would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The 115TH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th of February, 1864.

The 116TH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Willcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term on severe duty it returned to Lafayette and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117TH REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The 118TH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of 15 killed and wounded.

The 119TH, or SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Col. John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grierson addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemies' infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865, a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastiles, were lost on the steamer "Sultana." The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

The 120TH REGIMENT. In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey, were formed by him into a division for service with the Army of Tennessee. Of those regiments, the 120th occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe, and retired with its bright roll of honor, after the success of Right and Justice was accomplished.

The 121ST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Col. George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3rd of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the 121st, though extending over a brief period, is

pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost 55 men, owing to the explosion of the engines of the steamer "*Sultana*." The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy, and proved how well and dearly the citizens of Indiana loved their soldiers.

The 122D REGIMENT ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The 123D REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863-'64, and mustered, March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Col. John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 15,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 124TH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the 125th Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st August, 1865.

The 125TH, OR TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five men with Captain Gaffney and Lieutenants Twigg and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service un-

surpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 31st August, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

The 126TH, OR ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th September, 1865.

The 127TH, OR TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

The 128TH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the 128th, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 129TH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on the 7th April, 1864, shared in the fortunes of the 128th until August 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The 130TH REGIMENT, mustered at Kokomo on the 12th March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th December, 1865.

The 131ST, OR THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State.

It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won some distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAYS VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23rd of April, 1864. This movement suggested itself to the inventive genius of the war Governor as a most important step toward the subjection or annihilation of the military supporters of slavery within a year, and thus conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its holy claims to the name of Battles for Freedom, was becoming too protracted, and proving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. In answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed The Grand Division of the Volunteers.

The 132d REGIMENT, under Col. S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

The 133d REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134TH REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized in Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135TH REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136TH REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137TH REGIMENT, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville,

and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

The 138TH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Col. J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

The 139TH REGIMENT, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland, Veray, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The 140th REGIMENT was organized with many others, in response to the call of the nation. Under its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles, round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The 141ST REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Col. Brady's command.

The 142D REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Col. I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 31 of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The 143D REGIMENT was mustered in, under Col. J. T. Grill, on the 21st February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st October, 1865.

The 144TH REGIMENT, under Col. G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145TH REGIMENT, under Col. W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining Gen. Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The 146TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *en route* to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147TH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, Lafayette and Henry counties, organized under Col. Milton Peden on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the 146th, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

The 148TH REGIMENT, under Col. N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

The 149TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis by Col. W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Morton on the 29th of September.

The 150TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 151ST REGIMENT, under Col. J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The 152D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Col.



A PIONEER DWELLING.

W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of Shenandoah Army, and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The 153^D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, under Col. O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of Gen. Palmer, was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The 154TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 155TH REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country,—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington, and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The 156TH BATTALION, under Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Gov. Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The people of Crawford county, animated with that inspiring patriotism which the war drew forth, organized this mounted company on the 25th of July, 1863, and placed it at the disposal of the Government, and it was mustered into service by order of the War Secretary, on the 13th of August, 1863, under Captain L. Lamb. To the close of the year it engaged in the laudable pursuit of arresting deserters and enforcing the draft; however, on the 18th of January, 1864, it was reconstituted and incorporated with the Thirteenth Cavalry, with which it continued to serve until the treason of Americans against America was conquered.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

THE 28TH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and under Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted very well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Virginia, and again with Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater," it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other colored recruits from the State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it accumulated quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined Gen. Fremont's army immediately, and entering readily upon its salutary course, aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater creek. On March the 6th, 1862 at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captiancy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Col. Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Missouri, to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864, and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

THE THIRD BATTERY, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connersville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names

which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's Army was put to route, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, August 21, 1865.

The **FOURTH BATTERY**, recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of Gen. Buell. Again under Rosencrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out—the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Capt. A. K. Bush, and reorganized in Oct., 1864, under Capt B. F. Johnson.

The **FIFTH BATTERY** was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Capt. Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was 84 men and officers and four guns. It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

The **SIXTH BATTERY** was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Kentucky, a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

The **SEVENTH BATTERY** comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

The EIGHTH BATTERY, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subsequently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

The NINTH BATTERY. The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Capt. N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of 58 men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

The TENTH BATTERY was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Capt. Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against Gen. Bragg, it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

The ELEVENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

The TWELFTH BATTERY was recruited at Jeffersonville and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's Army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Capt. James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The THIRTEENTH BATTERY was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it

was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and were discharged the day following.

The **FOURTEENTH BATTERY**, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette, and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd, and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by Gen. Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The **FIFTEENTH BATTERY**, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The **SIXTEENTH BATTERY** was organized at Lafayette, under Capt. Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with Gen. Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain, and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a very favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The **SEVENTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862, left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition, was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from Gen. Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The **EIGHTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Eli Lilly, left for the

front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under Gen. Rosencrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon, it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Capt. S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against Gen. Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnson's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Gov. Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Capt. Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Kentucky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and, in 1863, under Capt. Osborn, turned over its guns to the 11th Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Gov. Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won many honors under Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY recruited at Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of September, 1862, for Covington, Kentucky, to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of Gen. Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to acquire many honors, although its record is stained with the names of seven deserters. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Capt. B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. While the list of casualties numbers only 35, that of desertions numbers 37. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

The TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY, recruited in October 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Capt. I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburg, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY, under Capt. I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign, to its last engagement at Columbia, Tennessee, it aided materially in bringing victory to the Union ranks and made for itself a widespread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. December 13th, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of Gen. Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous, when it returned to report for final discharge.

The TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY, or "WILDER'S BATTERY," was recruited under Capt. I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861; but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis it was mustered as company "A," of the 17th Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Virginia, it was converted into the "First Independent Battery," and became known as "Rigby's Battery." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865. During its term of service it was subject to many transmutations; but in every phase of its brief history, a reputation for gallantry and patriotism was maintained which now forms a living testimonial to its services to the public.

The total number of battles in the "War of the Rebellion" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

Locality.	No. of Battles.	Locality.	No. of Battles.
Virginia.....	90	Maryland.....	7
Tennessee.....	51	Texas.....	3
Georgia.....	41	South Carolina.....	2
Mississippi.....	24	Indian Territory.....	2
Arkansas.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kentucky.....	16	Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	15	Indiana.....	1
Missouri.....	9		
North Carolina.....	8	Total.....	308

The regiments sent forth to the defense of the Republic in the hour of its greatest peril, when a host of her own sons, blinded by some unholy infatuation, leaped to arms that they might trample upon the liberty-giving principles of the nation, have been passed in very brief review. The authorities chosen for the dates, names, and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The relation of Indiana to the Republic was then established; for when the population of the State, at the time her sons went forth to participate in war for the maintenance of the Union, is brought into comparison with all other States and countries, it will be apparent that the sacrifices made by Indiana from 1861-'65 equal, if not actually exceed, the noblest of those recorded in the history of ancient or modern times.

Unprepared for the terrible inundation of modern wickedness, which threatened to deluge the country in a sea of blood and rob, a people of their richest, their most prized inheritance, the State rose above all precedent, and under the benign influence of patriotism, guided by the well-directed zeal of a wise Governor and Government, sent into the field an army that in numbers was gigantic, and in moral and physical excellence never equaled.

It is laid down in the official reports, furnished to the War Department, that over 200,000 troops were specially organized to aid in crushing the legions of the slave-holder; that no less than 50,000 militia were armed to defend the State, and that the large, but absolutely necessary number of commissions issued was 17,114. All this proves the scientific skill and military economy exercised by the Governor, and brought to the aid of the people in a most terrible emergency; for he, with some prophetic sense of the gravity of the situation, saw that unless the greatest powers of the Union were put forth to crush the least justifiable and most pernicious

of all rebellions holding a place in the record of nations, the best blood of the country would flow in a vain attempt to avert a catastrophe which, if prolonged for many years, would result in at least the moral and commercial ruin of the country.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the Rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a luster on our beloved State, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

AFTER THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised 91 Republicans and 59 Democrats. Soon after the commencement of the session, Gov. Morton resigned his office in consequence of having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the Executive chair during the remainder of Morton's term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reduc-

ing the Congressional representation in any State in which there should be a restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

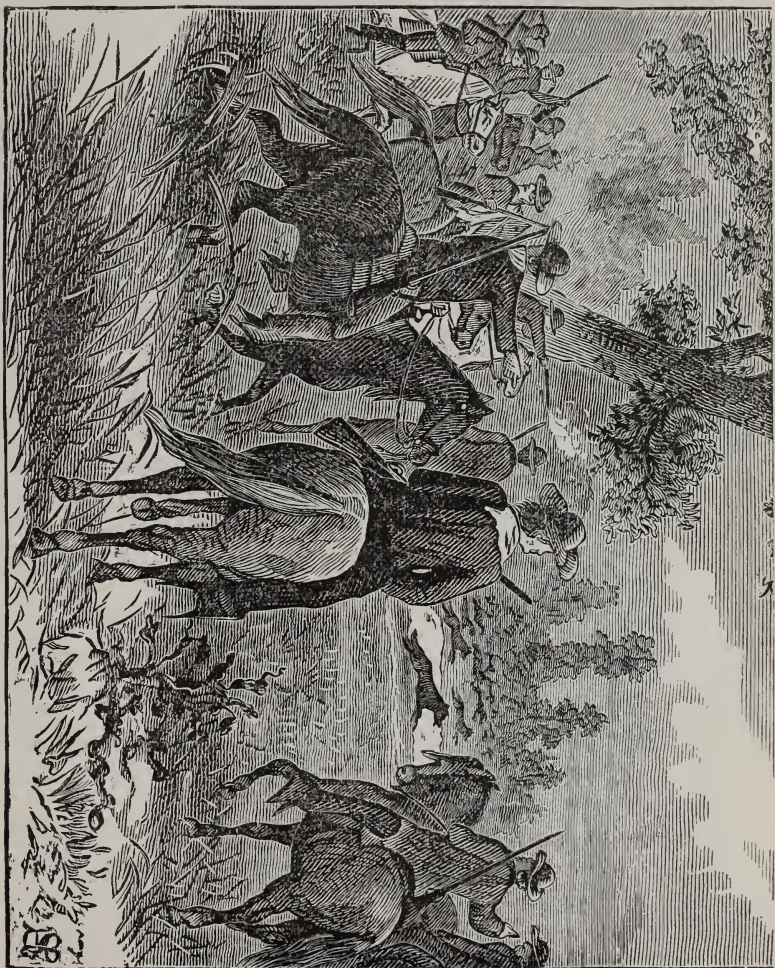
This Legislature also passed an act providing for the registry of votes, the punishment of fraudulent practices at elections, and for the apportionment and compensation of a Board of Registration; this Board to consist, in each township, of two freeholders appointed by the County Commissioners, together with the trustee of such township; in cities the freeholders are to be appointed in each ward by the city council. The measures of this law are very strict, and are faithfully executed. No cries of fraud in elections are heard in connection with Indiana.

This Legislature also divided the State into eleven Congressional Districts and apportioned their representation; enacted a law for the protection and indemnity of all officers and soldiers of the United States and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace of the country; made definite appropriations to the several benevolent institutions of the State, and adopted several measures for the encouragement of education, etc.

In 1868, Indiana was the first in the field of national politics, both the principal parties holding State conventions early in the year. The Democrats nominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and denounced in their platform the reconstruction policy of the Republicans; recommended that United States treasury notes be substituted for national bank currency; denied that the General Government had a right to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States, and opposed negro suffrage, etc.; while the Republicans nominated Conrad Baker for Governor, defended its reconstruction policy, opposed a further contraction of the currency, etc. The campaign was an exciting one, and Mr. Baker was elected Governor by a majority of only 961. In the Presidential election that soon followed the State gave Grant 9,572 more than Seymour.

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about three and a half millions dollars for expenses incurred in the war, and \$1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative

HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.





commission reported that \$413,599.48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

This year Governor Baker obtained a site for the House of Refuge. (See a subsequent page.) The Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown, originally established by private enterprise and benevolence, and adopted by the Legislature of the previous year, was in a good condition. Up to that date the institution had afforded relief and temporary subsistence to 400 men who had been disabled in the war. A substantial brick building had been built for the home, while the old buildings were used for an orphans' department, in which were gathered 86 children of deceased soldiers.

DIVORCE LAWS.

By some mistake or liberal design, the early statute laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce were rather more loose than those of most other States in this Union; and this subject had been a matter of so much jest among the public, that in 1870 the Governor recommended to the Legislature a reform in this direction, which was pretty effectually carried out. Since that time divorces can be granted only for the following causes: 1. Adultery. 2. Impotency existing at the time of marriage. 3. Abandonment for two years. 4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6 The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7. The conviction of either party of an infamous crime.

FINANCIAL.

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the monetary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation required to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal, amounting to \$20,000. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be realized in the notes of the State bank and its branches, although they were considerably depreciated. Said the Governor: "It will be oppressive if the State, after the paper of this institution (State bank) was authorized to be circulated in revenue, should be prevented by any assignment of the evidences of existing debt, from discharging at least so much of that debt with the paper of the bank as will absorb the collections of the present year; especially when their notes, after being made receivable by the agents of the State, became greatly depreciated by great mismanagement on the part of the bank itself. It ought not to be expected that a public loss to the State should be avoided by resorting to any measures which would not comport with correct views of public justice; nor should it be anticipated that the treasury of the United States would ultimately adopt measures to secure an uncertain debt which would interfere with arrangements calculated to adjust the demand against the State without producing any additional embarrassment."

The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds which had been executed in its behalf had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the machinations of unprincipled speculators. Whatever disposition the principal bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-mill company and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their amount, effected by arrangements of the steam-mill agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

had prostrated the paper circulating medium of the State, so far as it was dependent on the State bank and its branches. An abnormal state of affairs like this very naturally produced a blind disbursement of the fund to some extent, and this disbursement would be called by almost every one an "unwise administration."

During the first 16 years of this century, the belligerent condition of Europe called for agricultural supplies from America, and the consequent high price of grain justified even the remote pioneers of Indiana in undertaking the tedious transportation of the products of the soil which the times forced upon them. The large disbursements made by the general Government among the people naturally engendered a rage for speculation; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made; and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme, namely, unfounded visions of wealth and splendor and the wild investments which result in ruin to the many and wealth to the few. The year 1821 was consequently one of great financial panic, and was the first experienced by the early settlers of the West.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation, referring particularly to the "agricultural and social happiness of the State." The crops were abundant this year, immigration was setting in heavily and everything seemed to have an upward look. But the customs of the white race still compelling them to patronize European industries, combined with the remoteness of the surplus produce of Indiana from European markets, constituted a serious drawback to the accumulation of wealth. Such a state of things naturally changed the habits of the people to some extent, at least for a short time, assimilating them to those of more primitive tribes. This change of custom, however, was not severe and protracted enough to change the intelligent and social nature of the people, and they arose to their normal height on the very first opportunity.

In 1822-'3, before speculation started up again, the surplus money was invested mainly in domestic manufactories instead of other and wilder commercial enterprises. Home manufactories were what the people needed to make them more independent. They not only gave employment to thousands whose services were before that valueless, but also created a market for a great portion

of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short, Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK.

The State bank of Indiana was established by law January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1857. At the time of its organization in 1834, its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368. During the years 1857-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; at this time it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amounts of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was \$1,390,000, and the money thus invested was procured by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which was payable July 1, 1866. The nominal profits of the bank were \$2,780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest on the bonds; secondly, the expenses of the Commissioners; and lastly the cause of common-school education.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the installment paid as required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment on the stock allotted to the State, amounting to \$500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per per cent. on five per cent. stock, making the sum of over \$5,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1836 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Gov. Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Gov. Whitcomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains to the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

During the war of the Rebellion the financial condition of the people was of course like that of the other Northern States generally. 1870 found the State in a very prosperous condition. October 31 of this year, the date of the fiscal report, there was a surplus of \$373,249 in the treasury. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,821.

At the present time the principal articles of export from the State are flour and pork. Nearly all the wheat raised within the State is manufactured into flour within its limits, especially in the northern part. The pork business is the leading one in the southern part of the State.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of railroad lines in this State, in connection with the agricultural and mineral resources, both developed and undeveloped, as already noted, we can

see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,684, with a total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactories, 86,402; capital employed, is \$117,462,161; wages paid, \$35,461,987; cost of material, \$104,321,632; value of products, \$301,304,271. These figures are on an average about twice what they were only five years previously, at which time they were about double what they were ten years before that. In manufacturing enterprise, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considerably in advance of Illinois and Michigan.

In 1870 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was \$460,120,974; of personal estate, \$203,334,070; true valuation of both, \$1,268,180,543. According to the evidences of increase at that time, the value of taxable property in this State must be double the foregoing figures. This is utterly astonishing, especially when we consider what a large matter it is to double the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with its increase in infancy.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to \$2,943,078; for county purposes, \$4,654,476; and for municipal purposes, \$3,193,577. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was \$1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was \$2,523,934.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be really improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

Congress, all these and other public documents in which he may be interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, during the administration of Governor Jennings, who, as well as all the Governors succeeding him to 1843, made it a special point in their messages to the Legislature to urge the adoption of measures for the construction of highways and canals and the improvement of the navigation of rivers. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 specified as the most important improvement the navigation of the Falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other streams, and the construction of the National and other roads through the State.

In 1826 Governor Ray considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "The National New York & Mississippi railroad." The National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York city, to the amount of \$100,000, at a premium of $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year \$54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and \$52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832, 32 miles of the Wabash and Erie canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the

Lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of courtesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before January 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about 32 miles, was completed, for about \$232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active.

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service, was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned

without engaging an Engineer-in-Chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the Board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was uninterrupted; 16 miles of the line between Huntington and La Fontaine creek were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining 20 miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to Lafayette was placed under contract; about 30 miles of the Whitewater canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the Whitewater to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also 23 miles of the Central canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about 20 miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central canal, near the mouth of Eel river, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes road from the former point to Paoli, about 40 miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as Gov. Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Gov. Wallace took the Executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over-work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He

told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Gov. Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of \$5,600,000, and it required at least \$14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

We should here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this time, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length, completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of \$2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 104 miles. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,500,000; and the amount expended for the same \$408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as Lafayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The cross-cut canal from Terre Haute to Central canal, 49 miles in length; estimated cost, \$718,672; amount expended, \$420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle creek, 76½ miles; estimated cost, \$1,675,738; amount expended to that date, \$1,099,867; and 31 miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio river to Brookville.

5. The Central canal, from the Wabash & Erie canal, to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,299,853; amount expended, \$568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$831,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,046,600; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 28 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike road, 73 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$593,737; amount expended, \$72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on 27 miles, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and 27 miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,800; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$102,500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,539.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 1,289 miles, only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, \$19,914,424; amount expended, \$8,164,528. The State debt at this time amounted to \$18,469,146. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest out of the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to re-burden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash & Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in an average majority in the State of about 2,864 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837-'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For 20 years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852, Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there were probably; in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but "they answered the Doctor in the negative. It must have been because they hadn't time to pass the bill. They were very busy. They had to pass all sorts of regulations concerning the negro. They had to protect a good many white people from marrying negroes. And as they didn't need any labor in the State, if it was 'colored,' they had to make regulations to shut out all of that kind of labor, and to take steps to put out all that unfortunately got in, and they didn't have time to consider the scheme proposed by the white people."—*W. W. Clayton.*

In 1853, the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of \$500 a year, and to this Board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a Legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties: Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking-coal, non-caking-coal or block coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet, with 12 to 14 distinct seams of coal; but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams range from one foot to eleven feet in thickness. The caking coal prevails in the western portion of the area described, and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the places where these are worked the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth for successful mining not being over 75 feet. This is a bright, black, sometimes glossy, coal, makes good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound will yield about $4\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of gas, with a power equal to 15 standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the caking coals is 7,745 heat units, pure carbon being 8,080. Both in the northern and southern portions of the field, the caking coals present similar good qualities, and are a great source of private and public wealth.

The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field and has an area of about 450 square miles. This is excellent, in its raw state, for making pig iron. It is indeed peculiarly fitted for metallurgical purposes. It has a laminated structure with carbonaceous matter, like charcoal, between the lamina, with slaty cleavage, and it rings under the stroke of the hammer. It is "free-burning," makes an open fire, and without caking, swelling, scaffolding in the furnace or changing form, burns like hickory wood until it is consumed to a white ash and leaves no clinkers. It is likewise valuable for generating steam and for household uses. Many of the principal railway lines in the State are using it in preference to any other coal, as it does not burn out the fire-boxes, and gives as little trouble as wood.

There are eight distinct seams of block coal in this zone, three of which are workable, having an average thickness of four feet. In some places this coal is mined by adits, but generally from shafts, 40 to 80 feet deep. The seams are crossed by cleavage lines, and the coal is usually mined without powder, and may be taken out in blocks weighing a ton or more. When entries or rooms are driven angling across the cleavage lines, the walls of the mine present a zigzag, notched appearance resembling a Virginia worm fence.

In 1871 there were about 24 block coal mines in operation, and about 1,500 tons were mined daily. Since that time this industry has vastly increased. This coal consists of $81\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbon, and not quite three fourths of one per cent. of sulphur. Calculated calorific power equal to 8,283 heat units. This coal also is equally good both in the northern and southern parts of the field.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City, by railroad, from which ports the Lake Superior specular and red hematite ores are landed from vessels that are able to run in a direct course from the ore banks. Considering the proximity of the vast quantities of iron in Michigan and Missouri, one can readily see what a glorious future awaits Indiana in respect to manufactories.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess county, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of a beautiful, jet-black caking coal. There is no clay, shale or other foreign matter intervening, and fragments of the caking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradual change from one to the other, and the character of each is homogeneous throughout.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usual with this kind of coal. This coal is well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, in respect to both quantity and high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25 candles, while the best Pennsylvania coal gas has that of only 17 candles.

Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties, where its commercial value has already been demonstrated.

Numerous deposits of bog iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates and brown

oxides are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the beds are quite thick and of considerable commercial value.

An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington county, where many large kilns are kept in profitable operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of \$50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties.

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession; its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local

societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council or citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the older States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed who devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interest of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

The State had nearly 3,700 miles of railroad, not counting side-track, with 400 miles more under contract for building. In 15 or 18 months one can go from Indianapolis to every county in the State by railroad. Indiana has 6,500 square miles of coal field, 450 of which contain block coal, the best in the United States for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of cheap transportation, he said: "By the census of 1870, Pennsylvania had, of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589, and Indiana, 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grain to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels, while Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be \$183,946,000; those of Indiana, \$122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at \$183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at only \$122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana.

"Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacturer of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburgh last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 tons from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are 250 miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburgh, and 430 miles nearer to Iron Mountain. So that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

"What we want in this country is diversified labor."

The grand hall of the Exposition buildings is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of the city. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories high. Its elevated galleries extend quite around the building, under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which extend along the entire front. The second floor, which is

approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we are here entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we enter a description too vast to complete, and we may as well stop here as anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Gov. J. A. Wright, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, 1856-'8; G. D. Wagner; 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1861; Jas. D. Williams, 1862, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1867-'9; Stearns Fisher, 1864-'6; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. Crim, 1875. Secretaries: John B. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1858-'9; Ignatius Brown, 1856-'7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867-'9; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Heron, 1872-'5. Place of fair, Indianapolis every year except: Lafayette, 1853; Madison, 1854; New Albany, 1859; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from \$4,651 in 1852 to \$45,330 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Oct. 7, 1874, addresses were delivered by the President of the Board, Hon. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Pollock. Yvon's celebrated painting, the "Great Republic," was unveiled with great ceremony, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the plate glass from the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State was of a world-wide reputation; that the State has within its bounds the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part coal was mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from one vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the citizens of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was a resident of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer co-laborers were Judge Coburn,

Aaron Aldridge, Capt. James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new State house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple, which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for an apple christened on this occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright horizon which seemed to be at this time looming up all around the field of the young society's operations was suddenly and thoroughly darkened by the swarm of noxious insects, diseases, blasts of winter and the great distance to market. The prospects of the cause scarcely justified a continuation of the expense of assembling from remote parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore soon dwindled away until the organization itself became quite extinct.

But when, in 1852 and afterward, railroads began to traverse the State in all directions, the Legislature provided for the organization of a State Board of Agriculture, whose scope was not only agriculture but also horticulture and the mechanic and household arts. The rapid growth of the State soon necessitated a differentiation of this body, and in the autumn of 1860, at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm H. Loomis, of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for biennial meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 9, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little done on account of the exhaustive demands of the great war; and the descent of mercury 60° in eighteen hours did so much mischief as to increase the discouragement to the verge of despair. The title of the society was at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were mostly devoted to revision of fruit lists; and although the good work, from its vastness and complication, became somewhat monotonous, it has been no exception in this respect to the law that all the greatest and most productive labors of mankind require perseverance and toil.

In 1866, George M. Beeler, who had so indefatigably served as secretary for several years, saw himself hastening to his grave and showed his love for the cause of fruit culture by bequeathing to the society the sum of \$1,000. This year also the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was induced to take a copy of the Society's transactions for each of the township libraries in the State, and this enabled the Society to bind its volume of proceedings in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867 many valuable and interesting papers were presented, the office of corresponding secretary was created, and the subject of Legislative aid was discussed. The State Board of Agriculture placed the management of the horticultural department of the State fair in the care of the Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first time a balance on hand, after paying expenses, the balance being \$61.55. Up to this time the Society had to take care of itself,—meeting current expenses, doing its own printing and binding, “boarding and clothing itself,” and diffusing annually an amount of knowledge utterly incalculable. During the year called meetings were held at Salem, in the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The State now assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 \$160 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of premiums on small fruits given at a show held the previous summer; results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

In 1873 the State officials refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

The aggregate annual membership of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1875 was 1,225.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the 16th, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

for school purposes were elected through the State. The law committed to them the charge of all the educational affairs in their respective townships. As it was feared by the opponents of the law that it would not be possible to select men in all the townships capable of executing the school laws satisfactorily, the people were thereby awakened to the necessity of electing their very best men; and although, of course, many blunders have been made by trustees, the operation of the law has tended to elevate the adult population as well as the youth; and Indiana still adheres to the policy of appointing its best men to educational positions. The result is a grand surprise to all old fogies, who indeed scarcely dare to appear such any longer.

To instruct the people in the new law and set the educational machinery going, a pamphlet of over 60 pages, embracing the law, with notes and explanations, was issued from the office of a superintendent of public instruction, and distributed freely throughout the State. The first duty of the Board of Trustees was to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of their township. But where were the school-houses, and what were they? Previously they had been erected by single districts, but under this law districts were abolished, their lines obliterated, and houses previously built by districts became the property of the township, and all the houses were to be built at the expense of the township by an appropriation of township funds by the trustees. In some townships there was not a single school-house of any kind, and in others there were a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in "winter worse than nothing." Before the people could be tolerably accommodated with schools at least 3,500 school-houses had to be erected in the State.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the constitution of 1852, each township was made a municipal corporation, and every voter in the township a member of the corporation; the Board of Trustees constituted the township legislature as well as the executive body, the whole body of voters, however, exercising direct control through frequent meetings called by the trustees. Special taxes and every other matter of importance were directly voted upon.

Some tax-payers, who were opposed to special townships' taxes, retarded the progress of schools by refusing to pay their assessment. Contracts for building school-houses were given up, houses

half finished were abandoned, and in many townships all school operations were suspended. In some of them, indeed, a rumor was circulated by the enemies of the law that the entire school law from beginning to end had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void; and the Trustees, believing this, actually dismissed their schools and considered themselves out of office. Hon. W. C. Larrabee, the (first) Superintendent of Public Instruction, corrected this error as soon as possible.

But while the voting of special taxes was doubted on a constitutional point, it became evident that it was weak in a practical point; for in many townships the opponents of the system voted down every proposition for the erection of school-houses.

Another serious obstacle was the great deficiency in the number of qualified teachers. To meet the newly created want, the law authorized the appointment of deputies in each county to examine and license persons to teach, leaving it in their judgment to lower the standard of qualification sufficiently to enable them to license as many as were needed to supply all the schools. It was therefore found necessary to employ many "unqualified" teachers, especially in the remote rural districts. But the progress of the times enabled the Legislature of 1853 to erect a standard of qualification and give to the county commissioners the authority to license teachers; and in order to supply every school with a teacher, while there might not be a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the commissioners were authorized to grant temporary licenses to take charge of particular schools not needing a high grade of teachers.

In 1854 the available common-school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600. This amount, from many sources, was subsequently increased to a very great extent. The common-school fund was intrusted to the several counties of the State, which were held responsible for the preservation thereof and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund was managed by the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, for which these officers were allowed one-tenth of the income. It was loaned out to the citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, on real estate security. The common-school fund was thus consolidated and the proceeds equally distributed each year to all the townships, cities and towns

of the State, in proportion to the number of children. This phase of the law met with considerable opposition in 1854.

The provisions of the law for the establishment of township libraries was promptly carried into effect, and much time, labor and thought were devoted to the selection of books, special attention being paid to historical works.

The greatest need in 1854 was for qualified teachers; but nevertheless the progress of public education during this and following years was very great. School-houses were erected, many of them being fine structures, well furnished, and the libraries were considerably enlarged.

The city school system of Indiana received a heavy set-back in 1858, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the law authorizing cities and townships to levy a tax additional to the State tax was not in conformity with that clause in the Constitution which required uniformity in taxation. The schools were stopped for want of adequate funds. For a few weeks in each year thereafter the feeble "uniform" supply from the State fund enabled the people to open the schools, but considering the returns the public realizes for so small an outlay in educational matters, this proved more expensive than ever. Private schools increased, but the attendance was small. Thus the interests of popular education languished for years. But since the revival of the free schools, the State fund has grown to vast proportions, and the schools of this intelligent and enterprising commonwealth compare favorably with those of any other portion of the United States.

There is no occasion to present all the statistics of school progress in this State from the first to the present time, but some interest will be taken in the latest statistics, which we take from the 9th Biennial Report (for 1877-'8) by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. James H. Smart. This report, by the way, is a volume of 480 octavo pages, and is free to all who desire a copy.

The rapid, substantial and permanent increase which Indiana enjoys in her school interests is thus set forth in the above report.

Year.	Length of School in Days.	No. of Teachers.	Attendance at School.	School Enumeration.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	\$ 239,924
1860	65	7,649	303,744	495,019	481,020
1865	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875	130	13,133	502,362	667,736	2,830,747
1878	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,968

The increase of school population during the past ten years has been as follows:

Total in 1868, 592,865.			
Increase for year ending		Increase for year ending	
Sept. 1, 1869.....	17,699	May 1, 1874.....	13,922
“ 1, 1870.....	9,063	“ 1, 1875.....	13,372
“ 1, 1871.....	3,101	“ 1, 1876.....	11,494
“ 1, 1872.....	8,811	“ 1, 1877.....	15,476
May 1, 1873 (8 months).....	8,903	“ 1, 1878.....	4,447
		Total, 1878.....	699,153
No. of white males.....	354,271;	females.....	333,033.....687,304
“ “ colored “	5,937;	“	5,912
			11,849
			699,153

Twenty-nine per cent. of the above are in the 49 cities and 212 incorporated towns, and 71 per cent. in the 1,011 townships.

The number of white males enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 267,315, and of white females, 237,739; total, 505,054; of colored males, 3,794; females, 3,687; total, 7,481; grand total, 512,535.

The average number enrolled in each district varies from 51 to 56, and the average daily attendance from 32 to 35; but many children reported as absent attend parochial or private schools. Seventy-three per cent. of the white children and 63 per cent. of the colored, in the State, are enrolled in the schools.

The number of days taught vary materially in the different townships, and on this point State Superintendent Smart iterates: “As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but 60 days and others 220 days, we do not have a uniform system,—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision cannot be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and the amount of the township funds. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who cannot, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would tend to bring the poorer schools up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common-school system.”

The State, however, averages six and a half months school per year to each district.

The number of school districts in the State in 1878 was 9,380, in all but 34 of which school was taught during that year. There are 396 district and 151 township graded schools. Number of white male teachers, 7,977, and of female, 5,699; colored, male, 62, and female, 43; grand total, 13,781. For the ten years ending with 1878 there was an increase of 409 male teachers and 811 female teachers. All these teachers, except about 200, attend normal institutes,—a showing which probably surpasses that of any other State in this respect.

The average daily compensation of teachers throughout the State in 1878 was as follows: In townships, males, \$1.90; females, \$1.70; in towns, males, \$3.09; females, \$1.81; in cities, males, \$4.06; females, \$2.29.

In 1878 there were 89 stone school-houses, 1,724 brick, 7,608 frame, and 124 log; total, 9,545, valued at \$11,536,647.39.

And lastly, and best of all, we are happy to state that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. In 1872, according to the statistics before us, it was larger than that of any other State by \$2,000,000! the figures being as follows:

Indiana.....	\$8,437,593.47	Michigan.....	\$2,500,214.91
Ohio.....	6,614,816.50	Missouri.....	2,525,252.52
Illinois.....	6,348,538.32	Minnesota.....	2,471,199.31
New York.....	2,880,017.01	Wisconsin.....	2,237,414.37
Connecticut.....	2,809,770.70	Massachusetts.....	2,210,864.09
Iowa.....	4,274,581.93	Arkansas.....	2,000,000.00

Nearly all the rest of the States have less than a million dollars in their school fund.

In 1872 the common-school fund of Indiana consisted of the following:

Non-negotiable bonds.....	\$3,591,316.15	Escheated estates.....	17,866.55
Common-school fund.....	1,666,824.50	Sinking fund, last distribution.....	67,068.72
Sinking fund, at 8 per cent	569,139.94	Sinking fund undistributed.....	100,165.92
Congressional township fund.....	2,281,076.69	Swamp land fund.....	42,418.40
Value of unsold Congressional township lands..	94,245.00		
Saline fund.....	5,727.66		\$8,437,593.47
Bank tax fund.....	1,744.94		

In 1878 the grand total was \$8,974,455.55.

The origin of the respective school funds of Indiana is as follows:

1. The "Congressional township" fund is derived from the proceeds of the 16th sections of the townships. Almost all of these

have been sold and the money put out at interest. The amount of this fund in 1877 was \$2,452,936.82.

2. The "saline" fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of salt springs, and the land adjoining necessary for working them to the amount of 36 entire sections, authorized by the original act of Congress. By authority of the same act the Legislature has made these proceeds a part of the permanent school fund.

3. The "surplus revenue" fund. Under the administration of President Jackson, the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a large surplus remained in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, subject to recall, and Indiana's share was \$860,254. The Legislature subsequently set apart \$573,502.96 of this amount to be a part of the school fund. It is not probable that the general Government will ever recall this money.

4. "Bank tax" fund. The Legislature of 1834 chartered a State Bank, of which a part of the stock was owned by the State and a part by individuals. Section 15 of the charter required an annual deduction from the dividends, equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each share not held by the State, to be set apart for common-school education. This tax finally amounted to \$80,000, which now bears interest in favor of education.

5. "Sinking" fund. In order to set the State bank under good headway, the State at first borrowed \$1,300,000, and out of the unapplied balances a fund was created, increased by unapplied balances also of the principal, interest and dividends of the amount lent to the individual holders of stock, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank; hence the name sinking fund. The 114th section of the charter provided that after the full payment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of education. As the charter extended through a period of 25 years, this fund ultimately reached the handsome amount of \$5,000,000.

The foregoing are all interest-bearing funds; the following are additional school funds, but not productive:

6. "Seminary" fund. By order of the Legislature in 1852, all county seminaries were sold, and the net proceeds placed in the common-school fund.

7. All fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State are placed to the credit of the common-school fund

8. All recognizances of witnesses and parties indicted for crime, when forfeited, are collectible by law and made a part of the school fund. These are reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. For the five years ending with 1872, they averaged about \$34,000 a year.

9. Escheats. These amount to \$17,865.55, which was still in the State treasury in 1872 and unapplied.

10. The "swamp-land" fund arises from the sale of certain Congressional land grants, not devoted to any particular purpose by the terms of the grant. In 1872 there was \$42,418.40 of this money, subject to call by the school interests.

11. Taxes on corporations are to some extent devoted by the Constitution to school purposes, but the clause on this subject is somewhat obscure, and no funds as yet have been realized from this source. It is supposed that several large sums of money are due the common-school fund from the corporations.

Constitutionally, any of the above funds may be increased, but never diminished.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

So early as 1802 the U. S. Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwestern Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district; and five years afterward an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees for the institution and order the sale of a single township in Gibson county, granted by Congress in 1802, so that the proceeds might be at once devoted to the objects of education. On this Board the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the interests of the institution: William H. Harrison, John Gibson, Thomas H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Walter Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William Bullitt, Elhas McNamee, John Badolett, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leech, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathmey and John Johnson.

The sale of this land was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the Board, too, were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe county, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new Board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, with 20 students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of \$150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the Board acting under his advice, changed the name to the "Indiana Academy," under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of \$300 a year; and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to \$400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the "Indiana College," and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of ancient languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson county lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet added, and the standard of the studies and *morale* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

Bloomington is a fine, healthful locality, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. The University buildings are in the

collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen. Number of students in the collegiate department in 1879-'80, 183; in preparatory, 169; total, 349, allowing for three counted twice.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the President, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs remarkably well represented.

The university received from the State annually about \$15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken, and it was upon the following condition (we quote the act):

"SECTION 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of land scrip shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and

classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

“SEC. 5. That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provision hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by Legislative act:

“First. If any portion of the funds invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

“Second. No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

“Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as provided in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease and said State be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the States shall be valid.

“Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and result, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

“Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad

grants, that they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

"Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

"Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The foregoing act was approved by the President, July 2, 1862. It seemed that this law, amid the din of arms with the great Rebellion, was about to pass altogether unnoticed by the next General Assembly, January, 1863, had not Gov. Morton's attention been called to it by a delegation of citizens from Tippecanoe county, who visited him in the interest of Battle Ground. He thereupon sent a special message to the Legislature, upon the subject, and then public attention was excited to it everywhere, and several localities competed for the institution; indeed, the rivalry was so great that this session failed to act in the matter at all, and would have failed to accept of the grant within the two years prescribed in the last clause quoted above, had not Congress, by a supplementary act, extended the time two years longer.

March 6, 1865, the Legislature accepted the conditions of the national gift, and organized the Board of "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This Board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for \$212,238.50, which sum, by compounding, has increased to nearly \$400,000, and is invested in U. S. bonds. Not until the special session of May, 1869, was the locality for this college selected, when John Purdue, of Lafayette, offered \$150,000 and Tippecanoe county \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution changed to "Purdue University." Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which 86½ acres more have since been added on the north. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed and work-shop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. The boiler and gas house occupy a rather central position, and supply steam and gas to the boarding-house, dormitory and laboratory. A description of these buildings

may be apropos. The boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, planked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at the disposal of the farm superintendent, Maj. L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: boarding-house, \$37,807.07; laboratory, \$15,000; dormitory, \$32,000; military hall and gymnasium, \$6,410.47; boiler and gas house, \$4,814; barn and shed, \$1,500; work-shop, \$1,000; dwelling and barn, \$2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, \$600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds,—if necessary.

The opening of the university was, owing to varied circumstances, postponed from time to time, and not until March, 1874, was a class formed, and this only to comply with the act of Congress in that connection in its relation to the university. However, in September following a curriculum was adopted, and the first regular term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum

comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year (1880) eleven members of the faculty, 86 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874-'5, there were but 64 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. From its inauguration many obstacles opposed its advance toward efficiency and success; but the Board of Trustees, composed of men experienced in educational matters, exercised their strength of mind and body to overcome every difficulty, and secure for the State Normal School every distinction and emolument that lay within their power. Their efforts to this end being very successful; and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at, if not eclipsed, the standard of their expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

The efficiency of this school may be elicited from the following facts, taken from the official reports: out of 41 persons who had graduated from the elementary course, nine, after teaching successfully in the public schools of this State from two terms to two years, returned to the institution and sought admission to the advanced classes. They were admitted; three of them were gentlemen and six ladies. After spending two years and two terms in the elementary course, and then teaching in the schools during the time already mentioned they returned to spend two and a half or three years more, and for the avowed purpose of qualifying themselves for teaching in the most responsible positions of the public school service. In fact, no student is admitted to the school who does not in good faith declare his intention to qualify himself for teaching in the schools of the State. This the law requires, and the rule is adhered to literally.

The report further says, in speaking of the government of the school, that the fundamental idea is rational freedom, or that freedom which gives exemption from the power of control of one over another, or, in other words, the self-limiting of themselves, in their acts, by a recognition of the rights of others who are equally free. The idea and origin of the school being laid down, and also the means by which scholarship can be realized in the individual, the student is left to form his own conduct, both during session hours and while away from school. The teacher merely stands between this scholastic idea and the student's own partial conception of it, as expositor or interpreter. The teacher is not legislator, executor or police officer; he is expounder of the true idea of school law, so that the only test of the student's conduct is obedience to, or nonconformity with, that law as interpreted by the teacher. This idea once inculcated in the minds of the students, insures industry, punctuality and order.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873, with 35 students in attendance. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers

were employed. The attendance, so small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the seventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 23.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

There are 15 chartered departments in the institution. These are in charge of thorough, energetic, and scholarly instructors, and send forth each year as graduates, a large number of finely cultured young ladies and gentlemen, living testimonials of the efficiency of the course of study and the methods used.

The Commercial College in connection with the school is in itself a great institution. It is finely fitted up and furnished, and ranks foremost among the business colleges of the United States.

The expenses for tuition, room and board, have been made so low that an opportunity for obtaining a thorough education is presented to the poor and the rich alike.

All of this work has been accomplished in the short space of seven years. The school now holds a high place among educational institutions, and is the largest normal school in the United States.

This wonderful growth and development is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers, and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution, and is one of the most noted in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, now having 35 professors, 26 instructors, 9 tutors, 213 students and 12,000 volumes in library. At present the main building has a frontage of 224 feet and a depth of 155. Thousands of young people have received their education here, and a large number have been graduated for the priesthood. A chapter was held here in 1872, attended by delegates from all parts of the world. It is worthy of mention that this institution has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States and one of the finest in the world.

The *Indiana Asbury University*, at Greencastle, is an old and well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835, and in 1872 it had nine professors and 172 students.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869. In 1872 it had five professors, four instructors, and 69 students.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858, and in 1872 had four resident professors, seven instructors and 156 students.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist Episcopal, is situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had five resident professors, five instructors, and 142 students.

Earlham's College, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. In 1872 they had six resident professors and 167 students, and 3,300 volumes in library.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834, and had in 1872, eight professors and teachers, and 231 students, with about 12,000 volumes in the library. It is under Presbyterian management.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850; in 1872 it had four professors and 148 students: 3,000 volumes in library.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover, and in 1872 had seven professors and 118 students, and 7,000 volumes in library.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had seven professors and 117 students.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854, and by 1872 it had 15 resident professors, 181 students, and 5,000 volumes in library.

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

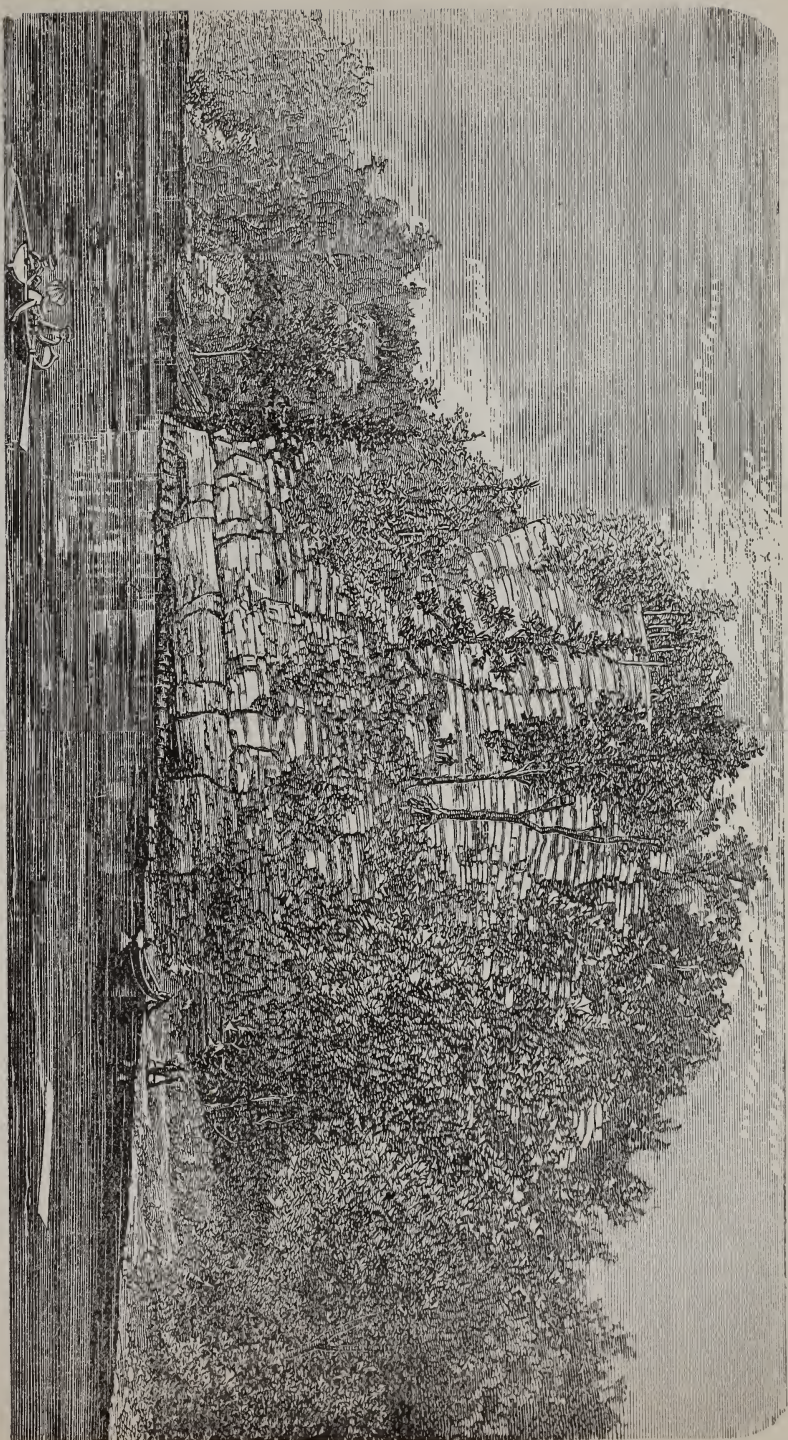
By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray, about 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church, in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, for whom indeed they were especially intended; and the effect upon them was so good, that before they adjourned the session they adopted measures to establish an asylum for the blind. The commission appointed to carry out these measures, consisting of James M. Ray, Geo. W. Mears, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, engaged Mr. Churchman to make a lecturing tour through the State and collect statistics of the blind population.

The "Institute for the Education of the Blind" was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1, of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and ground was \$110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates \$300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of

SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER.



the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped. The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

The nucleus of a fund for supplying indigent graduates of the institution with an outfit suitable to their trades, or with money in lieu thereof, promises to meet with many additions. The fund is the out-come of the benevolence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a resident of Delaware, in this State, and appears to be suggested by the fact that her daughter, who was smitten with blindness, studied as a pupil in the institute, and became singularly attached to many of its inmates. The following passage from the lady's will bears testimony not only to her own sympathetic nature but also to the efficiency of the establishment which so won her esteem. "I give to each of the following persons, friends and associates of my blind daughter, Margaret Louisa, the sum of \$100 to each, to wit, viz: Melissa and Phœbe Garrettson, Frances Cundiff, Dallas Newland, Naomi Unthunk, and a girl whose name before marriage was Rachel Martin, her husband's name not recollected. The balance of my estate, after paying the expenses of administering, I give to the superintendent of the blind asylum and his successor, in trust, for the use and benefit of the indigent blind of Indiana who may attend the Indiana blind asylum, to be given to them on leaving in such sums as the superintendent may deem proper, but not more than \$50 to any one person. I direct that the amount above directed be loaned at interest, and the interest and principal be distributed as above, agreeably to the best judgment of the superintendent, so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of blind persons."

The following rules, regulating the institution, after laying down in preamble that the institute is strictly an educational establishment, having its main object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of the State, and is not an asylum for the aged and helpless, nor an hospital wherein the diseases of the eye may be treated, proceed as follows:

1. The school year commences the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June, showing a session of 40 weeks, and a vacation term of 84 days.
2. Applicants for admission must be from 9 to 21 years of age; but the trustees have power to admit blind students under 9 or

over 21 years of age; but this power is extended only in very extreme cases.

3. Imbecile or unsound persons, or confirmed immoralists, cannot be admitted knowingly; neither can admitted pupils who prove disobedient or incompetent to receive instruction be retained on the roll.

4. No charge is made for the instruction and board given to pupils from the State of Indiana; and even those without the State have only to pay \$200 for board and education during the 40 weeks' session.

5. An abundant and good supply of comfortable clothing for both summer and winter wear, is an indispensable adjunct of the pupil.

6. The owner's name must be distinctly marked on each article of clothing.

7. In cases of extreme indigence the institution may provide clothing and defray the traveling expenses of such pupil and levy the amount so expended on the county wherein his or her home is situated.

8. The pupil, or friends of the pupil, must remove him or her from the institute during the annual vacation, and in case of their failure to do so, a legal provision enables the superintendent to forward such pupil to the trustee of the township where he or she resides, and the expense of such transit and board to be charged to the county.

9. Friends of the pupils accompanying them to the institution, or visiting them thereat, cannot enter as boarders or lodgers.

10. Letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, so as the better to insure delivery.

11. Persons desirous of admission of pupils should apply to the superintendent for a printed copy of instructions, and no pupil should be sent thereto until the instructions have been complied with.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was also instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first one to agitate the subject was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indiana in 1843, and opened a school for mutes on his own account, with 16 pupils.

The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of 30 acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of \$30,000. The school was immediately transferred to the new building, where it is still flourishing, with enlarged buildings and ample facilities for instruction in agriculture. In 1869-'70, another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of \$220,000. The main building has a façade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side 60 feet in frontage. In this Central structure are the store rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being 50 feet square and the wings 40 by 20 feet. In addition to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Wm. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of \$800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service. In 1853 he was succeeded by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by Thomas McIntire, who continues principal of the institution.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to take active steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site not exceeding 200 acres. Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature in 1846 ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of \$75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

of 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employes. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 by 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing rooms. In rear of this again is the engine-house, 60 by 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Capt. Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on 16 acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and workshops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure-ground.

It seems that in the erection of these buildings the aim of the overseers was to create so many petty dungeons and unventilated laboratories, into which disease in every form would be apt to creep. This fact was evident from the high mortality characterizing life within the prison; and in the efforts made by the Government to remedy a state of things which had been permitted to exist far too long, the advance in prison reform has become a reality. From 1857 to 1871 the labor of the prisoners was devoted

to the manufacture of wagons and farm implements; and again the old policy of hiring the convicts was resorted to; for in the latter year, 1871, the Southwestern Car Company was organized, and every prisoner capable of taking a part in the work of car-building was leased out. This did very well until the panic of 1873, when the company suffered irretrievable losses; and previous to its final down-fall in 1876 the warden withdrew convict labor a second time, leaving the prisoners to enjoy a luxurious idleness around the prison which themselves helped to raise.

In later years the State Prison South has gained some notoriety from the desperate character of some of its inmates. During the civil war a convict named Harding mutilated in a most horrible manner and ultimately killed one of the jailors named Tesley. In 1874, two prisoners named Kennedy and Applegate, possessing themselves of some arms, and joined by two other convicts named Port and Stanley, made a break for freedom, swept past the guard, Chamberlain, and gained the fields. Chamberlain went in pursuit but had not gone very far when Kennedy turned on his pursuer, fired and killed him instantly. Subsequently three of the prisoners were captured alive and one of them paid the penalty of death, while Kennedy, the murderer of Chamberlain, failing committal for murder, was sent back to his old cell to spend the remainder of his life. Bill Rodifer, better known as "The Hoosier Jack Sheppard," effected his escape in 1875, in the very presence of a large guard, but was recaptured and has since been kept in irons.

This establishment, owing to former mismanagement, has fallen very much behind, financially, and has asked for and received an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet its expenses, while the contrary is the case at the Michigan City prison.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose \$50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000

toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison; and, strange to say, by its economical working has not only met the expenses of the administration, but very recently had amassed over \$11,000 in excess of current expenses, from its annual savings. This is due almost entirely to the continual employment of the convicts in the manufacture of cigars and chairs, and in their great prison industry, cooperage. It differs widely from the Southern, insomuch as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions. The strictness of its silent system is better enforced. The petty revolutions of its inmates have been very few and insignificant, and the number of punishments inflicted comparatively small. From whatever point this northern prison may be looked at, it will bear a very favorable comparison with the largest and best administered of like establishments throughout the world, and cannot fail to bring high credit to its Board of Directors and its able warden.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Gov. Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated \$50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. The main provisions contained in the bill may be set forth in the following extracts from the proclamation of the Governor:

"Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive them into their care and management, and the said reformatory department, girls under the age of 15 years who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to-wit:

"1. When committed by any judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite

that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

"2. When such infant has been committed by such judge, as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject of the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. When such infant has been committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life."

In addition to these articles of the bill, a formal section of instruction to the wardens of State prisons was embodied in the act, causing such wardens to report the number of all the female convicts under their charge and prepare to have them transferred to the female reformatory immediately after it was declared to be ready for their reception. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation, asked the people for an appropriation of another \$50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Gov. Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and October 4 he caused the wardens of the State prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the

rear is the engine house, with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

October 31, 1879, there were 66 convicts in the "penal" department and 147 in the "girls' reformatory" department. The "ticket-of-leave" system has been adopted, with entire satisfaction, and the conduct of the institution appears to be up with the times.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board assembled at the Governor's house at Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin, as president, and visited Chicago, so that a visit to the reform school there might lead to a fuller knowledge and guide their future proceedings. The House of Refuge at Cincinnati, and the Ohio State Reform school were also visited with this design; and after full consideration of the varied governments of these institutions, the Board resolved to adopt the method known as the "family" system, which divides the inmates into fraternal bodies, or small classes, each class having a separate house, house father and family offices, —all under the control of a general superintendent. The system being adopted, the question of a suitable location next presented itself, and proximity to a large city being considered rather detrimental to the welfare of such an institution, Gov. Baker selected the site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, which, in view of its eligibility and convenience, was fully concurred in by the Board of Control. Therefore, a farm of 225 acres, claiming a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, and possessing streams of running water, was purchased, and on a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

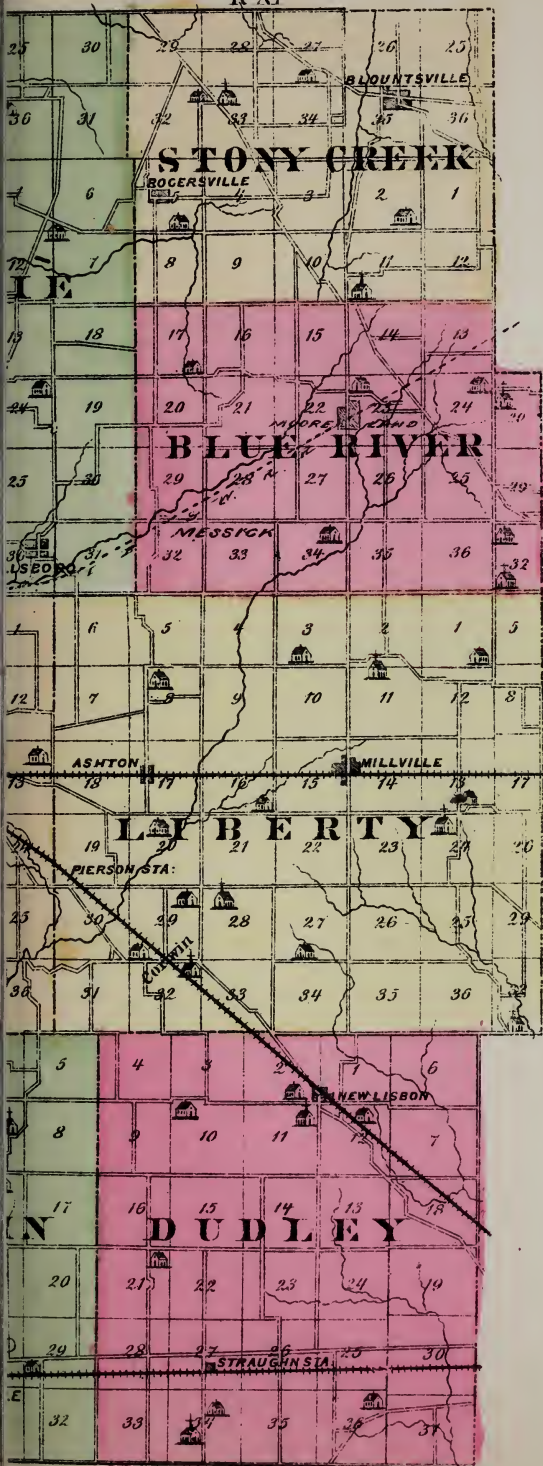
The next movement was to decide upon a plan, which ultimately met the approval of the Governor. It favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. January 1, 1868,

three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building, and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the Board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they of course removed to the new building. This is 64 by 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor; while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

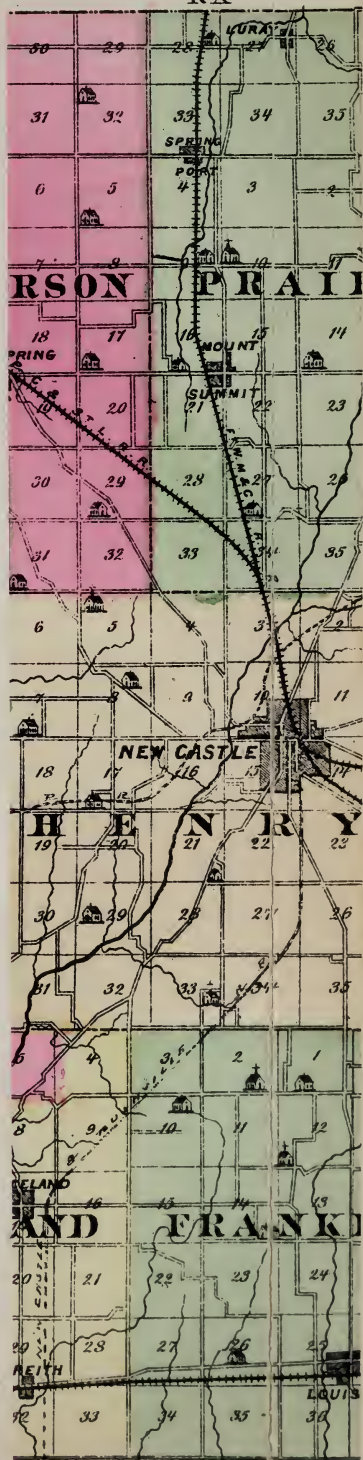
The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 by 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks county, January 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.

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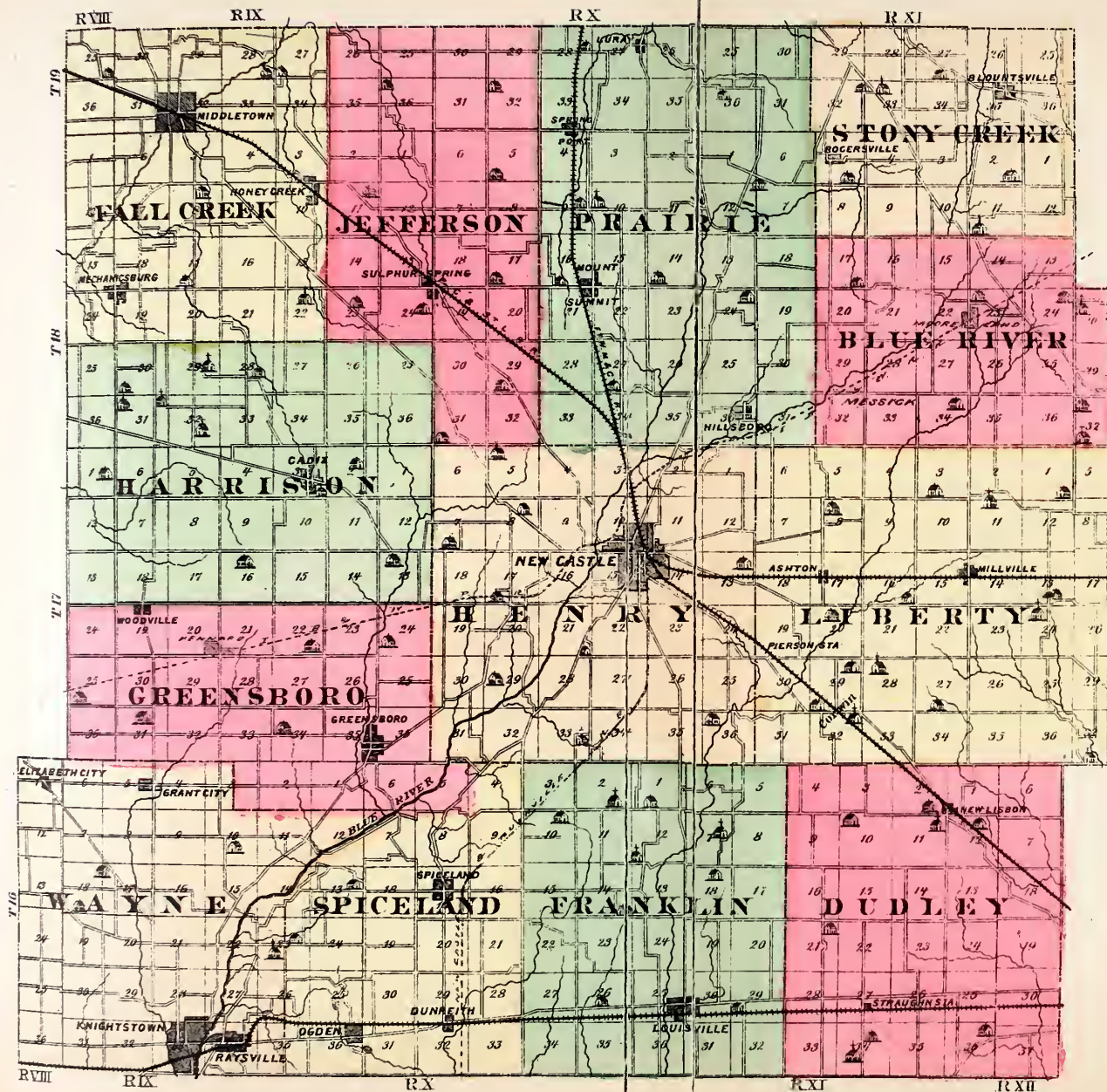
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HISTORY OF HENRY COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL HISTORY.—THE SCOPE OF THIS WORK.—
GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF HENRY COUNTY.—TOPOGRAPHY.—WA-
TER-COURSES AND SPRINGS.—RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY.—SOIL,
CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—STATE OF AGRICULTURE.—RAILROAD
FACILITIES.—GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTY.—ANCIENT
WORKS.—RELICS OF PREHISTORIC PEOPLE.

All history is essentially local. No record of events, however important, can make a vivid or lasting impression upon a reader's mind if the locality of the occurrences is not given due prominence. By association the scenes of great events become sanctified and endeared in the hearts of a people. Who, for instance, can gaze unmoved upon the house which was the home or the birthplace of an illustrious man? Who can give expression to his emotions as he stands upon the ground where some decisive struggle for liberty took place?

Even the most prosaic places, even the simplest of every day occurrences, are sometimes elevated beyond their natural condition, becoming illustrious and important on account of the memories which surround them. And even within the narrow limits of a county, events, perhaps of little moment in themselves, are constantly transpiring, which growing venerable through age become invested with peculiar interest and are rightfully worthy of perpetual remembrance. A small community has its place in history as well as a large one. Every intelligent and public-spirited citizen feels a degree of pride in the achievements, the industrial growth, the religious, social, and intellectual progress of his county.

Thus it is that in almost every section of the Union efforts are now being made to perpetuate local history. No cause is more worthy of popular attention. Centuries hence, when a history of

the American people shall be written, the historian will gather his data largely from the facts which are now being collected and put in preservable form. But the greatest importance of local history lies in the interest which we may expect posterity to entertain for it. The work of the pioneers—humble in its details yet magnificent in its results; the first rudely built church or school-house; the founding of a village; the inception of an industry; each mark an epoch in the history of any locality. The nationality of and characteristics of the early settlers; their lives, adventures and hardships; the part performed by them in civil, judicial or military affairs—all these are topics in which their descendants can never cease to have an interest.

In the following pages, it has been the writer's aim to treat upon the subjects above mentioned; also to embody an account of such events in the county's history as seemed worthy of record; to trace the growth of industries, wealth and population; in short, to present, in a fair and impartial manner, a History of Henry County and its Inhabitants. In order to preserve the names and the memory of the heroic pioneers, and with a view toward giving honor to whom honor is due, considerable space has been given to biographical matter, in which will be found much that is interesting and valuable.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Henry County is situated in the eastern portion of Indiana, about midway between the northern and southern limits of the State. Its eastern boundary is about twenty-three miles distant from the Ohio State line. The county contains about 390 square miles, or 249,600 acres. Randolph and Wayne counties lie on the east; Fayette and Rush, on the south; Hancock and Madison, on the west; and Delaware on the north.

The surface of the county is generally undulating, though portions are nearly level. The land is watered by numerous streams which flow toward all points of the compass, but eventually mingle with the waters of the Wabash and Ohio rivers. The largest stream is Blue River, which, rising in the northeastern part of the county, flows in a southwestern direction through the central portion. The other principal water-courses are Duck Creek, Flatrock Creek, Sugar Creek, Stony Creek and Fall Creek, each of which has many branches within the county. But little land in the vicinity of the streams is so broken as to be untillable. Springs and

streamlets are abundant, furnishing a good supply of water to agriculturists and stock-raisers.

The soil is deep, rich and productive. There are certain areas of swampy ground, which when redeemed become the best of farming lands. The climate is salubrious and agreeable. All cereals of this latitude, as well as grasses and vegetables, flourish. Fruit can be grown profitably and of excellent quality. The native woods are walnut, maple, poplar, oak and other common varieties.

The chief wealth of the county is in its agriculture; though, as will be seen hereafter, there are manufacturing enterprises of no mean importance in which much capital is invested. In all the essentials of scientific and profitable agriculture, the farmers of Henry County are fully "up with the times." Industrious, intelligent and progressive, they have discarded methods which experience had proved to be useless, and adopted instead the ways of the thrifty agriculturist. In excellence of farms, buildings, machinery and improvements, few rural communities can surpass Henry County. Nor should we neglect to mention the fine stock, upon which our farmers pride themselves, and with good reason—for no department of farm business has received greater attention than this, in recent years, or been attended with more satisfactory results.

Five lines of railroad enter the county, four of them reaching the county seat, and some of them touching almost every township. Hundreds of miles of excellent turnpike connect the farming districts with the county seat, the railroad stations and the thrifty towns and villages of the county. Thus the farmer finds a convenient and ready market for his produce and secures the best prices. The rapid increase of agricultural wealth shows that these advantages are duly appreciated. Indeed it is an indisputable fact that farmers, stock-raisers, fruit-growers and horticulturists can get as liberal returns for capital invested here as anywhere in the State of Indiana.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Rocks *in situ* are rarely found in the county, but along Blue River there are some outcrops. The bed-rock formation is that of the Upper Silurian system. Evidences of glacial action are found in the bowlders scattered about over the county; in the beds of sand, gravel and clay, generally unstratified, which cover the bed-rock. In the vicinity of New Castle there are found occasional

small showings of conglomerate, with impressions of leaves of indigenous trees. The generally unhomogeneous character of the soil tells of the mighty forces of nature once active here during the Drift period. The Silurian rocks were among the earliest formations. What, then, has become of the Devonian, Carboniferous, and other formations, which once rested above them? Gone—swept away, or crushed and pulverized, by the potent energy of immense glaciers, in a period of unknown duration!

The outcrop of the bed-rock of the county, already mentioned, is in Spiceland Township. This is a grayish or light-colored lime stone, suitable for building purposes, or for the manufacture of lime. Here quarries were opened by the Government when the National road was building, and they have been worked occasionally, by private individuals, up to the present time. There are numerous gravel-beds in the county, of almost inexhaustible extent.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Like many portions of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, Henry County still retains the marks of the handiwork of a prehistoric people. Spear-heads and arrow-heads of flint; hatchets, hammers and other implements of stone, have been found in considerable numbers. But the most interesting relics are the mounds and earthworks, which, even yet, are not totally obliterated by the plowshare.

On the Hudelson farm (once the Alan Shepherd farm) there are several well-defined mounds, which may have been either burial places or military works, or possibly they served in both capacities. They are generally surrounded by embankments, on the inside of which appears to have been a ditch. Some of them enclose about half an acre of ground. They appear to have been circular, quadrangular, and sometimes irregular in outline, though the walls have been so nearly destroyed that their form cannot be traced accurately. Similar works are to be found in other parts of the county. All undoubtedly were formed long ages before the white man disturbed the Indian from his peaceful possession of the soil; and probably all, or many, of these works were fashioned by that race whose origin and existence is veiled in mystery—namely, the Mound-Builders.

CHAPTER II.

THE PIONEER SETTLERS.

EXTINCTION OF THE INDIAN TITLE TO LAND SOUTH OF THE WABASH.—
FIRST SETTLEMENT OF HENRY COUNTY, 1819.—FIRST LAND SALES
IN THE COUNTY.—EARLY SETTLEMENT CONFINED TO THREE NEIGH-
BORHOODS.—THE QUAKERS AND THEIR CHARACTER.—FIRST SET-
TLERS IN EACH TOWNSHIP.—PIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS.—PION-
EER RE-UNIONS. — SEMI - CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1871. —
ADDRESSES, POEM AND REMINISCENCES.

Throughout the long series of wars against the Indians of the Northwestern Territory and of the Territory of Indiana, the powerful tribe holding sway upon the Wabash managed to retain possession of the lands now included within the limits of Henry and the adjacent counties on the north and west. In October, 1818, Governor Jennings, Governor Cass and Judge Parke, commissioners acting under authority of the United States Government, negotiated a treaty at St. Mary's, by which the Indians ceded all the lands south of the Wabash, except some small reservations. It was also stipulated that the Indians should vacate the ceded lands within three years.

As a result of this treaty, a large territory of fertile land, which to-day forms some of the wealthiest districts in the State of Indiana, became accessible to white settlers. A law of Congress had forbidden, up to this time, any person to privately purchase or to occupy any portion of the Indian lands. Of course this law was not so rigidly enforced as to be absolutely prohibitory, and transitory squatters occupied some portion of the Indians' domain. Some of these may have resided within the present limits of this county, but of them we have no account. The actual settlement of Henry County began in 1819. A few had visited this part of the county the previous year, looking out sites with a view to settlement. The settlers who came in 1819 were obliged to wait two or three years before they could obtain titles to their land.

The work of surveying began soon after the treaty was concluded, but no sale of land was made within the limits of Henry

County until August, 1821, when the territory lying south of a line,—the line between townships 17 and 18, of the original survey, in other words, the line of the Congressional townships so numbered,—running across the county from east to west along the northern line of Henry and Liberty townships, was thrown upon the market, under an act of Congress bearing the date April 24, 1820. The rest of the land in Henry County was not offered for sale until the next year. The land office for this district was at that time located at Brookville, Franklin County, whither persons wishing to make entries of land repaired, an entire neighborhood going together on some occasions.

David Butler, of Dudley Township, bought the first tract of land sold by the Government in this county. The record of this transaction is dated Aug. 8, 1821. Three days later two more entries were made—one by Josiah Morris, of Dudley Township, and the other by Samuel Furguson, of Wayne Township. Before the close of the year 1821, 137 persons had entered tracts of land within that portion of the county now included in Dudley, Franklin, Spiceland, Wayne, Liberty, Henry and Greensboro townships, and the southern half of Harrison. The names of these purchasers will be found in the township histories which follow and which include more details regarding the settlement of the county than it is possible to give in this chapter.

The pioneers were generally thrifty, energetic, courageous and *poor*. Some may have been attracted to the new country by a desire for adventure, but by far the greater number came for the sole purpose of securing a home. The grand old forests, abounding in game, the fertility of the soil, and the rapidly increasing wealth of the older portions of the then infant State of Indiana, all combined to invite immigration to this region.

There were three principal neighborhoods, or centers of population, in the county at first, which may be regarded as the *nuclei* of all the succeeding settlements. These were the "Harvey neighborhood," extending from the site of New Castle northward; the Blue River settlement, or the "Heaton neighborhood," beginning at Knightstown and extending up the river on both sides two or three miles; and the "Leavell neighborhood," which included the eastern part of Dudley and the southeast part of Liberty Township. In 1821-'2, at the time the county was organized, settlements were almost exclusively confined to these neighborhoods.

Among the early settlers there were several neighborhoods peo-

pled almost exclusively by members of the Society of Friends. Generally they were leading citizens, contributing by their industry and good habits to the material wealth of the county and advancing every good work by precept and example. The "Quaker" churches of the county were among the first organized, and, in many communities, their influence is still predominant. Peaceable, orderly and benevolent, the Quaker citizens have ever been prosperous and respected.

The first settlers came from the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, principally, though in their number were to be found a few Irishmen, and now and then a native of Germany.

Among the settlers of 1819 we may name Asahel Woodard (who always claimed to have raised the first crop of corn ever secured by a white man in this county), Andrew Shannon, Alan Shepherd, —Whittinger, David Cray, George Hobson and William Shannon, all of whom located in Henry Township in 1819; Benjamin Harvey, William Harvey, Uriah Bulla, John Harris, Samuel Howard and Bartley Benbow, in Prairie Township. The earliest settlers in Wayne Township are believed to have been Daniel and Asa Heaton, 1819 or 1820; in Spiceland, Daniel Jackson, Solomon Byrkett, Thomas Greenstreet and others; in Franklin, Moses Keens, George and Charles See and Achilles Morris, about 1821; John Huff and a man named Carter were the first in Dudley; Elisha Long, Thomas R. Stanford, John Leavell and others, in Liberty; Jacob Woods, Samuel Pickering and others, in 1821, in Greensboro; Dempsey Reese and Roderick Craig, 1822, in Harrison; John Hodgson, Andrew Blount, John Good, and others, about 1822, in Stony Creek; the Keeslings, John, Jacob, George, Peter and David, William Stewart, and others, in Fall Creek about 1824; Samue Beavers, Anthony Sanders, James Marsh and others, about 1824, in Jefferson; Michael Conway, the Wilsons, Joseph Corey and others, in Blue River Township, about 1823.

Of course the early settlers labored under many disadvantages; but it is unlikely that any of them ventured thus far into what was then "the wild West," with the hope of finding their pathway strewn with roses. They were blessed with strength and health, and, better than all, with good courage; and sustained by the hope of "a good time coming," could cheerfully and manfully work early and late. Humble as their work may appear when attention is given to its details, there was, nevertheless, an element of

heroism in it. Men of stout hearts, strong arms and determined spirits have already been in the vanguard in the army of progress. The axes of the backwoodsmen have cleared the road; civilization follows them. The work of the early settlers was a noble work and the memory of it deserves to be perpetuated.

The pioneers of Henry County usually found the lands they had selected covered with a dense growth of timber. After constructing a temporary shelter of poles and bark for his family, the farmer took his ax and hoe and proceeded to clear a small spot of ground, or at least to clear it enough so that a small crop of corn could be raised. Wheat, being less hardy, he did not usually attempt to raise until the ground had been planted to corn a few times. As a result corn-bread and wild game with little variation constituted the bill of fare in the settler's household. It was not an easy thing to secure corn meal, even if he had plenty of corn. The early mills were not numerous, nor was their capacity at all extensive. Frequently a dry season would leave every "tub mill" and "corn cracker" in a settlement as dry as the sands of the desert. Then long journeys on horseback must be undertaken to the nearest settlement which had a mill in running order. The roads of those days were mere paths, marked by blazed trees, and very difficult for one not accustomed to them to follow.

In the matter of clothing there was as much simplicity as in food. Every article worn by the family was spun, woven, cut and made by members of the household. Flax and wool made comfortable and durable garments, good enough to wear on any occasion. Deer-skins were sometimes tanned and fashioned into clothing for men and boys.

For amusements there was no lack. Raisings, log-rollings, huskings and similar gatherings were constantly occurring and were usually well attended. On these occasions whisky was used liberally; sometimes it made great "fun" for the assemblage; at other times it was productive of fights which were also regarded in the light of pleasurable diversion. Visiting was far more frequent between neighbors then than now; and any one who lived within half a dozen miles was considered a neighbor. There was a genuine fraternal and helpful spirit prevalent between families; feuds and jealousies were rare. All were in about the same condition financially, that is, all were poor, and all stood on equal social footing. Many an early settler, looking back upon that period when his struggles and hardships were greatest, has been heard to declare that those were the happiest days of his life.

To the hunter Henry County afforded about every kind of game found in this State. Many derived considerable revenue from the results of the chase, while others followed it from inclination, and sometimes from necessity. In 1827 and probably in other years the county paid a bounty on wolf-scalps—\$1 for the scalp of a wolf over six months old, and 50 cents for the scalp of a young wolf.

As the settlements grew rapidly, it was not long before each neighborhood began to take on the ways of civilization; they had schools, occasional preaching, and in other things became like the rest of the world, from which they were no longer estranged.

The Indians, whom the earliest settlers of Henry County found still occupying the land which they were reluctantly compelled to yield to the whites, were members of the Delaware tribe. As, by the terms of the treaty of 1818, they were not required to leave the county at once some of them lingered until their white neighbors became quite numerous. The early settlers found them peaceable and friendly, and by no means proud. They were not above begging food or "fire-water," but were not given to thieving. Several who lived among them declared that they kept all promises they made with scrupulous fidelity. They were somewhat uncleanly in their habits, and were much given to gluttony, when viands were furnished at the white man's expense. The settlers wisely treated them with kindness and hospitality, and, so far as known, these friendly relations continued until the remnant of the Indians took their final departure from the county, in 1821.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS.

The first of an interesting series of pioneer reunions in Henry County was held on the fair grounds near New Castle, in 1871, that year being the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the county. The call for the meeting extended a cordial invitation to all citizens of the county, and especially to those who came here prior to 1825. The committee of invitation were Judge M. L. Bundy, Dempsey Reese and Joseph R. Leakley.

On Thursday, Aug. 10, 1871, a large audience assembled at the appointed place. Judge Bundy was chosen President and Eli Murphy, Secretary of the meeting. The president then delivered an able and impressive address of welcome, from which we quote the concluding paragraphs :

"The old settlers cannot fail to remember how difficult and in-

convenient it was to get their corn and wheat manufactured into meal and flour. It was a dreary road to West River and Shuck's mill, but their subsistence demanded frequent visits to that remote region for grinding grain. Hominy was good for every day use, but the luxury of wheat bread and 'store tea' by those who could afford it must be had. The spice brush and sassafras, so abundant in the forest, afforded a pleasant and cheap beverage for every-day use, but a change was often desired by those who would afford it for Sunday. The era of steam flouring mills with a capacity to manufacture 150 barrels in a day had not arrived, nor would such mills then have been desirable for the county because such a mill would have been able to grind all the wheat raised in the county in less than a week. Wheat was not cultivated as an article of commerce, the farmer raising only for his own consumption. The chief articles of commerce were 'coon' skins and ginseng. And there are ladies perhaps in the sound of my voice who were enabled to purchase their first calico dress by digging and selling ginseng. Many persons paid their axes by the bounty on wolf-scalps and had money left. I have often heard that a wolf-scalp was a lawful tender for a marriage license to the clerk of the court. We must not conclude, however, that the children born of such a marriage were any more *wolverine* than their neighbors.

"In the early settlement of all new countries the people are dependent upon each other for favors, and are more sociable and more inclined to help one another than they are in older communities where society, as wealth increases, becomes more artificial and less dependent one upon the other. Did a man refuse to help his neighbor roll logs or raise his barn or house, when requested, he was at once put out of the pale of society. Such instances, however, were rare in the early settlements of this county. To clear the land and prepare it for cultivation was the first duty of the pioneer, and this required the help of all.

"The old settlers have met to-day to celebrate the fiftieth year since the organization of the county. I have not time to say more than to simply allude to the vast improvements which have taken place during this half century. At the organization of the county, there was not a railroad in the world which used steam-power. The lightning of heaven had not been subdued and rendered subservient to the use of man. Steam navigation was in its infancy. There was not a reaper or a mower or threshing machine

in the world, but agriculture was carried on by ill-contrived implements. Considering the vast improvements, moral and physical, we have reason to be thankful that Providence has assigned our existence to the nineteenth century.

“In concluding my remarks I commend to the gray-haired veterans around me, whose sands of life are well-nigh run out, the lines of the gifted poetess, Phœbe Cary, who a few days ago left this world to try the realities of the world to come. I ask your careful attention while I read, for every line speaks a volume:

“‘NEARER HOME.

“‘One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o’er and o’er:
I am nearer my home to-day
Than I ever have been before.

“‘Nearer my Father’s house,
Where the many mansions be,
Nearer the great white throne,
Nearer the crystal sea.

“‘Nearer the bound of life
Where we lay our burdens down,
Nearer leaving the cross,
Nearer gaining the crown.

“‘But the waves of that silent sea
Roll dark beyond my sight,
That brightly on the other side
Break on a shore of light.

“‘Oh! if my mortal feet
Have almost gained the brink,
If it be I am nearer home
Even to-day than I think,—

“‘Father, perfect my trust;
Let my spirit feel in death
That her feet are firmly set
On the rock of living faith.’ ”

The address of welcome was followed by “Auld Lang Syne,” sung with effect by the choir and audience.

Benjamin Harvey, a veteran of eighty-seven years, fifty-two years a resident of Henry County, then sang the old hymn, “Jesus, my all, to heaven has gone.” This incident was very touching; the old man, leaning upon his crutches; the throng of gray-headed men around him; his trembling yet melodious voice giving utterance

to the familiar words of the old-time hymn, all produced a marked effect upon the audience, and will never be forgotten by those who were present.

Next upon the programme was a picnic dinner, to which all did ample justice. In the afternoon the exercises were resumed in the presence of a larger audience. The people listened with eager attention while Mr. Parker, the poet of the day, delivered the following able production:

THE PIONEER.

BY BENJAMIN S. PARKER.

His form is bent; his head is gray;
His limbs are long and slender;
But still, beneath his woolen vest,
The heart is true and tender.

His comrades long are in the clay,
Their wooden head-boards rotten,
And in the modern neighborhood,
Their very names forgotten.

He walks serenely through the field,
Old shadows seem to follow;
Again he sees the tawny deer
Go leaping down the hollow.

He hears once more the rifle's ring,
The hunters shouting gladly,
On yonder hill the wounded bear,
Go leaping down the hollow.

He hears the pheasant's booming drum;
He hears the turkey calling;
The thudding maul, the ringing ax,
The crash of timber falling.

He sees the little cabin home,
The tiny patch of clearing,
Where once he dwelt with wife and boys,
No breath of evil fearing.

"Ah! well," he sighs; "she's sleeping now;
The eldest boys are with her;
I very soon shall go with them,
Since they may come not hither."

The tear that glistens in his eye
Falls down a moment after;
For, silvery, echoing up the lane,
He hears his grandchild's laughter.

The past and present strangely blend
Before his mental vision;
Yet love, that makes the dreary worlds
Appear like fields Elysian,

Still paints along his early days
The fairest scenes of pleasure,
And garners stores of happy thought
No rhythmic art can measure.

No words bespeak the heart so warm
 As did the backwoods greeting;
 No preacher has such power as he
 Who held the backwoods meeting.

He knows of many a merry time
 At reaping, rolling, raising,
 Or in the jolly husking nights
 With cheerful torches blazing.

From many a good-wife's quilting bout
 He treasures homespun blisses,
 Where old folks talked, and young folks played
 Their game of forfeit kisses.

The lazy Indian still he scorns;
 Their squaws and their papooses—
 The things God made them, but no doubt
 For undiscovered uses.

Where now a dozen turnpikes stretch
 Stiff lines between the meadows,
 He knew a single Indian trail
 That wound through forest shadows.

A dozen villages he sees
 Beside their railroad stations,
 Where once a single trading post
 Supplied the settlers' rations.

A hundred rushing trains go by;
 He hears them scream and thunder,
 And laughs to think how they would shake
 His backwoods world with wonder.

How strange the ways they practice now,
 This new time emphasizing,
 He thinks, and with the uttered thought
 Grows loud, soliloquizing:

“ With clattering instruments at church,
 And dapper youngsters preaching,
 And for the congregation's hymn
 A dozen lasses screeching.

“ And then, for all the social joys
 And good old-fashioned greetings,
 The sinners mask at fancy balls,
 The saints, at public meetings.

“ You rest at ease in fancy homes,
 Your thoughts on high careering,
 But give me back my wife and boys
 And give me back my clearing.

“ And give me back my rifle gun,
 My forests, deer and pheasants,
 And I will prove you, any day,
 As tame as British peasants.

“ Your girls grow fine, your boys grow proud
 And vain—Oh! more's the pity.
 There's scarce a youth in all the land
 But's crazy 'bout the city.

- " It's true there's boys that grow up now—
Pale, sick, unlikely creatures,
With foreheads broad and dwindled limbs,
And strange unnatural features,
- " Who might be doctors if they would,
Or preach, without much learning,
But all the stoutest, brightest ones
Should steady stick to farming.
- " Give me the lad with sinewy arm
For box or wrestle ready,
To lift his share at handspike end
Or hold a rifle steady,
- " And I will after show a man,
Whose heart is tender, human,
And brave in every hour of need,
And true as steel to woman.
- " But I—why should I moralize?
I'm but a dotard growing,
And death cuts now a reaper's swath
Beside his ancient mowing.
- " It seem so strange— the forests gone,
The very stumps are rotten;
And half the fields I helped to clear
I've really now forgotten.
- " The post-horse, lagging with his load
Across th' unbridged morasses,
He reached us once or twice a month
With letters for the lasses.
- " But now they run on flying wheels,
Or fly on lightning pinions,
And in the twinkling of an eye
Arrive from far dominions.
- " For church and school-house, once a hut
Of logs did half the county,
But Heaven as freely, then as now,
Dispensed her largest bounty.
- " We flailed the wheat with twisted sticks;
By steam you thresh and clean it,
And rush your four-horse reapers where
We used to hook and glean it.
- " But why go on this cat'logue style
Of what we did and you do?
We did the best we could—and that's
The way in knowledge you grew.
- " The old folks labored long and well
To build the rude foundation,
And you have wrought no more than we
With all your cultivation.
- " We conquered forests, cleared the land;
Our work, let no man scorn it;
But you who follow, follow well;
Complete, refine, adorn it.

- " The olden music, the olden songs,
 The pioneer rejoicings,
 Still linger on my listening ear
 With myriad happy voicings.
- " No wives are like our dear old wives,
 No neighbors like our neighbors,
 No boys one half as bold as ours,
 So cheerful at their labors;
- " No ladies in their rustling silks
 And gimcracks, half so winning
 As were our girls in linsey frocks
 From yarn of their own spinning.
- " Full many a rough, unseemly man,
 Who shared my early labor,
 Looks noble through the mists of years,
 For was he not my neighbor?
- " And so when all your heads are white,
 And Death comes creeping nearer,
 You'll think the old ways perfect ways—
 Old friends grow hourly dearer."
- A partridge whistled by the way,
 A blackbird trilled above it,
 A redbird sang "O, sunny day!"
 The robin, "How I love it!"
- " Oh!" cried the pioneer; "you birds
 Are bent on early pillage;"
 And so, his musings spoiled, he walked
 Quite briskly toward the village.

The poem was followed by a short historical sketch by Mr. Martindale; reminiscences by Dempsey Reese (seventy-four years of age and over fifty years a resident of the county); Mr. Laughlin, of Rush County, who claimed to have brought the first through mail to Henry County; Colonel Miles Murphey; Caleb Wickersham, aged ninety-two; Judge Elliott and others. The meeting then adjourned to meet one year later. Many interesting relics from home and abroad were exhibited, and, on the whole, the celebration was a very enjoyable one.

On the 4th of July of the Centennial year (1876) there was a celebration in New Castle largely attended by the old settlers. Colonel Miles Murphey, president of the meeting, delivered the opening address. He was followed by Hon. M. L. Bundy with "The History of Henry County," Rev. M. Mahin, D.D., General Grose and Judge Mellett.

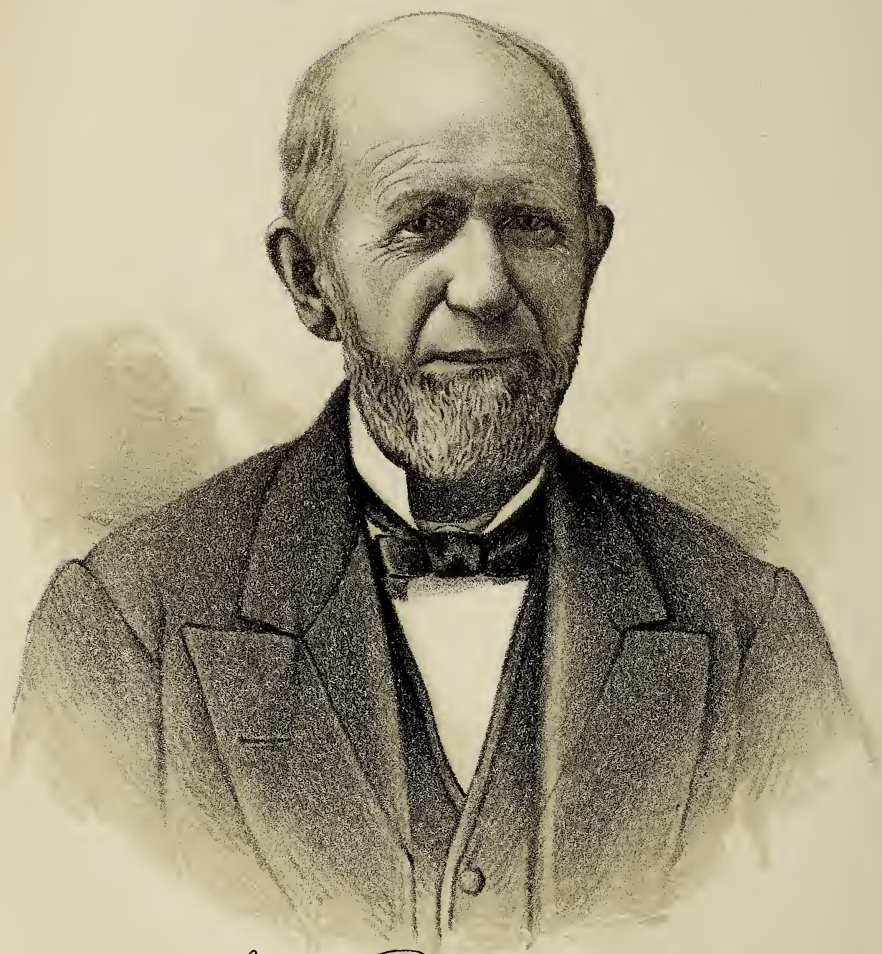
A picnic, attended by many pioneers, was held at New Castle, Aug. 25, 1883. The exercises were very interesting, and many choice relics of the olden time were brought forth and exhibited.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be inter-

esting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally 12 to 15 feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, generally about two and a half feet, from gable to gable, and on these poles were laid the "clapboards" after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight poles," corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about 18 or 20 inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handle. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut



John R. A. M. D.

through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in; but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior, over the fire-place would be a shelf, called "the mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed or Windsor chairs and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler, seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand

at once, they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: when bed-time came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and when any one wished to turn over he would say "Spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chair. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pan-cakes, also called "flap-jacks," "batter-cakes," etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even yet in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the "Dutch-oven." With coals over and under it, bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull, or bran, had been taken by hot lye; hence sometimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended on the end of a swing pole, like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole 20 to 30 feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated

off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, beans, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers; not every house had a loom, one loom had a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers, having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand-cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the houses of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home-made; rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

DRESS AND MANNERS.

The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their conditions and limitations that in order better to show the circumstances surrounding the people of the State, we will give a short exposition of the manner of life of our Western people at different epochs. The Indians themselves are credited by Charlevoix with being "very laborious,"—raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo, and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race.

"The working and voyaging dress of the French masses," says Reynolds, "was simple and primitive. The French were like the lilies of the valley [the Old Ranger was not always exact in his quotations],—they neither spun nor wove any of their clothing, but purchased it from the merchants. The white blanket coat, known as the *capot*, was the universal and eternal coat for the winter with the masses. A cape was made of it that could be raised over the head in cold weather.

"In the house, and in good weather, it hung behind, a cape to the blanket coat. The reason that I know these coats so well is that I have worn many in my youth, and a working man never wore a better garment. Dressed deer-skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally of the French Creoles. In 1800 scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied round his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the butcher knife. A Creole in this dress felt like Tam O'Shanter filled with usquebaugh; he could face the devil. Checked calico shirts were then common, but in winter flannel was frequently worn. In the summer the laboring men and the voyagers often took their shirts off in hard work and hot weather, and turned out the naked back to the air and sun."

"Among the Americans," he adds, "home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins and shoe-packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female,

and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt. This is an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It is made of wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answers well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt is mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there is nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It is often fringed, and at times the fringe is composed of red, and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made often with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer-skin and linsey. Coarse blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

“Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females as well as the males. The ladies had linsey colored and woven to suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico, or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon; a gold ring was an ornament not often seen.”

In 1820 a change of dress began to take place, and before 1830, according to Ford, most of the pioneer costume had disappeared. “The blue linsey hunting-shirt, with red or white fringe, had given place to the cloth coat. [Jeans would be more like the fact.] The raccoon cap, with the tail of the animal dangling down behind, had been thrown aside for hats of wool or fur. Boots and shoes had supplied the deer-skin moccasins; and the leather breeches, strapped tight around the ankle, had disappeared before unmentionables of a more modern material. The female sex had made still greater progress in dress. The old sort of cotton or woollen frocks, spun, woven and made with their own fair hands, and striped and cross-barred with blue dye and Turkey red, had given place to gowns of silk and calico. The feet, before in a state of nudity, now charmed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid; and the head, formerly unbonneted, but covered with a cotten handkerchief, now displayed the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk and Leghorn. The young ladies, instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a hundred yards of the place of worship, as formerly,

now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers."

The last half century has doubtless witnessed changes quite as great as those set forth by our Illinois historian. The chronicler of to-day, looking back to the golden days of 1830 to 1840, and comparing them with the present, must be struck with the tendency of an almost monotonous uniformity in dress and manners that comes from the easy inter-communication afforded by steamer, railway, telegraph and newspaper. Home manufacturers have been driven from the household by the lower-priced fabrics of distant mills. The Kentucky jeans, and the copperas-colored clothing of home manufacture, so familiar a few years ago, have given place to the cassimeres and cloths of noted factories. The ready-made clothing stores, like a touch of nature, made the whole world kin and may drape the charcoal man in a dress-coat and a stove-pipe hat. The prints and silks of England and France give a variety of choice and an assortment of colors and shades such as the pioneer women could hardly have dreamed of. Godey and Demorest and Harper's Bazar are found in our modern farm-houses, and the latest fashions of Paris are not uncommon.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

The Methodists were generally first on the ground in pioneer settlements, and at that early day they seemed more demonstrative in their devotions than at the present time. In those days, too, pulpit oratory was generally more eloquent and effective, while the grammatical dress and other "worldly" accomplishments were not so assiduously cultivated as at present. But in the manner of conducting public worship there has probably not been so much change as in that of family worship, or "family prayers," as it was often called. We had then most emphatically an American edition of that pious old Scotch practice so eloquently described in Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night:"

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
 They round the ingle formed a circle wide;
 The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
 The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;
 His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
 His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare;
 Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide;
 He wales a portion with judicious care,
 And "let us worsnip God," he says with solemn air.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
 They tune their hearts,—by far the noblest aim;
 Perhaps “Dundee’s” wild warbling measures rise,
 Or plaintive “Martyrs,” worthy of the name;
 Or noble “Elgin” beats the heavenward flame,—
 The sweetest far of Scotia’s hallowed lays.
 Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;
 The tickled ear no heart-felt raptures raise:
 Nae unison hae they with our Creator’s praise.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,—
 How Abraham was the friend of God on high, etc.

Then kneeling down, to heaven’s Eternal King
 The saint, the father and the husband prays;
 Hope “springs exulting on triumphant wing,”
 That thus they all shall meet in future days;
 There ever bask in uncreated rays,
 No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
 Together hymning their Creator’s praise,
 In such society, yet still more dear,
 While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere.

Once or twice a day, in the morning just before breakfast, or in the evening just before retiring to rest, the head of the family would call those around him to order, read a chapter in the Bible, announce the hymn and tune by commencing to sing it, when all would join; then he would deliver a most fervent prayer. If a pious guest was present he would be called on to take the lead in all the exercises of the evening; and if in those days a person who prayed in the family or in public did not pray as if it were his very last on earth, his piety was thought to be defective.

The familiar tunes of that day are remembered by the surviving old settlers as being more spiritual and inspiring than those of the present day, such as Bourbon, Consolation, China, Canaan, Conquering Soldier, Condescension, Devotion, Davis, Fiducia, Funeral Thought, Florida, Golden Hill, Greenfields, Ganges, Idumea, Imandra, Kentucky, Lenox, Leander, Mear, New Orleans, North field, New Salem, New Durham, Olney, Primrose, Pisgah, Pleyel’s Hymn, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Reflection, Supplication, Salvation, St. Thomas, Salem, Tender Thought, Windham, Greenville, etc., as they are named in the Missouri Harmony.

Members of other orthodox denominations also had their family prayers in which, however, the phraseology of the prayer was somewhat different and the voice not so loud as characterized the real Methodists, United Brethren, etc.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the log fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were raked up from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt at-

tention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I git him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he; "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

TRADE.

In pioneer times the transactions of commerce were generally carried on by neighborhood exchanges. Now and then a farmer would load a flat-boat with beeswax, honey, tallow and peltries, with perhaps a few bushels of wheat or corn or a few hundred clapboards, and float down the rivers into the Ohio and thence to New Orleans, where he would exchange his produce for substantials in the shape of groceries and a little ready money, with which he would return by some one of the two or three steamboats then running. Betimes there appeared at the best steamboat landings a number of "middle men" engaged in the "commission and forwarding" business, buying up the farmers' produce and the trophies of the chase and the trap, and sending them to the various distant markets. Their winter's accumulations would be shipped in the spring, and the manufactured goods of the far East or distant South would come back in return; and in all these transactions scarcely any money was seen or used. Goods were sold on a year's time to the farmers, and payment made from the proceeds of the ensuing crops. When the crops were sold and the merchant satisfied, the surplus was paid out in orders on the store to laboring men and to satisfy other creditors. When a day's work was done by a working man, his employer would ask, "Well, what store do you want your order on?" The answer being given, the order was written and always cheerfully accepted.

MONEY.

Money was an article little known and seldom seen among the earlier settlers. Indeed, they had but little use for it, as they could transact all their business about as well without it, on the "barter" system, wherein great ingenuity was sometimes displayed. When

it failed in any instance, long credits contributed to the convenience of the citizens. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor the credit system would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a long time in the postoffice for the want of the twenty-five cents demanded by the Government. With all this high price on postage, by the way, the letter had not been brought 500 miles in a day or two, as is the case nowadays, but had probably been weeks on the route, and the mail was delivered at the pioneer's postoffice, several miles distant from his residence, only once in a week or two. All the mail would be carried by a lone horseman. Instances are related illustrating how misrepresentation would be resorted to in order to elicit the sympathies of some one who was known to have "two bits" (25 cents) of money with him, and procure the required Governmental fee for a letter.

Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it came to be custom to estimate the value of everything in peltries. Such an article was worth so many peltries. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for the money required by the Government.

When the first settlers first came into the wilderness they generally supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but alas! they often looked for "easier times next year" for many years before realizing them, and then they came in so sily as to be almost imperceptible. The sturdy pioneer thus learned to bear hardships, privation and hard living, as good soldiers do. As the facilities for making money were not great, they lived pretty well satisfied in an atmosphere of good, social, friendly feeling, and thought themselves as good as those they had left behind in the East. But among the early settlers who came to this State were many who, accustomed to the advantages of an older civilization, to churches, schools and society, became speedily home-sick and dissatisfied. They would remain perhaps one summer, or at most two, then, selling whatever claim with its improvements they had made, would return to the older States, spreading reports of the hardships endured by the settlers here and the disadvantages which they had found, or imagined they had found, in the country. These weaklings were not an unmitigated curse. The slight improvements they had made were sold to men of sterner stuff, who were the sooner able to surround themselves with the necessities of life, while their unfavorable report deterred other weaklings from coming. The men who stayed, who

were willing to endure privations, belonged to a different guild; they were heroes every one,—men to whom hardships were things to be overcome, and present privations things to be endured for the sake of posterity, and they never shrank from this duty. It is to these hardy pioneers who could endure, that we to-day owe the wonderful improvement we have made and the development, almost miraculous, that has brought our State in the past sixty years, from a wilderness, to the front rank among the States of this great nation.

MILLING.

Not the least of the hardships of the pioneers was the procuring of bread. The first settlers must be supplied at least one year from other sources than their own lands; but the first crops, however abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills to grind the grain. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand power, and many families were poorly provided with means for doing this. Another way was to grate the corn. A grater was made from a piece of tin, sometimes taken from an old, worn-out tin bucket or other vessel. It was thickly perforated, bent into a semicircular form, and nailed, rough side upward, on a board. The corn was taken in the ear, and grated before it got dry and hard. Corn, however, was eaten in various ways.

Soon after the country became more generally settled, enterprising men were ready to embark in the milling business. Sites along the streams were selected for water-power. A person looking for a mill-site would follow up and down the stream for a desired location, and when found he would go before the authorities and secure a writ of *ad quod damnum*. This would enable the miller to have the adjoining land officially examined, and the amount of damage by making a dam was named. Mills being so great a public necessity, they were permitted to be located upon any person's land where the miller thought the site desirable.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The agricultural implements used by the first farmers in this State would in this age of improvement be great curiosities. The plow used was called the "bar-share" plow; the iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of

winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. Sown seed was brushed in by dragging over the ground a sapling with a bushy top. In harvesting the change is most striking. Instead of the reapers and mowers of to-day, the sickle and cradle were used. The grain was threshed with a flail, or trodden out by horses or oxen.

HOG KILLING.

Hogs were always dressed before they were taken to market. The farmer, if forehanded, would call in his neighbors some bright fall or winter morning to help "kill hogs." Immense kettles of water were heated; a sled or two, covered with loose boards or plank, constituted the platform on which the hog was cleaned, and was placed near an inclined hogshead in which the scalding was done; a quilt was thrown over the top of the latter to retain the heat; from a crotch of some convenient tree a projecting pole was rigged to hold the animals for disemboweling and thorough cleaning. When everything was arranged, the best shot of the neighborhood loaded his rifle, and the work of killing was commenced. It was considered a disgrace to make a hog "squeal" by bad shooting or by a "shoulder-stick," that is, running the point of the butcher-knife into the shoulder instead of the cavity of the beast. As each hog fell, the "sticker" mounted him and plunged the butcher-knife, long and well sharpened, into his throat; two persons would then catch him by the hind legs, draw him up to the scalding tub, which had just been filled with boiling-hot water with a shovelful of good green wood ashes thrown in; in this the carcass was plunged and moved around a minute or so, that is, until the hair would slip off easily, then placed on the platform where the cleaners would pitch into him with all their might and clean him as quickly as possible, with knives and other sharp-edged implements; then two stout fellows would take him up between them, and a third man to manage the "gambrel" (which was a stout stick about two feet long, sharpened at both ends, to be inserted between the muscles of the hind legs at or near the hock joint), the animal would be elevated to the pole, where the work of cleaning was finished.

After the slaughter was over and the hogs had had time to cool, such as were intended for domestic use were cut up, the lard "tried" out by the women of the household, and the surplus hogs taken to market, while the weather was cold, if possible. In those days almost every merchant had, at the rear end of his place of

business or at some convenient building, a "pork-house," and would buy the pork of his customers and of such others as would sell to him, and cut it for the market. This gave employment to a large number of hands in every village, who would cut and pack pork all winter. The hauling of all this to the river would also give employment to a large number of teams, and the manufacture of pork barrels would keep many coopers employed.

Allowing for the difference of currency and manner of marketing, the price of pork was not so high in those days as at present. Now, while calico and muslin are eight cents a yard and pork is five and six cents a pound, then, while calico and muslin were twenty-five cents a yard pork was one to two cents a pound. When, as the country grew older and communications easier between the seaboard and the great West, prices went up to two and a half and three cents a pound, the farmers thought they would always be content to raise pork at such a price; but times have changed, even contrary to the current-cy.

There was one feature in this method of marketing pork that made the country a paradise for the poor man in the winter time. Spare-ribs, tenderloins, pigs' heads and pigs' feet were not considered of any value, and were freely given to all who could use them. If a barrel was taken to any pork-house and salt furnished, the barrel would be filled and salted down with tenderloins and spare-ribs gratuitously. So great in many cases was the quantity of spare-ribs, etc., to be disposed of, that they would be hauled away in wagon-loads and dumped in the woods out of town.

In those early times much wheat was marketed at twenty-five to fifty cents a bushel, oats the same or less, and corn ten cents a bushel. A good young milch-cow could be bought for \$5 to \$10, and that payable in work.

Those might truly be called "close times," yet the citizens of the country were accommodating, and but very little suffering for the actual necessities of life was ever known to exist.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

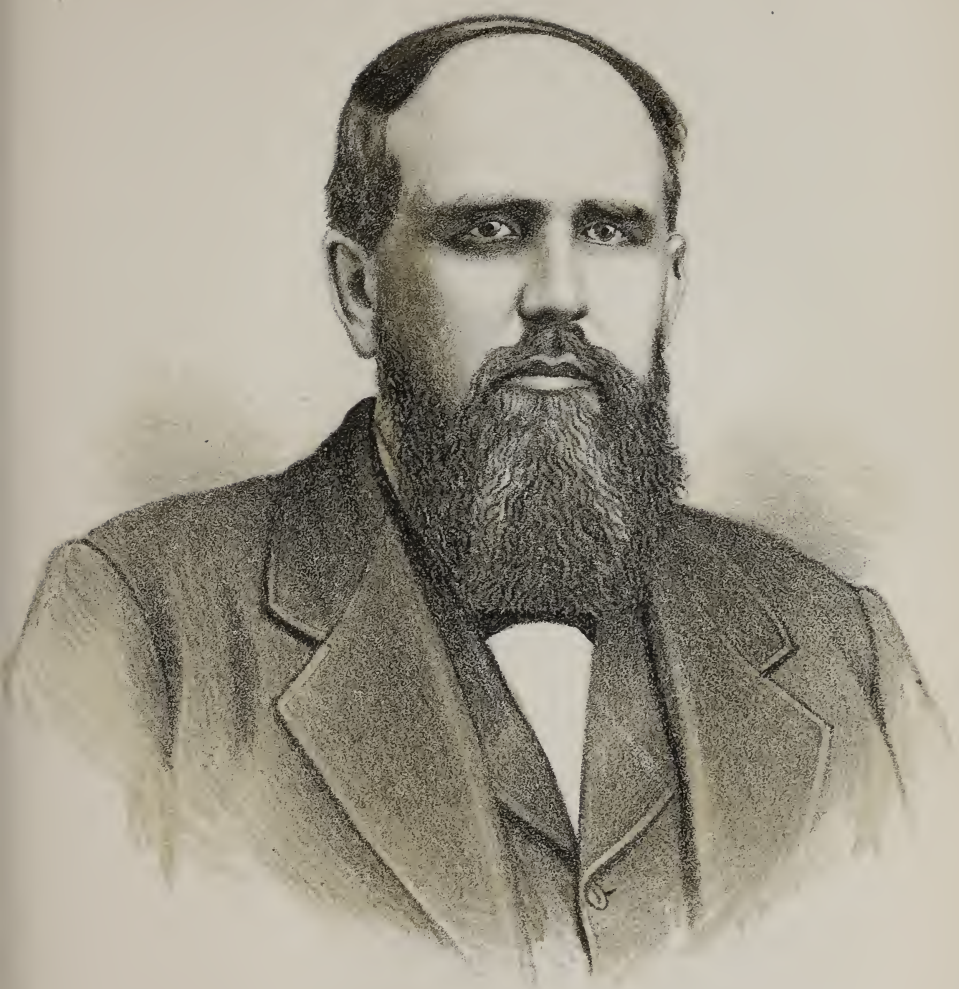
Fires, set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare

a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind, and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus, by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm constituted a help in the work of protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheatre, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril



Charles Powell

of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

WILD HOGS.

When the earliest pioneer reached this Western wilderness, game was his principal food until he had conquered a farm from the forest or prairie,—rarely, then, from the latter. As the country settled game grew scarce, and by 1850 he who would live by his rifle would have had but a precarious subsistence had it not been for "wild hogs." These animals, left by home-sick immigrants whom the chills or fever and ague had driven out, had strayed into the woods, and began to multiply in a wild state. The woods each fall were full of acorns, walnuts, hazelnuts, and these hogs would grow fat and multiply at a wonderful rate in the bottoms and along the bluffs. The second and third immigration to the country found these wild hogs an unfailing source of meat supply up to that period when they had in the townships contiguous to the river become so numerous as to be an evil, breaking in herds into the farmer's corn-fields or toling their domestic swine into their retreats, where they too became in a season as wild as those in the woods. In 1838 or '39, in a certain township, a meeting was called of citizens of the township to take steps to get rid of wild hogs. At this meeting, which was held in the spring, the people of the township were notified to turn out *en masse* on a certain day and engage in the work of catching, trimming and branding wild hogs, which were to be turned loose, and the next winter were to be hunted and killed by the people of the township, the meat to be divided *pro rata* among the citizens of the township. This plan was fully carried into effect, two or three days being spent in the exciting work in the spring.

In the early part of the ensuing winter the settlers again turned out, supplied at convenient points in the bottom with large kettles and barrels for scalding, and while the hunters were engaged in killing, others with horses dragged the carcasses to the scalding platforms where they were dressed; and when all that could be were killed and dressed a division was made, every farmer getting more meat than enough, for his winter's supply. Like energetic measures were resorted to in other townships, so that in two or three years the breed of wild hogs became extinct.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The principal wild animals found in the State by the early settler were the deer, wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, generally called "coon," woodchuck, or ground-hog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit and squirrel; and the principal feathered game were the quail, prairie chicken and wild turkey. Hawks, turkey buzzards, crows, blackbirds were also very abundant. Several of these animals furnished meat for the settlers; but their principal meat did not long consist of game; pork and poultry were raised in abundance. The wolf was the most troublesome animal, it being the common enemy of the sheep, and sometimes attacking other domestic animals and even human beings. But their hideous howlings at night were so constant and terrifying that they almost seemed to do more mischief by that annoyance than by direct attack. They would keep everybody and every animal about the farm-house awake and frightened, and set all the dogs in the neighborhood to barking. As one man described it: "Suppose six boys, having six dogs tied, whipped them all at the same time, and you would hear such music as two wolves would make."

To effect the destruction of these animals the county authorities offered a bounty for their scalps; and, besides, big hunts were common.

WOLF HUNTS.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operation, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use

would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can be easily described.

BEE-HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many sturdy back-woodsmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the sweet product of some flower or leaf-bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which when found would be generally high up in the hollow of a tree. The tree would be marked, and in September a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quickly as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed away by the little busy bee. Several gallons would often be thus taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old, or before, it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was by some called "candid" honey.

In some districts, the resorts of bees would be so plentiful that all the available hollow trees would be occupied and many colonies of bees would be found at work in crevices in the rock and holes in the ground. A considerable quantity of honey has even been taken from such places.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, blood snake and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milk snake, garter and water snakes, black snakes, etc., etc. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds, and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kinds.

It was the practice in some sections of the country to turn out in companies, with spades, mattocks and crow-bars, attack the principal snake dens and slay large numbers of them. In early spring

the snakes were somewhat torpid and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as specifics for rheumatism.

Another method was to so fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grape-vine attached, that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of the citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

SHAKES.

One of the greatest obstacles to the early settlement and prosperity of this State was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it was variously called. It was a terror to newcomers; in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow as though he were frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which are always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of the Northwest. The impurities continue to be absorbed from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole body corporate became saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on in some cases each day but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shake came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first." It was a burning-hot fever, and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm; and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect; indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays; after the fever went down you still didn't feel much better. You felt as though you had gone through some sort of collision, thrashing-machine or jarring-machine, and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and

sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them, your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did, either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a kind of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a kind of sickly shine about it.

About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not accept the whole Western country as a gift; and if you had the strength and means, you picked up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and went back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jar-seys," Maryland or "Pennsylvania."

"And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cabin see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the 'Ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The above is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase what actually occurred in thousands of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. And those were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs," and whisky, etc., with some faint hope of relief. And finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy taken got the credit of the cure.

EDUCATION.

Though struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, the early settlers planted among them the school-house at the earliest practical period. So important an object as the education

of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommodations of the earliest schools were not good. Sometimes school was taught in a room of a large or a double log cabin, but oftener in a log house built for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are now in use were then unknown. A mud-and-stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and a fire-place wide and deep enough to receive a four to six-foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in two sides of the building, and may be a few lights of eight by ten glass set in, or the aperture might be covered over with greased paper. Writing desks consisted of heavy oak plank or a hewed slab laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall. The four-legged slab benches were in front of these, and the pupils when not writing would sit with their backs against the front, sharp edge of the writing-desks. The floor was also made out of these slabs, or "puncheons," laid upon log sleepers. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves and reflect honor upon their country. Among these we can name Abraham Lincoln, our martyred president, one of the noblest men known to the world's history. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest statesmen of the age, began his career in Illinois teaching in one of these primitive school-houses. Joseph A. Wright, and several other statesmen of the Northwest have also graduated from the log school-house into political eminence. So with many of her most eloquent and efficient preachers.

SPELLING-SCHOOLS.

The chief public evening entertainment for the first 30 or 40 years of Western pioneering was the celebrated "spelling-school." Both young people and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general Fourth-of-July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock together to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the school-teacher of the neighborhood, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant, or "captain," as he was generally called, would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen who could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one captain had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment by the captains, sometimes by the aid of the teacher and others. There were many ways of conducting the contest and keeping tally. Every section of the country had several favorite methods, and all or most of these were different from what other communities had. At one time they would commence spelling at the head, at another time at the foot; at one time they would "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in the line on each side, alternately, down to the other end of each line. The question who should spell the first word was determined by the captains guessing what page the teacher would have before him in a partially opened book at a distance; the captain guessing the nearest would spell the first word pronounced. When a word was missed, it would be re-pronounced, or passed along without re-pronouncing (as some teachers strictly

followed the rule never to re-pronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled the missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side; if the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved," and no tally mark was made.

Another popular method was to commence at one end of the line of spellers and go directly around, and the missed words caught up quickly and corrected by "word-catchers," appointed by the captains from among their best spellers. These word-catchers would attempt to correct all the words missed on his opponent's side, and failing to do this, the catcher on the other side would catch him up with a peculiar zest, and then there was fun.

Still another very interesting, though somewhat disorderly, method, was this: Each word-catcher would go to the foot of the adversary's line, and every time he "caught" a word he would go up one, thus "turning them down" in regular spelling-class style. When one catcher in this way turned all down on the opposing side, his own party was victorious by as many as the opposing catcher was behind. This method required no slate or blackboard tally to be kept.

One turn, by either of the foregoing or other methods, would occupy 40 minutes to an hour, and by this time an intermission or recess was had, when the buzzing, cackling and hurraing that ensued for 10 or 15 minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing as a soldier the longest. But very often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would re-take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling-down" process there would virtually be another race, in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing up" for the "spelling-down" contest; and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "Baugh-

naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until the exercise became monotonous, the teacher would declare the race closed and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, of course, was with many the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

SINGING-SCHOOL.

Next to the night spelling-school the singing-school was an occasion of much jollity, wherein it was difficult for the average singing-master to preserve order, as many went more for fun than for music. This species of evening entertainment, in its introduction to the West, was later than the spelling-school, and served, as it were, as the second step toward the more modern civilization. Good sleighing weather was of course almost a necessity for the success of these schools, but how many of them have been prevented by mud and rain! Perhaps a greater part of the time from November to April the roads would be muddy and often half frozen, which would have a very dampening and freezing effect upon the souls, as well as the bodies, of the young people who longed for a good time on such occasions.

The old-time method of conducting singing-school was also somewhat different from that of modern times. It was more plodding and heavy, the attention being kept upon the simplest rudiments, as the names of the notes on the staff, and their pitch, and beating time, while comparatively little attention was given to expression and light, gleeful music. The very earliest scale introduced in the West was from the South, and the notes, from their peculiar shape, were denominated "patent" or "buckwheat" notes. They were four, of which the round one was always called *sol*, the square one *la*, the triangular one *fa*, and the "diamond-shaped" one *mi*, pronounced *me*; and the diatonic scale, or "gamut" as it was called then, ran thus: *fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, fa*. The part of a tune nowadays called "treble," or "soprano," was then called "tenor;" the part now called "tenor" was called "treble," and what is now "alto" was then "counter," and when sung according to the oldest rule, was sung by a female an octave higher than marked, and still

on the "chest register." The "old" "Missouri Harmony" and Mason's "Sacred Harp" were the principal books used with this style of musical notation.

About 1850 the "round-note" system began to "come around," being introduced by the Yankee singing-master. The scale was *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*; and for many years thereafter there was much more *do-re-mi-ing* than is practiced at the present day, when a musical instrument is always under the hand. The *Carmina Sacra* was the pioneer round-note book, in which the tunes partook more of the German or Puritan character, and were generally regarded by the old folks as being far more spiritless than the old "Pisgah," "Fiducia," "Tender Thought," "New Durham," "Windsor," "Mount Sion," "Devotion," etc., of the old Missouri Harmony and tradition.

GUARDING AGAINST INDIANS.

The fashion of carrying fire-arms was made necessary by the presence of roving bands of Indians, most of whom were ostensibly friendly, but like Indians in all times, treacherous and unreliable. An Indian war was at any time probable, and all the old settlers still retain vivid recollections of Indian massacres, murders, plunder, and frightful rumors of intended raids. While target practice was much indulged in as an amusement, it was also necessary at times to carry their guns with them to their daily field work.

As an illustration of the painstaking which characterized pioneer life, we quote the following from Zebulon Collings, who lived about six miles from the scene of massacre near Pigeon Roost, Indiana: "The manner in which I used to work in those perilous times was as follows: On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, with a loaded pistol in my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the plowed ground, and stuck up a stick by it for a mark, so that I could get it quick in case it was wanted. I had two good dogs; I took one into the house, leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, by which I would be awakened, having my arms always loaded. I kept my horse in a stable close to the house, having a port-hole so that I could shoot to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand."



Waterman Cliff

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "apple-paring," "log-rolling" and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon ladies for miles around gathered at an appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilt; and desire as always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass swiftly by in playing games or dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn, which was arranged for the occasion; and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served; then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a holiday in which no man was expected to work. A load of produce might be taken to "town" for sale or traffic without violence to custom, but no more serious labor could be tolerated. When on Saturday afternoon the town was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped." Difficulties settled and

free fights indulged in. Blue and red ribbons were not worn in those days, and whisky was as free as water; twelve and a half cents would buy a quart, and thirty-five or forty cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, and he would tell you of notable Saturday-afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match.

Mr. Sandford C. Cox quaintly describes some of the happy features of frontier life in this manner:

We cleared land, rolled logs, burned brush, blazed out paths from one neighbor's cabin to another and from one settlement to another, made and used hand-mills and hominy mortars, hunted deer, turkey, otter, and raccoons, caught fish, dug ginseng, hunted bees and the like, and—lived on the fat of the land. We read of a land of "corn and wine," and another "flowing with milk and honey;" but I rather think, in a temporal point of view, taking into account the richness of the soil, timber, stone, wild game and other advantages, that the Sugar creek country would come up to any of them, if not surpass them.

I once cut cord-wood, continues Mr. Cox, at 31½ cents per cord, and walked a mile and a half night and morning, where the first frame college was built northwest of town (Crawfordsville). Prof. Curry, the lawyer, would sometimes come down and help for an hour or two at a time, by way of amusement, as there was little or no law business in the town or country at that time. Reader, what would you think of going six to eight miles to help roll logs, or raise a cabin? or ten to thirteen miles to mill, and wait three or four days and nights for your grist? as many had to do in the first settlement of this country. Such things were of frequent occurrence then, and there was but little grumbling about it. It was a grand sight to see the log heaps and brush piles burning in the night on a clearing of 10 or 15 acres. A Democratic torchlight procession, or a midnight march of the Sons of Malta with their grand Gyasticutus in the center bearing the grand jewel of the order, would be nowhere in comparison with the log-heaps and brush piles in a blaze.

But it may be asked, Had you any social amusements, or manly pastimes, to recreate and enliven the dwellers in the wilderness? We had. In the social line we had our meetings and our singing-schools, sugar-boilings and weddings, which were as good as ever

came off in any country, new or old; and if our youngsters did not "trip the light fantastic toe" under a professor of the Terpsichorean art or expert French dancing-master, they had many a good "hoe-down" on puncheon floors, and were not annoyed by bad whisky. And as for manly sports, requiring mettle and muscle, there were lots of wild hogs running in the cat-tail swamps on Lye creek, and Mill creek, and among them many large boars that Ossian's heroes and Homer's model soldiers, such as Achilles, Hector and Ajax would have delighted to give chase to. The boys and men of those days had quite as much sport, and made more money and health by their hunting excursions than our city gents nowadays playing chess by telegraph where the players are more than 70 miles apart.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Illinois is a grand State, in many respects second to none in the Union, and in almost every thing that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Beneath her fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for generations; her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things, that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school-houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts

be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk about the old-fogy ideas and foggy ways, and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but, considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, misfortunes, hardships and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions, yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 2,000,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF HENRY COUNTY.—THE STATE COMMISSION.—CHOICE OF A COUNTY SEAT.—THE FIRST ELECTION.—OFFICERS CHOSEN.—THE FIRST COURTS.—EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS.—THE ERECTION OF COUNTY BUILDINGS.—THE PRIMITIVE COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.—OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—THE PRESENT COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.—THE COUNTY ASYLUM.—STATISTICS.—JUDICIAL AND CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY FROM 1822 TO 1884.

By an act of the Legislature passed in February, 1821, "the south part of Delaware, commencing at the southwest corner of Wayne County, thence running westward twenty miles, thence northward twenty miles, thence eastward twenty miles, thence southward to the place of beginning," was formed into a new county, henceforth to be "known and designated by the name and style of Henry County," and from and after the 1st day of June, 1821, was to enjoy all the rights and privileges of an independent and separate county.

By the same act a board of commissioners was appointed to locate the county seat, and for this purpose were to meet at the house of Joseph Hobson in said county of Henry on the first Monday in July, 1821. These commissioners were Lawrence Brannon and John Bell, of Wayne County; John Sample, of Fayette; Richard Biem, of Jackson; and J. W. Scott, of Union. It was further enacted that the sheriff of Wayne County should notify the above-named commissioners of their appointment, for which service the county of Henry should pay him a reasonable compensation.*

The State Commissioners fixed upon the present site of New Castle, almost in the exact center of the county, as the location of the future seat of justice. They were induced to make this decision through the liberality of several public-spirited citizens who

* Elias Willetts was then Sheriff of Wayne County. To reach the commissioners, who lived in four different counties, he was obliged to travel at least 250 miles. That his charges were extremely reasonable is evinced by an order passed by the first board of county commissioners that he be allowed the sum of \$15 in full payment for the service mentioned.

donated about 100 acres of land for the use of the county, on condition that the land should become the site of the county-seat.

The first act in the way of supplying the new county with civil officers was made by Governor Jennings on the 1st day of January, 1822, at which date he commissioned Jesse H. Healey Sheriff of Henry County, and instructed him to issue a warrant for an election to be held at an early date for the purpose of choosing county officers. There is no record of the date of this election or of the number of votes cast which can be found at the present day. Tradition states, however, that it was held at the house of Joseph Hobson, which stood on the Stephen Elliott farm, about two miles southwest of New Castle, and that it took place about the 1st of June, 1822. The officers chosen at this election received commissions dated July 5, 1822. Jesse H. Healey was chosen Sheriff; Rene Julian, Clerk and Recorder; Thomas R. Stanford and Elisha Long, Associate Judges; Alan Shepherd, William Shannon and Elisha Shortridge, Commissioners.

THE FIRST COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The act creating Henry County provided that the Circuit Court and all other courts should meet at the house of Joseph Hobson until suitable accommodations could be provided elsewhere. The act also provided that the court might remove to a more suitable place if deemed advisable. The commissioners met at Hobson's house on the 10th day of June, 1822. The record of this fact (the first record of an official character ever made in Henry County is in these words:

"June Term for the year 1822.

"At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners in and for the county of Henry, State of Indiana, on Monday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1822, present, * Alan Shepherd and Samuel Goble, Esqrs., who produced their respective certificates and were sworn into office by Jesse Healey, Esq., Sheriff of the county aforesaid, as is required by the Constitution and laws of this State."

The board appointed Rene Julian as its Clerk and adjourned until the next morning at ten o'clock. During the second day quite a large amount of business was transacted. William Shannon was appointed Treasurer and John Dorrab, Lister of the county; a poll tax of 25 cents was levied for county purposes; Dudley,

* Elisha Shortridge, one of the commissioners, did not appear until the July term, when he presented his credentials and was sworn into office.

Wayne, Henry and Prairie townships were created, and provision was made for holding an election in each; an inspector was appointed for each township, and William Shannon, Dilwin Bales and Abraham Heaton were appointed Superintendents of the school sections in the townships in which they resided. The board then adjourned until the 1st Monday in July following.

The board met in June, July, August and November, 1822. The record of all their transactions during this time is comprised in eighteen pages of writing. Yet they wielded an important influence. They established townships and fixed their limits; appointed constables, supervisors, listers, collectors, agents, surveyors, etc.; fixed the rates of taxes; granted tavern and mercantile licenses, and even declared what should be the prices of meals, lodgings, liquors, etc., in the taverns of the county.

At the July term, Ezekiel Leavell was duly appointed agent of Henry County, in accordance with the provision of the act of the Legislature establishing the county. Among his duties were the receiving of donations of land for county purposes, the letting of contracts for public buildings, the sale of town lots in the then incipient town of New Castle, etc.

BOARD OF JUSTICES.

The Board of Justices, performing the duties hitherto devolving upon the commissioners, was organized Sept. 6, 1824, in obedience to an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 31, 1824. At the first meeting the following justices were present: James Johnston (who was chosen President of the board), William Shannon, James Gilmore, Samuel Bedson, Samuel Louthain, Robert Thompson, James Wadkins and Abraham Heaton.

The board was required to meet five times per year—in the months of January, March, May, July and September. Three members constituted a quorum, except at the May and September terms, when at least five members must be present. The clerk of the Circuit Court and the sheriff or his deputy were also required to be in attendance upon the meetings. The Board of Justices ceased to act after Aug. 1, 1827.

Among the records of their doings the following is to be found:

January term, 1825.—“On motion of James Johnston it is ordered by the board that a capitation tax cannot be recovered of any justice of the peace in and for the county of Henry.” Also ordered, the same term, “That a quetus [quietus] is granted to

John Anderson, Collector of Henry County, for the sum of four dollars for a capitation tax of justices of the peace in said county for State purposes." From which it would appear that they thought better of the matter and decided to pay their taxes like other people!

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first record upon the first order-book of the Circuit Court is a copy of the official bond of Rene Julian, Clerk of the court, written upon the fly leaf. The first minute recorded in the book is as follows:

"At a Henry Circuit Court, begun at the house of Joseph Hobson, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana passed on the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and adjourned to the house of Charles Jamison in the county aforesaid, on Monday, the 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; present, Thomas R. Stanford and Elisha Long, Esqrs., Associate Judges of the Henry Circuit Court," etc.

The commissions of the associate judges, bearing the date July 5, 1822, were solemnly received and recorded. On the back of each commission was a certificate (also recorded), of which the following is a specimen:

"STATE OF INDIANA, }
 "HENRY COUNTY, } ss.

"Be it remembered that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1822, personally came before me the within-commissioned Elisha Long and took the oath against dueling, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the oath to support the Constitution of this State, and also the oath of office as Associate Judge of the Henry Circuit Court. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 7th day of August, 1822.

"JESSE H. HEALEY,

"*Sheriff of Henry County.*"

Sheriff Healey next came forward and

"Returned into this court the writ of *venire facias* heretofore issued out of this court, with the following panel to serve as grand jurors the present term, to-wit: Daniel Heaton, whom the court appoints as Foreman, Joseph Watts, Ezekiel Leavell, Absalom Harvey, William Bell, David Bailey, John Baker, Jesse Cox, Samuel

Dill, John Dougherty, Jacob Parkhurst, Richard Parsons, William Riden, Dempsey Reese and William Thompson, good and lawful men, and householders of the county of Henry, who, being duly sworn, and by the court charged, retired to their room* to deliberate."

Lot Bloomfield and five others are then granted permission to practice as attorneys in the court, and Mr. Bloomfield is appointed prosecuting attorney.

The above is a record of all the business done the first day of court, except the fining of Andrew Shannon \$2 for "swearing two profane oaths in the presence of the court."

On Tuesday morning the first business that engaged the attention of the court was the following :

"*Ordered*, That the permanent seal for Henry County shall be engraved on brass, with the vignette of an eagle and stars equal to the number of the States in the Union; the surface of the seal to be about the size of a dollar, and around the margin of the seal the words, *Henry Circuit Court*."

Until such a seal could be provided "an ink scrawl with the words Henry County inserted therein" was to be used instead.

Henry Burkman, hitherto a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, next came before the court and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

The grand jury then returned to the court-room and reported to the court the result of their deliberations,—four bills of indictment for assault and battery: One against Solomon Byrnett, two against Samuel Bedson (a member of the Board of Justices in 1824), and one against Peter Smith. Bedson plead guilty and was fined \$1. The other cases were not tried. The judges voted themselves their salary, \$2 a day, and ordered that the prosecuting attorney, be payed \$5 for his service, and court adjourned until the following March.

The presiding judge was not present during this term of court, nor did he favor Henry County with a visit until the November term, 1823.

At the March term, 1823, the grand jury was composed of William McKimmy, Foreman, Solomon Byrnett, Abijah Cain, Jacob Elliott, Moses Fink, George Hanby, Daniel Jackson, John K. Nutt, Allen Hunt, Stephen McCray, William Morris, Thomas

* The "room" where the deliberations of the jury took place was a log heap near by.

Ray and Asahel Woodard—all “good and lawful men,” although one of them, Byrnett, was tried the same day for breaking the peace (with his fists). He was acquitted, however, by the following traverse jury, the first ever impaneled in Henry County: William Shannon, Nathan Pearson, James Rozell, Samuel Bedson, Christopher Bundy, Minor Fox, Jacob Richey, Hugh McDaniel, William Rowe, John Blount, Josiah Clawson and Jacob Witter.

At the present day it would seem a little inconsistent with the demands of justice to have men, themselves under indictment for a breach of the peace, serving on juries to try others for like offenses. Yet such a state of things was by no means uncommon in the early courts of this county. The foremost men of the day were as like as any others to figure as defendants in assault and battery cases—which species of litigation occupied the attention of the court far more than all other business. During the first five years of the county’s existence ninety-one bills of indictment were found against citizens of the county for various offenses. A classification of these bills shows that for assault and battery there were forty-four indictments; for affray, twenty-four; for rout, one; for gaming, five; for rape, four; for extortion, two; for perjury, two; for larceny, two; for robbery, two; vagrancy, lewdness, violating estray law, selling liquor without license, obstructing a process, and negligence in office, one each.

The first term of Circuit Court held in the old log court-house began April 11, 1825, Bethuel F. Morris, Presiding Judge, being present.

When the Court of Common Pleas was in existence two terms of Circuit Court per year sufficed for the county. Since 1873 the number of terms of the Circuit Court has been four, which are now arranged to begin as follows: On the first Monday in February, the fourth Monday in April, the first Monday in September, and the third Monday in November of each year.

PROBATE COURT.

The first term of Probate Court in Henry County was held at the house of Charles Jamison in New Castle. It began on the 2d of October, 1822, before Thomas R. Stanford, Elisha Long, “Associate Judges of the Henry Circuit Court and sole judges of this court.” The first business of the court was as follows:

“The Last Will and Testament of Ephraim Smith, deceased, was proved by the oath of Nathaniel Richmond and Rene Julian, witness thereto, and ordered to be recorded,” etc.

This was not the first will admitted to probate, however; for we find that on Sept. 23, 1822, the will of Thomas Cox, deceased, was proved before Rene Julian, Clerk.

The associate judges were the sole judges of the Probate Court until 1829, when a judge was elected specially for this court. Jesse H. Healey, the first Sheriff, had also the honor of being the first "County Judge," and entered upon his duties in November, 1829. The clerk of the Circuit Court served also as clerk of probate. When the Common Pleas Court was organized in 1853 its jurisdiction extended to matters of probate and the Probate Court ceased to exist.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The first term of the Court of Common Pleas held in Henry County began Monday, Jan. 1, 1853; present, Hon. Martin L. Bundy, Judge of the court; Elijah B. Martindale, District Attorney; Joshua Johnson, Sheriff; and Simon T. Powell, Clerk. This court was abolished in 1873.

THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

The act establishing Henry County required that the commissioners should provide for the erection of suitable county buildings within one year after their election. The officials appear to have been in no haste to carry out this provision of the law; for, in the records of the Commissioners' Court, the subject of county buildings is not mentioned until February, 1823. It was then decided to receive bids for the erection of a court-house of the following dimensions:

"Being logs twenty-two by eighteen feet each log to face not less than twelve inches at the little end being seven inches thick twelve rounds high with a cabin roof to consist of eleven joists," etc. The order providing for this remarkable structure concludes with the announcement that

"The sale of the above described building be on the Wednesday after the second Monday in May next with a good door three feet wide six feet six inches high."

It seems that the commissioners, before their next meeting, must have been instructed by some more competent architect than he who devised the above plan; at all events, the "sale," "with a door three feet wide" was never made. The order was rescinded, and instead another was passed on Tuesday, May 13, 1823:

"*Ordered*, That Ezekiel Leavell, agent for Henry County, sell to the lowest bidder, Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1823, a court-house of the following dimensions and description, to wit: The said building shall be built of hewn logs, the side logs of which must be twenty-six feet long and the end logs twenty feet long. The logs when hewn must be seven inches thick, and on the middle of the log face at least twelve inches. The sills and sleepers for said building shall be procured of good and durable timber and the foundation set on stone of sufficient size, to wit: One stone at each corner and one on the middle of each side sill. The under floor shall consist of puncheons well hewn and lain down solid and smooth. The under story between the floor and joice shall be at least nine feet high. All logs put in said building shall be butted square. There shall be two doors, one on each side of the building," etc.

The doors were to be of good, strong plank and placed nine feet from the end of the building. Two windows, each of fifteen lights, were to be placed in the lower story. The court was separated from the spectators by a partition of banisters, at least four feet high, with a gate in it. The only furniture specified was "at least five strong smooth benches of the length of about eleven feet." The second story was to be floored with plank and to be divided into two rooms (each illuminated by one window) by a partition running through the middle of the building. "The building shall be well chinked and daubed and covered with good oak boards confined by sufficient weight poles." "There shall be furnished a good strong set of straight steps, commonly called mill steps, from one corner of the spectators' room to the second floor of the building."

Further specifications directed that the court-house should be finished on or before the second Monday in February, 1825; that the clerk be directed to pay the contractor the sum of \$20 as soon as the building should be raised and covered; that it be built on the southeast corner of lot number 4 in block number 12. *

George Barnard, being the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract for building this first rude temple of justice and gave bonds for the faithful performance of the work. His price was \$247.

* A little southeast of the site of the present court-house. The order providing for bids was to be "advertised in three of the most public places in the county and in the *Western Times*, published in Centreville, Ind." It was further declared that the building should be "in height, materials and construction, similar to the court-house in Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind."

On the 10th of May, 1824, the commissioners met at the house of John Smith in New Castle and adjourned to the court-house. According to their judgment the building had been constructed according to contract, and the balance due the builder—\$227—was ordered to be paid to Byrom Cadwalader. From this it would appear that the contract made with Barnard was executed by Cadwalader, though the records make no mention of this fact.

The court-house was completed, but, probably through an oversight, it was unprovided with heating apparatus. To remedy this serious defect, on the 12th of May, 1824, the board ordered that a brick chimney, with fire-places on the first and second stories, be built at the center of the west end of the court-house, the contract for the same to be let to the lowest bidder on the second Monday in September, 1824. Probably the fire-places proved unsatisfactory; for, in September, 1825, it was ordered that a stove and pipe be purchased for the court-house, and the sum of \$30 was allowed for that purpose.

This primitive court-house, with its puncheon floor, cabin roof and chinked and daubed walls, soon proved inadequate for the wants of the growing county; and, although it had been built so as to be good for at least half a century, only seven years after its completion we find the county commissioners taking measures for the erection of a new structure of surpassing grandeur for that age. We can but wonder at their ambitious and progressive spirit and imagine what grumbling on the part of the tax-payers assailed their ears!

The log court-house disappeared, but by a sad perversion of the law of "the eternal fitness of things," a portion of it was transformed into a pig-pen, in which humble capacity, for aught we know to the contrary, it is serving to-day.

THE BRICK COURT-HOUSE.

In the latter part of the year 1831, the contract for the erection of the second court-house was given to the lowest bidder, Nathan Crawford, who was to receive the sum of \$5,315 to be paid in five annual installments as follows: On the 1st of January, 1832, \$400; Jan. 1, 1833, \$700; Jan. 1, 1834, \$1,000; Jan. 1, 1835, \$1,200; Jan. 1, 1836, the balance. All except the interior work was to be finished on or before the 1st of January, 1834, and the entire structure was to be completed before the 1st of January, 1836. The building was designed by Robert Murphey, who received \$2.50 for his

plans. According to the specifications the building was to be of brick, two stories high and forty feet square. The foundation was "to be dug eighteen inches below the surface of the ground; the walls to be two feet thick from the foundation three feet up;" the lower story to be fifteen feet high and the upper story twelve. The roof was to be of joined shingles of yellow poplar, eighteen inches in length, "to be pitched from each square to the center;" and the whole structure to be surmounted by an eight sided cupola, eight feet in diameter and twenty feet high, eight feet of the distance to be enclosed with Venetian blinds, the cupola to be covered by a suitable cap, from which was to arise a spear bearing a wooden ball, ten inches in diameter, "nicely gilt;" above the ball, a neat vane, and still higher, "a cross with a gilt ball on each end," the whole to be surmounted with a neat cap on top of the spear. Such was the elaborate ornamentation of the building which was destined to be the pride of the county. Instead of four windows, as in the log court-house, the new building contained twenty-three windows, of twenty-four lights each. It was also provided with large folding doors, with a fan-light above.

On the morning of the 7th of January, 1836, the contractor, Crawford, presented himself before the commissioners, Robert Murphey, Tabor W. McKee and John Whittaker, doubtless expecting to receive payment in full for his work. His chagrin may be imagined on being informed that his work has been examined and found almost totally deficient; that the roof is leaky, the plastering and carpentry badly done, and that "the contract is forfeited *in toto*, and the materials out of which said house is constructed are in a great many cases deficient."

A compromise was effected at the March term following and the commissioners settled with Crawford, allowing him in all \$4,500 for the building.

THE PRESENT COURT-HOUSE.

The second court-house of the county was destroyed by fire on the 13th day of February, 1864, and with it a portion of the public records as well as a quantity of official papers which were stored in one of the jury-rooms for want of room elsewhere. Murphey Hall was rented by the commissioners and used as a temporary court-house until the new and beautiful structure now adorning the public square was completed in 1869.

The commissioners, M. F. Edwards, John Minesinger and Elias

Phelps, at once set about the work of providing for the erection of a building commensurate with the wealth and importance of Henry County. Mr. Edwards was appointed to superintend the work and performed his duties in a most competent and efficient manner. The structure was completed in less than four years from the time when work was begun. Its entire cost was about \$120,000.

The size, arrangement and architectural beauty of the court-house are too familiar to every citizen of the county to require minute description in these pages. Suffice it to say that the entire building is admirably planned, and in every essential feature all that a first-class public building should be. The material is brick and stone. The main building is 66 x 82 feet, exclusive of the tower which projects from the front about nineteen feet. The height of the walls is fifty feet from the foundation, and of the tower 110 feet. The county offices on the ground floor are models of convenience. The court-room on the second floor is reached by a superb iron staircase. The size of the room is 50 x 65 feet; and for convenience and taste it is perhaps unsurpassed in the State. The frescoing of the room alone cost about \$1,400. The building is heated throughout by steam.

Great indeed will Henry County have become when the present court-house proves too small for its needs.

COUNTY JAILS.

At the February term of Commissioners' Court, 1823, the board decided to receive bids for the building of a jail in the town of New Castle on the Wednesday after the second Monday in May following, the jail to be built on lot number 3 in block number 12 of the town, and of the following dimensions:

"Fourteen feet square, seven feet between the floors, the logs to square ten inches, to be dovetail at each corner and pinned; upper and lower floors to consist of logs squared, of the same dimensions; the upper floor each log to be pinned down with one inch and one-half augur, one round of logs above the upper floor to fit down tight; the door to be three feet wide; the shutter to be made of two-inch oak plank, dovetailed, and be well spiked and hung with good and sufficient hinges, to open outside, with a good and sufficient bar with staples and lock; a cabin roof; the lower floor to be laid on oak sills and the house to be built on the top thereof; one win-

dow one foot square with four-inch square bars of iron to be sufficiently set in."

It was subsequently enacted that the jail should be finished before the 1st Monday in August, 1823. Obadiah R. Weaver undertook the construction of the building for the sum of \$120. At their meeting in May, 1824, the commissioners refused to receive the jail on the ground that the work had not been executed according to contract. They afterward accepted it and settled in full with Mr. Weaver for \$45, he having previously received \$20 when the structure was but "four rounds high."

The jail erected by Mr. Weaver probably had little architectural beauty, but with its iron bars, "window one foot square" and logs "pinned down," must have been a place of incarceration sufficiently formidable to evil-doers. It was soon found to be too small for the wants of the times and the commissioners were obliged to provide for its enlargement. It was decided to build an extension to the original structure, leaving a space of eight inches between, which interval was afterward to be filled up with timber. The new part was to be much like the old, with one window of the same size; but the entire structure was to be raised to the height of two stories. A strong stairway at one end of the building afforded entrance to the second story, but the only way of entering the lower story was through a "strong trap door, two feet square, to be made secure with a strong bar of iron and a good and sufficient lock," thus rendering it necessary to take the criminal up stairs and lower him into one of these veritable "dark holes." One thinks of the inscription upon the gate in Dante's "Inferno:"

"Ye who enter here, leave every hope behind."

On the 7th of January, 1830, Moses Brown, Esq., for the consideration of \$97.50, engaged to reconstruct the jail in accordance with the above specifications.

Less than five years elapsed before a new jail was ordered. The outside walls were to be of brick and the inner walls "of hewn timber, ten inches square, to be laid down half dovetailed," and seven feet high, the whole to be lined with beech plank an inch and a half thick, and "cross-lined" and well spiked, with cut spikes six inches long, to be placed not more than three inches apart. The floors of the cells were to be of good oak timber ten inches thick, covered by plank. The building to be two stories, but the cells of the upper story less strongly constructed than those below. The size of the structure was 18 x 25 feet. The lower story was to be

ready for use before the 3d Monday of October, 1835, and the whole building to be complete before the 1st Monday in May, 1836. "At a sale held at the court-house, to sell the building of the goal," Miles Murphey, Jr., "bid off the same for \$1,100." The work was performed according to contract and Henry County got along without a new jail for fifteen years.

On the 11th of February, 1851, the commissioners ordered the building of a new jail, the fourth within a period of less than twenty-eight years. The structure erected in accordance with this order was of brick, two stories high, 36 x 40 feet, the cell walls of hewn timber, lined with boiler-iron, and the floor of stone. Its cost was about \$3,500. Elisha Clift and Jacob Elliott constructed it, under the supervision of the commissioners.

The present county jail was erected in 1866 and cost about \$40,000. It was built under the efficient superintendence of Robert Cluggish, Esq. It is T-shaped, the front of the building serving as the jailer's residence. The walls are of brick and stone, solidly and substantially constructed. There are eighteen cells in the building. The jail is well calculated, in every respect, to prevent the escape of prisoners.

FORMER COUNTY BUILDINGS.

At the same time with the letting of the first log court-house and jail the commissioners awarded to the lowest bidder

"The erecting of a pound commonly called a stray pen; the said pen is to be erected in the southwest corner of the public square; the said pen to be erected at least five feet high and of good and durable timber, commonly called a post and rail fence with a gate and lock to the same."

This pound was almost as important as any of the county buildings in early years. It was designed to receive any wandering farm-stock that might be found at large, and it was the duty of the keeper of the "stray pen" to care for such animals until they were claimed by their lawful owners. Minor Fox agreed to erect the pound for the sum of \$12.50, and performed the work in a satisfactory manner. He was appointed its first keeper.

All the official records of the county during the first ten years of its existence do not cover as many pages as the records of one office for a single year at the present day. The amount of county business was small; the official salaries were insignificant; the officials generally were better accustomed to holding a plow than

to guiding a pen, consequently the records were few, and, in many instances, imperfect. A person having business at the county seat was more likely to find a county officer in his field than in his office. The clerk performed the duties of recorder as well as many of the duties now devolving upon the auditor. While this state of affairs continued, any small room that could be rented cheap was suitable for an office.

But as the county grew rapidly, so did the amount of official business. Accordingly the commissioners decided to erect a suitable building for the offices of clerk and recorder. It was a one-story brick structure, 18 x 38 feet, and stood on the southeast corner of the public square. Thomas Ginn built it for the sum of \$844. Here the records of the two offices named were kept until the year 1867, when they were removed to the new court-house.

The building containing the auditor's and treasurer's offices was similar to that above mentioned. It stood on the northeast corner of the public square and was erected by George Lowe, contractor, in 1847, for the sum of \$545.

THE POOR FARM.

The county had no asylum for its poor prior to 1844, though the records of the commissioners' transactions show that the care of the paupers had not been among the least of their duties from the first.

In 1839 the county commissioners, D. C. Shawan, George Corwine and James Ball, purchased of William Silver a farm of 160 acres, situated about one mile northwest of New Castle, for the sum of \$2,000. In May of the same year they made a contract with John D. Foosha for keeping the paupers, and provided for building a poor-house. It was ordered that "all persons who are now, or may hereafter become, a county charge, shall be removed, as the law directs, to the poor-house provided for that purpose." In 1844 a good and substantial brick house was erected upon the farm at a cost of \$1,100. John H. Polsley was the contractor, and John Shroyer, Miles Murphey, Jr., and Dr. Joel Reed superintended the work. This house was burned in May, 1857, and replaced by a better and more commodious structure, built at an expense of about \$7,000. The farm has been enlarged to 280 acres, much of which is rich bottom-land. The farm has generally been well managed and the paupers humanely treated.

FINANCIAL.

A statement of the condition of county finances, 1841 to 1881:

YEAR.	NO. OF POLLS.	TOTAL VALUE OF TAXABLES.	STATE TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	SCHOOL TAX.	TOTAL TAXES.	AMOUNT DELIN- QUENT.
1841.....	2,089	\$2,376,350	\$11,072	\$3,420	.....	\$14,575	.....
1846.....	2,444	2,722,236	9,553	4,664	.....	15,802	\$ 739
1851.....	2,633	4,341,149	14,563	9,345	\$4,836	29,148	297
1856.....	2,996	5,949,540	13,395	9,673	7,449	52,971	749
1861.....	3,339	8,342,950	14,186	12,853	9,995	54,860	1,727
1866.....	3,221	9,562,190	26,410	98,936	16,910	189,188	3,717
1870.....	3,445	11,041,520	18,658	12,788	19,413	98,029	3,454

1881.—Value of land, \$6,998,220; value of improvements, \$1,858,950; value of land and improvements, \$8,847,170; value of personal property, \$3,950,220; total value of taxables, \$12,797,390; number of polls, 4,011.

Taxes levied for 1881: State tax, \$17,362.34; new State House tax, \$2,559.45; State school tax, \$22,481.28; county tax, \$27,600.39; township tax, \$5,283.61; tuition tax, \$17,511.15; special school tax, \$14,510.61; road tax, \$10,261.19; dog tax, \$2,204.00. Bridge tax for 1881, \$3,335.09; railroad tax, \$14,410.64; total tax, 1881, \$126,554.45.

VALUATION OF HENRY COUNTY, 1883.

The following table shows the valuation and number of polls in each township and corporation of Henry County in the year 1883:

TOWNSHIP OR CORPORATION.	VALUE OF LAND.	VALUE OF IMPROVE- MENTS.	VALUE OF LAND AND IMPROVE- MENTS.	VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	TOTAL VALUE OF TAXABLES.	NO. POLLS.
Wayne.....	\$622,700	\$185,000	\$807,700	\$307,510	\$1,115,210	285
Knightstown....	167,710	330,590	498,300	532,415	1,030,715	295
Franklin.....	507,740	98,540	606,280	254,706	860,980	185
Lewisville.....	15,490	41,730	57,220	66,230	123,450	72
Dudley.....	543,340	107,870	651,210	222,300	873,510	215
New Lisbon....	4,050	8,520	12,570	18,680	31,250	36
Straughn's.....	6,600	5,740	12,340	11,540	23,880	42
Liberty.....	697,940	74,250	772,190	366,450	1,138,640	312
Henry.....	730,840	86,180	817,020	270,670	1,087,690	253
New Castle.....	217,770	360,640	578,410	576,990	1,155,400	484
Greensboro Tp...	459,030	81,060	530,090	171,150	701,240	189
Greensboro Corp.	8,740	24,800	33,540	46,570	80,110	60
Harrison.....	550,700	74,150	624,950	213,870	838,820	239
Cadiz.....	7,470	23,780	31,250	33,490	64,740	58
Fall Creek.....	520,340	76,170	596,510	290,520	887,030	260
Middletown....	32,170	56,620	88,790	147,900	236,690	132
Prairie.....	589,690	92,810	682,500	262,360	944,860	251
Mt. Summit....	4,870	10,040	14,910	18,300	33,210	39
Stony Creek....	257,060	28,260	285,320	126,260	411,580	177
Spiceland Tp...	428,480	96,490	524,970	199,630	724,600	212
Spiceland Corp..	21,610	63,040	84,650	134,900	219,550	96
Dunreith.....	11,360	14,160	25,520	30,960	56,480	39
Jefferson.....	426,770	57,950	494,720	134,460	629,180	155
Sulphur Springs.	10,280	12,810	23,090	20,010	43,100	48
Blue River.....	369,350	35,650	405,000	91,860	496,860	164
Total.....	\$7,212,200	\$2,046,850	\$9,259,050	\$4,549,725	\$13,808,775	4,298

TAXES, 1883.

TOWNSHIP OR CORPORATION.	STATE SCHOOL TAX.	NEW STATE HOUSE TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TUITION TAX.	SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX.	ROAD TAX.	TOWNSHIP OR CORPORATION TAX.	ENDOWMENT FUND.	DOG TAX.	TOTAL TAX.
Wayne	\$1,480.77	\$1,926.80	\$4,603.26	\$1,172.39	\$1,171.96	\$1,115.10	\$ 557.59	\$55.76	\$201	\$12,507.76
Knightstown	1,383.82	1,795.91	4,368.79	1,584.06	2,639.06	.....	.....	51.51	61	11,990.19
Franklin	1,125.69	1,470.08	3,336.47	1,302.31	1,662.43	1,033.19	430.49	43.05	103	10,278.91
Lewisville	183.44	232.92	529.85	364.63	709.83	.....	341.80	6.19	17	2,410.40
Dudley	1,155.72	1,505.12	3,801.55	1,364.83	934.66	698.80	436.75	43.68	175	10,090.81
New Lisbon	55.50	67.99	143.00	62.50	174.24	.....	120.75	1.56	9	640.79
Straughn's	49.65	59.19	116.49	46.29	34.38	.....	68.75	1.19	13	393.71
Liberty	1,322.37	1,977.82	4,710.56	1,304.08	1,192.95	1,138.64	569.32	56.93	210	13,810.40
Henry	1,431.73	1,866.80	4,477.27	475.31	2,089.05	2,719.23	1,087.69	54.38	181	15,199.99
New Castle*	1,629.57	2,092.55	4,865.00	3,112.12	6,480.49	2,311.02	3,561.81	57.78	101	25,141.12
Greensboro Tp.	935.99	1,216.48	2,899.46	627.12	551.79	841.49	350.62	35.06	158	7,756.26
Greensboro Corp.	126.13	158.17	350.45	219.65	466.36	.....	111.13	4.01	28	1,479.92
Harrison	1,126.08	1,461.61	3,474.80	841.37	843.47	838.82	419.41	41.94	208	9,423.26
Cadiz	106.70	132.13	287.97	227.47	146.90	.....	158.46	3.23	34	1,109.80
Fall Creek	1,194.44	1,549.25	3,678.12	1,406.92	1,833.64	887.03	443.52	44.35	168	11,382.68
Middletown	350.03	444.71	1,012.75	.....	1,339.59	.....	443.04	11.83	50	3,699.29
Prairie	1,259.33	1,637.27	3,904.94	1,560.82	537.62	1,417.29	472.43	47.25	163	11,188.92
Mt. Summit	59.35	72.63	152.34	166.05	.....	.....	74.22	1.66	8	540.90
Stony Creek	582.39	746.99	1,734.86	874.54	456.55	823.18	205.75	20.58	78	5,605.15
Spiceland Tp.	975.52	1,265.36	3,004.40	964.96	648.04	1,086.90	579.68	36.23	126	8,832.01
Spiceland Corp.*	311.46	399.28	926.21	755.34	377.67	.....	792.42	10.98	30	3,910.73
Dunreith	87.35	109.83	245.34	66.21	56.46	.....	66.21	2.82	10	655.61
Jefferson	832.52	1,084.17	2,594.22	677.70	689.65	943.76	314.58	31.46	127	7,490.89
Sulphur Springs	75.77	93.02	196.56	64.70	.....	.....	166.98	2.21	18	625.86
Blue River	678.23	876.96	2,069.46	545.48	1,306.35	1,242.15	496.86	24.84	126	7,465.70
Total	\$18,719.55	\$24,243.04	\$57,384.12	\$19,686.85	\$26,343.14	\$17,096.60	\$12,270.26	\$699.48	\$2,403	\$182,562.06

* Bond tax included in total; New Castle, \$698.70; Spiceland Corp., \$263.46.

THE GROWTH OF FORTY YEARS.

In 1840 the population of the county was 15,128. The county then contained nine grist-mills, fourteen saw-mills, seventeen dry-goods and grocery stores, and thirty-one manufacturing establishments. Fifty-seven hands were employed in the manufactories; the amount of capital invested was \$62,000, and the value of products, \$36,300. In 1880 Henry County had 177 manufacturing establishments, employing a capital of \$724,785, and furnishing employment to 629 hands. The total amount paid in wages during the preceding year was \$116,046, and the whole amount of products was estimated at \$1,251,275.

VALUE OF FARMS, PRODUCTS, ETC.

From the census report of 1880: Number of farms in Henry County, 2,454; acres improved, 173,251; value of farms, including land, fences and buildings, \$11,031,834; value of farming implements and machinery, \$330,742; value of stock, \$1,178,839; value of building and repairing fences, 1879, \$33,707; cost of fertilizers purchased, 1879, \$3,425; estimated value of all farm products, sold, consumed or on hand, for 1879, \$1,866,144.

Cereals, bushels: Barley, 565; buckwheat, 837; Indian corn, 2,003,625; oats, 143,001; rye, 1,695; wheat, 876,582. Value of orchard products, \$41,655. Hay, tons, 12,846. Potatoes: Irish, 56,186 bushels; sweet, 5,560 bushels. Tobacco, 11,235 pounds.

Horses, number, 8,722; mules and asses, 523; working oxen, 14; milch cows, 5,572; other cattle, 11,192; sheep, 11,616; swine, 80,174; wool, 76,104 pounds; milk, 14,570 gallons; butter, 364,688 pounds; cheese, 250 pounds.

TAXES, SALARIES AND TAVERN RATES.

The first poll-tax levied in the county was 25 cents on each taxable individual; the second, levied in 1823, was 50 cents. The following were the rates of taxation for State and county purposes in 1824 and 1825:

For State purposes: On every \$100 of bank stock, 25 cents; on each male (sane and not a pauper), 50 cents.

For county purposes: On each horse, ass or mule over three years old, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; on each ox not over three years, not to exceed $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; on each gold watch, \$1.00; on each two-wheeled

pleasure carriage, \$1.50; on each brass clock, \$1.00; on each silver or pinchbeck watch, 25 cents.

In 1825 the county had 405 polls and no paupers.

It may be interesting to know what salaries the early county officials received. We find by the records that in 1823 Rene Julian was allowed the sum of \$30 for his services as Clerk for one year. At the August term, 1823, Elisha Shortridge was allowed \$13 for nine days' attendance as County Commissioner. Jesse H. Healey, in August, 1824, was allowed \$30 for service "in attending on the Board of Commissioners as Sheriff of Henry County." Samuel Stinson, for services as jailer in 1824, received \$11.80 $\frac{1}{4}$. John Harris, Assessor of Prairie Township in 1824, was allowed \$4 for his services.* In 1823 the county paid the sheriff and treasurer each the sum of \$11.50 for their services. The first associate judges received \$2 per day while engaged in the performance of their duties. Lot Bloomfield, for performing the duties of prosecuting attorney during the first term of the Circuit Court, was allowed \$5.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures of the county for the years named:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENSES.	YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENSES.
1822	\$ 74.50	\$ 142.55	1827	\$ 489.04	\$ 429.27
1823	230.47	230.47	1828	449.97	349.73
1824	538.94	521.30	1833	1,593.09	1,520.39
1825	462.22	352.51	1840	4,522.00	3,085.00
1826	474.75				

The price of tavern licenses in 1822 was fixed at \$4 per annum. The following record was made Nov. 11, 1822:

"Be it ordered by the board that the following shall be the rates of tavern-keepers for liquors, lodgings, horse-feed, stablage, etc.;

"For breakfast, dinner or supper, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; for lodging, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for whisky, per one-half pint, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for peach brandy, per one-half pint, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for wine, French brandy and rum, per one-half pint, 25 cents; cider, per quart, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for beer or porter, per quart, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for horse, per night, at hay, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for oats, per gallon, or corn, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents."

The above rates continued in force in 1823; but in 1824 the price of meals was advanced to 25 cents, and the price of whisky and horse-feed doubled.

* Even as late as 1846 the cost of assessing the whole county was but \$266.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

In the following list the year given is that in which the election took place:

James Rariden.....	1837-'39	David Kilgore.....	1856-'58
Andrew Canaday.....	1841	George W. Julian.....	1860-'62-'64-'66
Caleb B. Smith.....	1843-'45-'47	John P. C. Shanks.....	1868-'70-'72
George W. Julian.....	1849	Milton S. Robinson.....	1874-'76
Samuel W. Parker.....	1851-'52	William R. Myers.....	1878
David P. Holloway.....	1854	Thomas M. Browne.....	1880-'82

The process of gerrymandering has frequently changed the congressional districts of the State. Henry County has been included in the following districts since 1832:

Sixth District, 1832-'36, composed of Allen, Randolph, Delaware, Henry, Wayne, Union, Fayette, Rush, Elkhart and Lagrange counties.

Fifth District, 1836-'40—Adams, Allen, Lagrange, Noble, Fulton, Wabash, Huntington, Jay, Randolph, Grant, Delaware, Henry, Wayne, Fayette and Union.

Fifth District, 1840-'44—All the above and Steuben, Whitely, DeKalb, Blackford and Wells.

Fourth District, 1844-'52—Henry, Wayne, Fayette and Union.

Fifth District, 1852-'68—Delaware, Henry, Randolph, Wayne, Fayette and Union.

Ninth District, 1868-'73—Allen, Adams, Wells, Jay, Blackford, Delaware, Randolph and Henry.

Sixth District, 1873—Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Rush and Fayette.

STATE SENATORS.

Henry, Rush, Marion, Madison, Shelby, Decatur and Johnson forming the district—James Gregory, 1823-'24-'25.

Henry, Rush, Randolph and Allen — Amaziah Morgan, 1826-'27-'28.

Henry, Rush, Randolph, Allen and Delaware—Amaziah Morgan, 1829-'30.

Henry, Madison and Hancock—Elisha Long, 1831-'32-'33-'34; Thomas Bell, 1835; Thomas R. Stanford, 1836-'37-'38.

Henry County—Jehu T. Elliott, 1839-'40-'41; Thomas R. Stanford, 1842-'43-'44; Eli Murphey, 1845-'46-'47; George Evans, 1848-'49-'50; E. T. Hickman, 1851-'52-'53; William W. Williams, 1854-'55-'56; Isaac Kinley, 1857-'58-'59; J. H. Mellett, 1860-'61-'62-'63; Milton Peden, 1864-'65; Thomas Reagan, 1866-'67.

Henry and Hancock—L. W. Hess, 1868-'71; W. R. Hough, 1872-'75; Benjamin Shirk, 1876-'79.

Henry, Delaware and Randolph—Eugene H. Bundy, 1880-'83.

REPRESENTATIVES

to the lower branch of the State Assembly.

1823-'24.—Thomas Hendricks—Rush, Henry, Decatur, Shelby.

1825-'26.—Thomas R. Stanford.

1827-'28.—Elisha Long—Henry, Madison and Hamilton.

1829.—Elisha Long and William Conner—Henry, Hancock, Hamilton, Madison, and all the country not attached to some other county north to the State line.

1830.—Elisha Long and Thomas Bell.

1831-'32-'33-'34.—Thomas R. Stanford—Henry alone.

1835.—David Macy.

1836.—David Macy and R. Henderson.

1837.—David Macy and Miles Murphey.

1838.—Robert M. Cooper and Jesse H. Healey.

1839.—Robert M. Cooper and Ralph Berkshire.

1840.—D. C. Shawhan and T. R. Stanford.

1841.—Joel Reed and R. M. Cooper.

1842.—Simon Summers and Isaac Parker.

1843.—Joel Reed and Robert I. Hudelson.

1844.—Isaac Parker and J. W. Grubbs.

1846.—John Powell and Simon Summers.

1847.—Samuel Coffin and Jesse W. Baldwin.

1848.—Martin L. Bundy and William A. Riffner.

1850.—Butler Hubbard and Russell Jordan.

1851-'52.—Isaac H. Morris and Joseph Yount.

1853-'54.—S. W. Stewart.

1855-'56.—Luther C. Mellett and Milton Peden.

1857-'58.—N. H. Ballenger and William Grose.

1859-'60.—J. H. Mellett.

1861-'62.—M. L. Bundy.

1863-'64.—C. D. Morgan.

1865-'66-'67-'68.—D. W. Chambers.

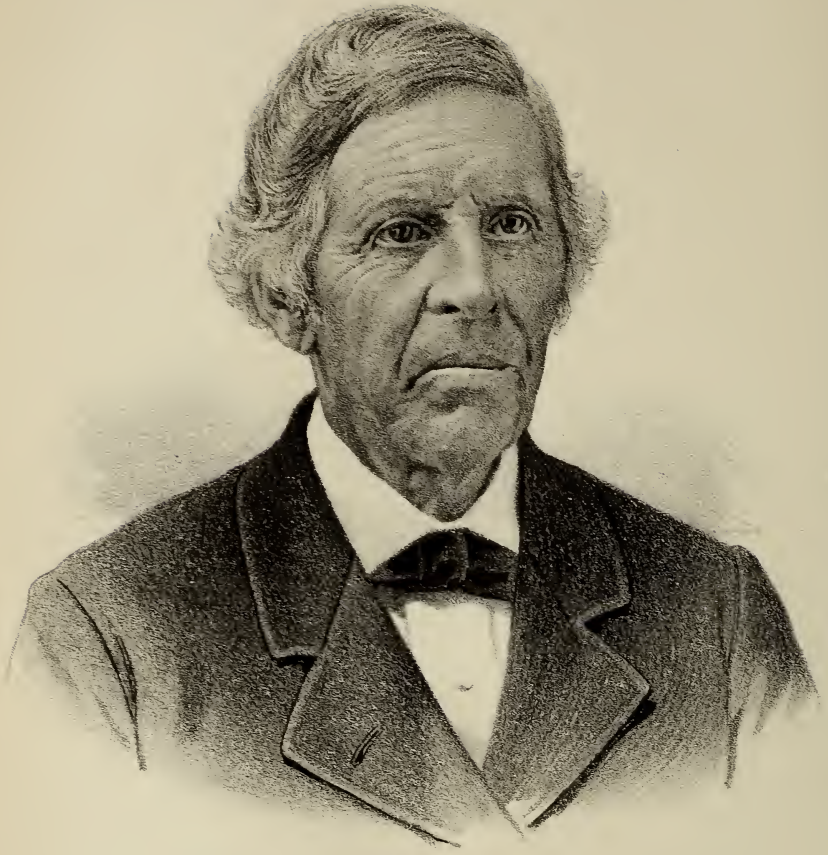
1869-'70-'71.—John R. Millikan.

1869-'70.—Dr. Chittenden—joint for Henry and Madison.

1871.—Thomas S. Lines—joint for Henry and Madison.

1872-'73.—John R. Millikan.

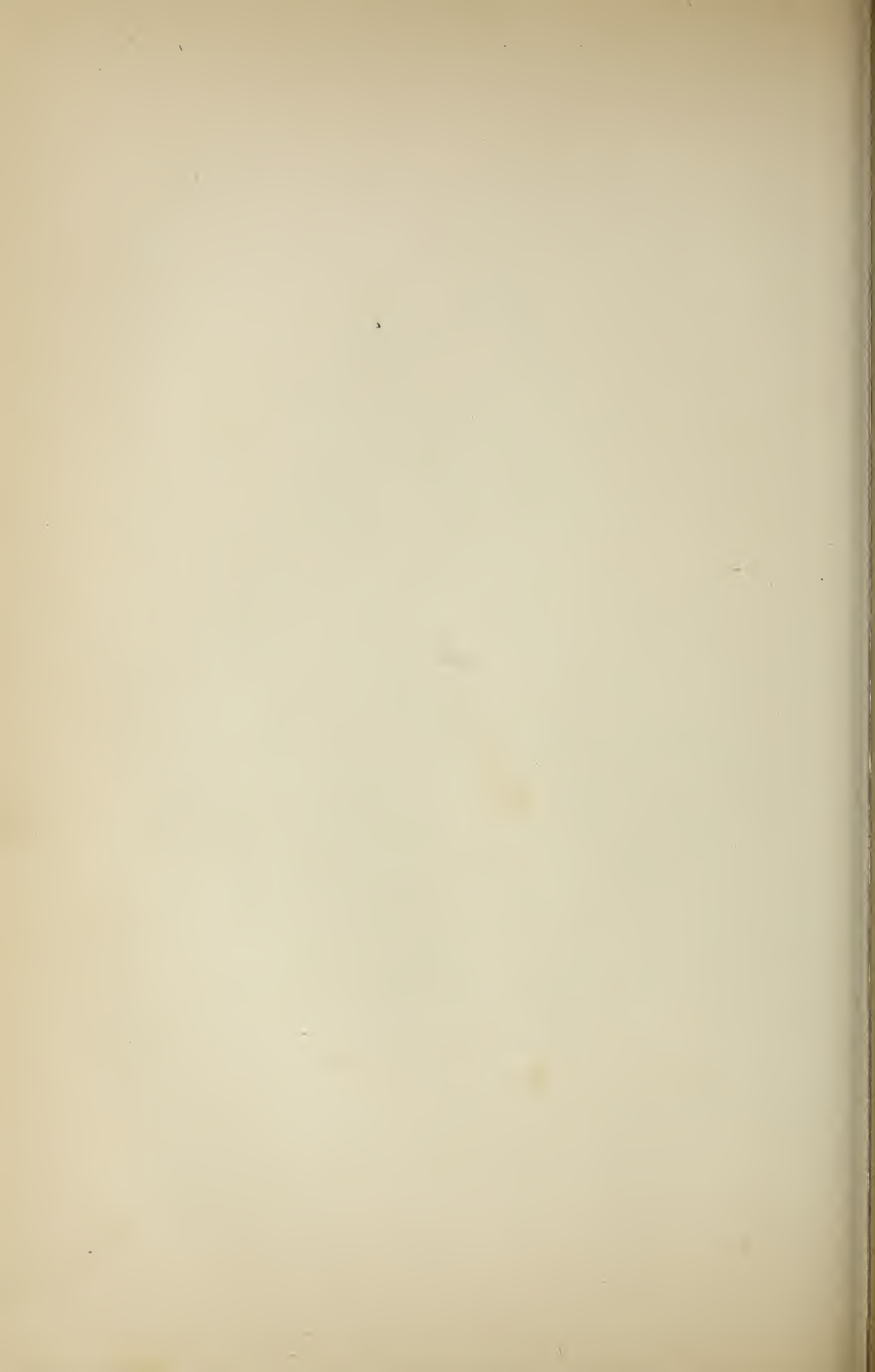
1874-'75.—Mark E. Forkner—Henry alone.



Joseph Newby



Naomi H. Sewby



- 1874-'75.—A. R. A. Thompson—joint, Henry and Madison.
 1876-'77.—Benjamin F. Hand—joint, Henry and Madison.
 1876-'77-'78-'79.—Charles S. Hubbard—Henry alone.
 1878-'79-'80-'81.—Exum Saint—joint, Henry and Madison.
 1880-'81.—William M. Bartlett—Henry alone.
 1882-'83.—John A. Deem—Henry alone.
 1882-'83.—Henry Marsh—joint, Madison, Hancock and Henry.

VOTE OF HENRY COUNTY FOR GOVERNOR.

A * indicates the candidate elected.

- 1825.—Ray* (Whig), 303; Blackford (Democrat), 63; total, 366.
 1828.—Ray* (W.), 479; Conly, (D.), 68; Moore, 37; total, 584.
 1840.—Bigger* (W.), 1,579; Howard (D.), 902; total, 2,425.
 1843.—Bigger (W.), 1,140; Whitcomb* (D.), 902; Derin, 191; total, 2,233.
 1846.—Marshal (W.), 1,180; Whitcomb* (D.), 814; total, 1,994.
 1849.—Matson (W.), 1,437; Wright* (D.), 1,287; Cravens (Free-soil), 115; total, 2,339.
 1852.—Wright* (D.), 1,179; McCarty (W.), 1,527; Robinson (F.), 351; total, 3,057.
 1856.—Morton (Republican), 2,486; Willard* (D.), 1,188; total, 3,674.
 1860.—Lane* (R.), 2,797; Hendricks (D.), 1,328; total, 4,125.
 1864.—Morton* (R.), 3,008; McDonald (D.), 1,123; total, 4,131.
 1868.—Baker* (R.), 2,373; Hendricks (D.), 1,416; total, 3,789.
 1872.—Browne (R.), 3,399; Hendricks* (D.), 1,740; Falkenburgh, 4; total, 5,143.
 1876.—Harrison (R.), 3,663; Williams* (D.), 1,881; Harrington, 80; total, 5,624.
 1880.—Porter* (R.), 3,665; Landers (D.), 1,933; Gregg, 247; total, 5,845.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

- 1832.—Clay (Whig), 767; Jackson* (Dem.), 580; total, 1,347.
 1836.—Harrison (W.), 1,394; Van Buren* (D.), 712; total, 2,106.
 1840.—Harrison* (W.), 1,652; Van Buren (D.), 839; total, 2,491.
 1844.—Clay (W.), 1,458; Polk* (D.), 1,005; Birney (Lib.), 188; total, 2,651.
 1848.—Taylor* (W.), 1,115; Cass (D.), 1,005; Van Buren (Free-soil), 455; total, 2,575.

1852.—Scott (W.), 1,559; Pierce* (D.), 1,225; Hale (F.), 456; total, 3,240.

1856.—Fremont (R.), 2,741; Buchanan* (D.), 1,229; Fillmore (Know Nothing), 49; total, 4,019.

1860.—Lincoln* (R.), 2,726; Douglas (D.), 1,296; Breckenridge (D.), 90; Bell (K. N.), 16; total, 4,128.

1864.—Lincoln* (R.), 3,027; McClellan (D.), 1,057; total, 4,084.

1868.—Grant* (R.), 3,422; Seymour (D.), 1,412; total, 4,834.

1872.—Grant* (R.), 3,355; Greeley (Liberal), 1,615; total, 4,970.

1876.—Hayes* (R.), 3,631; Tilden (D.), 1,924; Cooper (Greenback), 123; total, 5,678.

1880.—Garfield* (R.), 3,784; Hancock (D.), 2,031; Weaver (G.), 252; Dow (Prohibition), 1; total, 6,068.

POPULATION.

Old residents estimate the number of polls in the county in 1823 at about 300. In 1825 the *Indiana Gazetteer* gave 2,500 as the population of the county. The census for six decades is as follows: 1830, 6,497; 1840, 15,128; 1850, 17,605; 1860, 20,119; 1870, 22,986; 1880, 24,016.

CENSUS OF 1880.

The following table shows the population of each township, including all villages, in Henry County:

Blue River.....	805	Liberty.....	1,839
Dudley.....	1,544	Prairie.....	1,708
Fall Creek.....	2,054	Spiceland.....	2,039
Franklin.....	1,516	Stony Creek.....	947
Greensboro.....	1,445	Wayne.....	3,251
Harrison.....	1,914		
Henry.....	3,656	Total.....	24,016
Jefferson.....	1,298		

The population of the incorporated towns of the county in 1880 was as follows:

New Castle.....	2,299	Sulphur Springs.....	256
Knightstown.....	1,670	Greensboro.....	223
Middletown.....	606	Mount Summit.....	200
Spiceland.....	527	New Lisbon.....	187
Cadiz.....	594	Dunreith.....	149
Lewisville.....	446		

The population of unincorporated villages is given as follows in the returns for 1880:

Blountsville.....	188	Millville.....	114
Hillsboro.....	90	Raysville.....	853
Honey Creek.....	176	Springport.....	118
Mechanicsburg.....	168	Straughn's Station.....	143

The number of white people in the county in 1880 was 23,332; colored, 679; native Americans, 23,659; foreign born, 357; natives of Indiana 17,332; of Ohio, 1,901; of Kentucky, 360; of Pennsylvania, 690; of Illinois, 105; of New York, 135; of Virginia, 869; of North Carolina, 1,340; of Tennessee, 116; of Michigan, 26.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, the judges of the Circuit Court were one president judge for the entire circuit and two associate judges for each county. The President Judges of the circuit in which Henry County was included from 1822 to 1852 were as follows:

Miles C. Eggleston.....1822-'25	Samuel Bigger.....1836-'40
Bethuel F. Morris.....1825-'30	James Perry.....1840-'44
Charles H. Test.....1830-'36	Jehu T. Elliott.....1844-'52

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

The office of associate judge was abolished in 1852. Up to that date it was filled as follows in Henry County:

Thomas R. Stanford.....1822-'25	Gabriel Cosand .....1843-'46
Elisha Long.....1822-'26	Abraham Elliott.....1843-'49
John Anderson.....1826-'29	James W. Crowley.....1843-'50
Byrom Cadwalader.....1825-'34	William W. Williams.....1849-'52
Jacob Thorp.....1834-'43	Joseph Farley.....1850-'52
Jacob Thornburgh.....1839-'40	

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

The Judicial Circuit to which Henry County belongs has been reformed frequently and at times has included six or more counties. At present Henry and Hancock counties form the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit. The Circuit Judges since 1852 have been:

Oliver P. Morton.....1852-'53	Jos. S. Buckles.....1867-'71
Joseph Anthony.....1853-'55	Joshua H. Mellett.....1871-'76
Jeremiah Smith.....1855-	Robert L. Polk *1876-'81
Jehu T. Elliott.....1855-'64	Mark E. Forkner.....1881-
Silas Colgrove.....1864-'67	Term expires, 1888.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Lot Bloomfield.....1822	William W. Wick.....1829
James Gilmore.....1823	James Perry.....1830
Abraham Elliott.....1824	William J. Brown.....1832
Harvey Gregg.....1825	Samuel W. Parker.....1837
Calvin Fletcher.....1826	David Macy.....1839
James Whitcomb.....1827	Martin M. Ray.....1841
Charles H. Test.....1828	Jehu T. Elliott .....1843
Samuel C. Sample.....1828	Samuel E. Perkins.....1844

* Died in 1881

J. B. Julian.....	1844	David W. Chambers.....	1868
John B. Stitt.....	1846	Charles M. Butler.....	1873
Joshua H. Mellett.....	1848	William F. Walker.....	1875
Silas Colgrove.....	1852	Joseph M. Brown.....	1877
E. B. Martindale.....	1855	Charles M. Butler.....	1879
Thomas M. Brown.....	1855	Leonidas P. Newby.....	1881
James N. Templar.....	1862	George W. Duncan.....	1883
L. W. Goodwin.....	1867		

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Jesse H. Healey.....	1829-'36	Ralph Berkshire.....	1843-'50
Samuel Hoover.....	1836-'43	Milton Wayman.....	1850-'52

The associate judges performed the duties of judges of probate until 1829. The office of probate judge was abolished in 1852.

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS, 1852 TO 1873.

The Court of Common Pleas was established in 1852, upon the abolition of the old associate judge system. It was in turn abolished in 1873. The Judges were as follows:

M. L. Bundy.....	1853-'60	David S. Gooding.....	1862-'65
Wm. Grose.....	1860-'61	Wm. R. West.....	1865-'71
E. B. Martindale.....	1861-'62	R. L. Polk.....	1872-'73

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

This office was in connection with the Court of Common Pleas and expired with it.

E. B. Martindale.....	1853	J. B. Martindale.....	1865
James Brown.....	1854	C. W. Thompson †.....	1867
T. B. Redding.....	1856	R. A. Riley †.....	1867
M. L. Reed.....	1857	William F. Walker.....	1867
W. R. Hough *.....	1861	Joseph W. Worl.....	1869
D. W. Comstock.....	1863	John F. Sanders.....	1872

COMMISSIONERS, FROM 1822 TO 1824.

Alan Shepherd.....	1822-'23	Elisha Shortridge.....	1822-'24
Samuel Goble.....	1822-'24	Wm. Shannon.....	1823-'24

BOARD OF JUSTICES, 1824 TO 1827.

James Johnston.....	1824-'25	Lewis Tacket.....	1825-'27
Wm. Shannon.....	1824-'27	Abraham Elliott.....	1825-'27
James Gilmore.....	1824-'26	Moses Robertson.....	1825-'27
Samuel Batson.....	1824-'27	Abraham Louthain.....	1826-'27
Samuel Louthain.....	1824-'27	John Freeland.....	1826-'27
Robert Thompson.....	1824-'27	Jesse Daily.....	1826-'27
Thomas Wadkins.....	1824-'27	Joseph Craft.....	1827
Abraham Heaton.....	1824-'27	Levi Cropper.....	1827
Sampson Smith.....	1825-'26	Thomas Ellison.....	1827
John Harris.....	1825-'27		

* Of Hancock County.

† Of Grant County.

‡ Of Hancock County.

During the years 1824-'27 the duties usually devolving upon the county commissioners were performed by the justices of the county, in accordance with the provisions of a statute. In 1827 the Board of Commissioners was restored. James Johnston was president of the Board of Justices in 1824; James Gilmore, in 1825 and part of 1826—died in the office, and Abraham Elliott was elected his successor.

COMMISSIONERS, FROM 1827 TO 1884.

James Fort.....	1827-28	Jason Williams.....	1847-50
Elisha Shortridge.....	1827-29	James T. Snodgrass.....	1848-51
Abraham Heaton.....	1827-28	David Palmer.....	1850-53
John Whitacre.....	1828-31	Jesse Paul.....	1851-54
John S. Cooper.....	1828-29	John Cooper.....	1853-56
Solomon Brown.....	1829-34	Samuel B. Binford.....	1854-60
Robert Murphey.....	1829-36	Thos. R. Stanford.....	1854-60
Joseph Robbins.....	1831-34	W. L. Boyd.....	1856-62
J. R. Lennard.....	1831-34	M. F. Edwards.....	1860-66
Tabor W. McKee.....	1834-36	John Minesinger.....	1861-67
John Whitacre.....	1835-36	Elias Phelps.....	1862-68
Jesse Forkner.....	1836-37	Andrew Harrold.....	1867-70
J. W. Baldwin.....	1836-38	Andrew Pierce.....	1867-70
D. C. Shawhan.....	1837-40	Williams Nicholson.....	1868-71
Geo. Corwine.....	1838-41	Thomas N. White.....	1870-76
Jesse H. Healy.....	1840-43	Jabish Luellen.....	1870-76
James Ball.....	1838-39	Robert H. Cooper.....	1871-74
Mathew McKimmy.....	1839-42	Elias Phelps.....	1874-77
Nathan Hunt.....	1841-44	Newton B. Davis.....	1876-
Nelson Sharp.....	1842-48	Wthamer W. Stuart.....	1877-83
Aquilla Barrett.....	1843-45	Wm. D. Cooper.....	1877-79
Jacob Elliott.....	1844-47	Cyrus Van Matre.....	1877-82
Wm. S. Yost.....	1845-	Peter Shaffer.....	1881-83
P. L. W. McKee.....	1845-46	Joshua Holland.....	1883-85
Elisha Clift.....	1846-53	Cheniah Covalt.....	1883-84

SHERIFFS, FROM 1822 TO 1884.

Jesse H. Healey.....	1822-27	W. W. Shelley.....	1851-55
Ezekiel Leavell.....	1827-28	Peter Shroyer.....	1855-57
Jacob Thornburgh.....	1828-30	Vincent Shelley.....	1857-61
Jesse Forkner.....	1830-33	J. W. Vance.....	1861-65
Moses Robinson.....	1834-36	R. B. Carr.....	1865-69
Tabor W. McKee.....	1837-38	Wm. S. Bedford.....	1869-71
Thomas Ginn.....	1839-41	H. L. Mullen.....	1871-75
Tabor W. McKee.....	1841-43	H. R. Minor.....	1875-79
Joshua Chappell.....	1843-47	Joel Hazelton.....	1879-83
Jesse H. Healey.....	1847-51	George H. Cain.....	1883-85
Joshua Johnson.....	1851-		

COUNTY TREASURERS, 1822 TO 1884.

The treasurers of the county were appointed until 1840, after which the office became elective, Joshua Holland, Esq., having the honor to be the first Treasurer elected.

Wm. Shannon.....	1822-
Benj. Harvey.....	1824-
Isaac Bedsaul.....	1825-
Mathew Williams.....	1826-
Isaac Bedsaul.....	1826-33
Miles Murphey.....	1833-
Jehu T. Elliott.....	1834-39
Samuel Hazzard.....	1839-41
Joshua Holland.....	1841-44
M. L. Bundy.....	1844-47
John C. Hudelson.....	1847-52
L. D. Meek.....	1852-55
H. C. Grubbs.....	1855-57

Caleb Johnson.....	1857-61
Emsley Julian.....	1861-65
Morgan James.....	1865-67
R. M. Grubbs.....	1867-69
Geo. Hazzard.....	1869-71
Rotheus Scott.....	1871-73
T. S. Lines.....	1873-75
Wm. S. Bedford.....	1875-77
Thomas I. Howren.....	1877-79
Frank M. Millikan.....	1879-81
Luther W. Modlin.....	1881-83
James P. Dykes.....	1883-85

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

By a constitutional provision the clerk of the Circuit was also the clerk of Probate and Common Pleas Courts, while such were in existence. The list is as follows:

Rene Julian*.....	1822-28
Abraham Elliott.....	1828
John Elliott.....	1828-33
Eli Murphey.....	1833-42
Samuel Hoover.....	1842-50
Simon T. Powell.....	1850-55
J. C. Hudelson.....	1855-59

Benj. Shirk.....	1859-67
H. H. Hiatt.....	1867-71
D. W. Kinsey.....	1871-72
Robert B. Carr.....	1872-76
John S. Hedges.....	1876-80
Milton Brown.....	1880-84
Adolph Rogers.....	1884-88

RECORDERS, FROM 1822 TO 1884.

Rene Julian.....	1822-28
Thomas Ginn.....	1828-34
Joel Reed.....	1834-41
J. A. McMeans.....	1841-58
Butler Hubbard.....	1859-67
Enos Bond.....	1867-68
Butler Hubbard.....	1868-

Levi Bond.....	1868-72
Milton Brown.....	1872-76
Milton Brown, Jr.....	1876-
Thos. B. Reeder.....	1876-80
James T. J. Hazelrigg.....	1880-84
Jonathan C. Boone.....	1884-88

AUDITORS, FROM 1840 TO 1884.

The office of auditor was created in 1840, and has grown to be one of the most important, and the most laborious in the county. This office was filled by preachers only until 1875.

James Iliff.....	1841-50
Thomas Rogers.....	1850-56
James S. Ferris.....	1856-63
Thomas Rogers.....	1863-67

Seth S. Bennett.....	1867-75
W. W. Cotterall.....	1875-83
Joshua I. Morris.....	1883-87

COLLECTORS, 1822 TO 1840.

Prior to 1841 the collecting of the revenues was a duty separate and distinct from that of keeping or disbursing the same. The following persons have filled the position of collector:

*Died in office, 1828.

†From May 17 to Nov. 14, to fill the unexpired term of Milton Brown, Sr., deceased.

Jesse H. Healey.....1822-23	Moses Robinson.....1830-33
Joseph Craft.....1824-	Wesley Goodwin.....1834-35
John Anderson.....1825-	Moses Robinson.....1836-38
Joseph Craft.....1826-	A. G. Small.....1839-
Jesse Forkner.....1827-	Joshua Holland.....1840-42
John Harris.....1828-29	

COUNTY SURVEYORS, 1822 TO 1884.

Thomas R. Stanford held the position for twenty years, and so far as known, with this exception, none of the others ever became wealthy.

Thomas R. Stanford,	James M. Clements,	Daniel Cook,
Stephen G. Mendenhall,	Noah Hays,	Samuel C. Cowgill,
Geo. Ballengall,	Wm. R. Harrold,	John H. Hewet,
Isaac Kinley,	Joseph Unthank,	Robert I. Morrison.
John F. Polk,		

CORONERS.

The office of coroner is the least remunerative of county offices. During the greater portion of Henry County's existence William McDowell has held the office. Among those who have been called to the position we find also these names upon the records :

Nathan Swafford, 1839-'41; Joshua Needham, 1846-'48; Thomas C. Hiatt, 1876; Henry H. Hoover, 1878; Henry C. Bear, 1880; Lewis Fouts, 1882.

BAILIFFS.

The bailiff is an officer appointed at the opening of each term of court. Hence to obtain a complete list would require minute and extended search for matter of small importance. William McDowell held the office nearly continuously for thirty-nine years and has been succeeded by John Anderson and others.

COUNTY SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

Under the new law this office is known as the county superintendent. The list, so far as obtainable, is as follows :

James S. Ferris,	Thomas Rogers,	Enos Adamson,
S. T. Powell,	Wm. M. Watkins,	G. W. Hufford,
R. B. Abbott,	H. M. Shockley,	Timothy Wilson,
T. B. Redding,	Daniel Newby,	W. R. Wilson.
Isaac Kinley,	Clarkson Davis,	

A GOOD OFFICIAL RECORD.

In the list of judges and prosecuting attorneys will be noticed the names of eminent statesmen, governors, financiers and high

judicial officers. Perhaps no circuit in Indiana has been more ably represented.

The county has been especially fortunate in its choice of officials. On this subject we quote the words of a well-known citizen:

“It would hardly do to insist that Henry County officials have been made of any thing more than ‘common clay,’ still the records show that with very slight exceptions they have performed their duties to the general satisfaction of their constituents. No charge of malfeasance, peculation, or corruption in office has ever been sustained in court, and perhaps has not been attempted in more than one or two instances. Not a cent has been lost to the county by any defaulting county official and except for ‘political effect,’ perhaps no such charge has been made in a period of fifty-four years. It is not presumed that they have all been paragons of virtue, but they have generally been sober, discreet men, who knew enough at least to write their names.

“The financial affairs of the county have been so managed that there has scarcely ever been a debt hanging over it, and with the exception of \$115,000 for ‘soldiers’ bounties,’ the county has never issued its bonds, and the oldest inhabitant can scarcely remember a time when a ‘county order’ was not just as good as a check on the best bank.”



CHAPTER IV.

HENRY COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.

FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS.—PROMPT RESPONSE FROM HENRY COUNTY.—ENTIRE MILITIA OF THE COUNTY.—ENROLLMENT.—VOLUNTEERS.—FEW DRAFTED MEN.—A NOBLE RECORD.—STATISTICS OF BOUNTY AND RELIEF.—HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS IN WHICH HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS SERVED.—COMPANIES AND COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FURNISHED BY THE COUNTY.—“MINUTE MEN” OF 1863.

At half-past four o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, Confederate batteries opened fire upon Fort Sumter. Thirty-four hours later the ruined fortification was in possession of the enemy. The news of this startling and momentous event was spread by telegraph throughout the nation, and everywhere the hearts of the loyal people were fired with patriotic emotion. On reception of the grave tidings of the fall of Sumter, Governor Morton tendered President Lincoln 10,000 Indiana troops, and on the 16th issued a proclamation calling for that number of volunteers. The response was prompt and hearty, and one week after the Governor's proclamation, 12,000 men were in camp; among them one entire company of Henry County volunteers, consisting of seventy-eight men. This company was mustered into service in the first regiment organized in the State under the Governor's call. A second company, consisting of seventy-five citizens of Henry County, was mustered into the service immediately after. Thus, under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Henry County furnished nearly double her quota with the utmost promptitude.

According to the statement of the enrollment commissioners, as completed Sept. 19, 1862, the total militia of Henry County was 3,258. Of this number, 1,263 were volunteers; 493 were exempt from military service; and 113 conscientiously opposed to bearing arms. The total number not exempt from service was 2,652. Of the volunteers, 1,088 were already in the service. Under the first and second calls for troops, the number of volunteers was largely in excess of the county's quota. The third call, for 300,000,

in August, 1862, found Henry County lacking only 160 men to have a complete quota; this number was speedily raised without a draft. There was likewise no draft in Henry County in 1863, although about 350 men were required to fill the quotas under the two calls for troops.

In February, March and July, 1864, there were further calls for troops; in all 500,000 were demanded. Henry County's share was 1,185; of this number 939 men were supplied by recruits and ninety-seven veterans re-enlisted, making 1,036 volunteers and leaving only a slight deficiency. Then, for the first time, a draft was had; 170 men were drawn, filling the quota, and giving the county a small excess of men in the service. The call for 300,000 more in December, 1864, was responded to by Henry County with 340 volunteers, almost filling her quota. This time only seventeen men were drafted.

According to the figures above given, the total number of soldiers furnished by Henry County was 3,142. Necessarily many names are counted twice, as a large proportion of the volunteers served during two terms of enlistment. To the everlasting honor of Henry County be it said, from a population of little more than 20,000, this vast number of soldiers was raised for the defense of the Union without resorting to draft but twice, and with less than 200 drafted men, all told! Nothing could speak more eloquently than these figures of the noble patriotism of the people of this county. Besides the troops above named, there were about 500 men of Henry County who enlisted under the Governor's call for militia in the State service against Morgan's rebel raiders.

In the following pages will be found brief accounts of the services of the regiments in which Henry County soldiers figured most prominently. Besides the regiments hereafter named, there were at least a dozen others in which are to be found the names of some natives of this county. To write an account of the movements of all of Henry County's soldiers would be to write almost a complete history of the war. Our aim has been to present what was most notable in their achievements, in a condensed form.

BOUNTY AND RELIEF.

Few counties in the State dealt more liberally with soldiers and soldiers' families than the county of Henry. From the report of the State Adjutant-General we copy the following statement of the

amount of local bounties and expenditures for the relief of soldiers' families:

	BOUNTY.	RELIEF.		BOUNTY.	RELIEF.
Henry County..	\$133,120.94	\$63,263.56	Prairie Tp....	10,600.00	\$1,380.74
Wayne Tp.....	20,000.00	1,551.96	Stony Creek Tp..	30,000.00	1,262.93
Franklin Tp....	18,734.00	1,372.15	Spiceland Tp...	6,101.95	1,740.49
Dudley Tp.....	14,857.00	814.20	Jefferson Tp....	12,754.00	1,163.80
Liberty Tp.....	47,376.40	808.49	Blue River Tp..	16,617.00	328.12
Henry Tp.....	20,000.00	1,950.44			
Greensboro Tp..	23,000.00	1,051.21	Total.....	\$386,661.29	\$82,178.09
Harrison Tp....	21,000.00	3,290.23	Grand total.....		\$468,839.38
Fall Creek Tp..	12,500.00	2,199.77			

SIXTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

The Sixth Regiment, one of the six regiments of three months' men, organized under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, was organized and mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 25th of April, 1861, with Thomas T. Crittenden as Colonel. Company F, of this regiment, was raised in Henry County. Its commissioned officers were William C. Moreau, Captain, afterward Captain in the Third Cavalry; Robert Allison, First Lieutenant, afterward Captain in the Thirty-seventh Regiment; John Cole, Second Lieutenant.

The regiment left Indianapolis for the scene of action in Virginia on the 30th of May, having previously been fully equipped and clothed. On the 2d of June it arrived at Webster, whence it was marched with other troops the same night, through a drenching rain, a distance of fourteen miles. On the next morning it took part, at Philippi, in the first battle of the war. Returning then to Grafton, it was assigned to General Thomas A. Morris's brigade and with it participated in the march to Laurel Hill, and the engagement with the rebels under Garrett at Carrick's Ford on the 12th of July. The same month it returned to Indianapolis, where it was discharged from the service Aug. 2, 1861.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Company F, of the Eighth (three months) Regiment, was a Henry County organization. Its commissioned officers were: Captain, Frederick Tykle; First Lieutenant, Henry Ray; and Second Lieutenant, Joseph W. Connell. The Eighth Regiment was organized and mustered into service at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861, with William P. Benton, of Richmond, as Colonel. In company with the Tenth Regiment it moved by rail, June 19, to Clarks-

burg, W. Va., where it remained two days. It then marched thirty miles to Buckhannon, where, according to report, the enemy were encamped. But on arrival at this place, it was found that the rebels had moved on to Rich Mountain. The Eighth and Tenth were assigned to General Rosecrans's brigade, and after remaining a short time in camp at Buckhannon, on the 10th of July the command marched toward Rich Mountain. During the night they ascended the mountain, and on the morning of July 11 participated in the battle of Rich Mountain. After the battle the Eighth encamped at Beverly, where it remained about two weeks. July 24 the regiment marched for Indianapolis, and was mustered out of service soon after arriving there.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Company E of this regiment was composed principally of Henry County soldiers. The commissioned officers of the company were as follows: Captains, Frederick Tykle, Benj. F. Elwood, George W. Tarkelson; First Lieutenants, Benj. F. Elwood, Henry Rader, John R. Pearce, Cyrus Van Matre, George W. Tarkelson, William Perry; Second Lieutenants, Milton R. Dangan, Samuel Mitchell, Levi P. Shoemaker.

The regiment was reorganized for the three years' service, on the 20th of August, 1861, and on the 5th of September was mustered into service with Wm. P. Benton, Colonel. Moving from Indianapolis by rail Sept. 10, it reached St. Louis the following day and joined the army which General Fremont was then forming. A few days later the regiment marched toward Jefferson City where it arrived Sept. 14. Here it remained encamped for a week, and during the time was assigned to a brigade commanded by Colonel Jeff. C. Davis of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers. On the 22d the regiment moved toward Springfield which was reached in fourteen days. Seven days were consumed in the return march to Otterville. Dec. 17 the regiment marched to Warrensburg and assisted in capturing 1,300 rebels. Returning then to Otterville it remained in camp until Jan. 24, 1862. Then marching for Springfield, it joined the command of General Curtis *en-route*. Thence marching to Cross Timbers, Ark., it soon after participated in the great battle of Pea Ridge, March 6, 7 and 8. For nearly a month the regiment remained in camp at Cross Timbers, then began a march toward Forsythe, Mo., over Ozark Mountains, down the White River Valley, and across the country

to Batesville, Ark., camping at Sulphur Rock for nearly two months. Marching thence on the 22d of June, it reached Helena on the 13th of July. This march was an arduous one and the command suffered greatly from a scarcity of provisions, being poorly supplied and marching through a poor country. On the march there were skirmishes along White River and engagement at Cotton Plant. There was also a skirmish at Austin, Miss., in August, while the command was on an expedition from Helena.

On Oct. 8 the Eighth Regiment was placed in the command of General Steele. Proceeding by steamer to Sulphur Hill in the vicinity of St. Louis it marched from that place to Ironton, Oct. 11. From this point it marched and counter-marched through Eastern Missouri until the 5th of March, 1863. The regiment then embarked upon a steamer to join General Grant's army, which was then being organized at Milliken's Bend, La. Here the Eighth was assigned to Benton's brigade, Carr's division of the Thirteenth Corps, under command of McClermand. The regiment crossed the Mississippi River on the 29th of April, and on the 1st of May took part in engagement at Port Gibson, losing thirty, killed and wounded. Other engagements followed speedily—at Jackson on the 14th, at Champion Hills on the 16th, at Black River Bridge on the 17th. From May 19 until July 4 the regiment was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg. In the assault upon the enemy's works on June 22, the Eighth lost 117 in killed and wounded.

On the 5th of July the regiment marched to Jackson, which, it was found, the rebels had evacuated. It returned to Vicksburg July 24 and there remained until Aug. 20, embarking thence upon a steamer for Carrollton, La. Next followed a campaign under General Banks through the Teche country. Nov. 12 the regiment embarked from Berwick City for Texas, and on the 17th took part in an attack upon a fort, on Mustang Island, which was captured. On the 27th the Eighth took part in the attack and capture of Fort Esperanza, afterward marching to Indianola. At this place, on the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted; 417 out of 515 men were again mustered as veterans. Up to this time the regiment had lost 217 men by death from wounds and disease.

April 22 the regiment arrived at Indianapolis on a veteran furlough. After remaining in the State a month, it returned to New Orleans. On the 27th of July it embarked for Morganza Bend. The next day it marched to Atchafalaya and engaged the

rebels, returning thence to Morganza Bend. Embarking for Washington, D. C., it arrived there Aug. 12. The regiment next marched to Berryville, Va., and was there assigned to the Nineteenth Corps. It participated in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under General Sheridan, being in the following battles Opequan, Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22; and Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. Leaving the valley Jan. 6, 1865, the regiment went to Baltimore, and thence by steamer to Savannah, Ga. It remained on duty in Georgia until Aug. 28, 1865, and was then mustered out of service. Sept. 17 the regiment, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Polk, arrived at Indianapolis, with fourteen officers and 245 men. After being publicly received in the capitol grounds, by Governor Morton, it was finally discharged from service.

NINTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

In this regiment were about a dozen soldiers from Henry County, chiefly drafted men of 1864 or their substitutes. The regiment was organized at La Porte in 1861, and mustered out in September, 1865. Its campaigns in 1864-'65 were against Atlanta, and the pursuit of Hood, 1864; Eastern Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas, 1865.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

In the Eleventh Regiment there were upward of twenty Henry County men, chiefly recruits, scattered through various companies. The regiment, first formed as a three months' regiment, was reorganized at Indianapolis, Aug. 31, 1861, Lewis Wallace, Colonel. The eleventh was mustered out July 26, 1865. It saw earnest and active warfare, participating in the following campaigns: Three months, Upper Potomac, 1861; Western Kentucky, 1861; Tennessee and Kentucky, 1862; siege of Corinth, 1862; Tennessee and Arkansas, 1862-'63; against Vicksburg, 1863; Louisiana, 1863-'64; Shenandoah Valley, 1864.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

In the Nineteenth Regiment, Colonel Solomon Meredith, it is estimated that there were about fifty Henry County men, though upon the rolls they are credited to Wayne and neighboring counties. The regiment was formed and mustered into service at Indianapolis, July 29, 1861. Moving on the 5th of August, it joined the Army of the Potomac at Washington on the 9th. On the 28th of Sep-

tember it was in the advance at Falls Church, and then went into quarters at Fort Craig, Arlington Heights. March 10, 1862, it moved to Fredericksburg, being with the First Corps, under General McDowell. In May it moved to the Shenandoah Valley, thence to Warrenton, where it remained until Aug. 5, then moving to Fredericksburg, and afterward to Spottsylvania C.-H. Reaching Cedar Mountain on the 10th, it remained here until the advance of the rebels compelled the army to fall back. During this retreat the brigade to which the Nineteenth was attached had a severe encounter with Ewell's command, at Gainesville, on the night of Aug. 28, and the Nineteenth lost 187 killed and wounded and thirty-three missing. After the fight at Manassas Junction, Aug. 30, the army moved to Washington and thence to Frederick City. Sept. 14, at South Mountain, the regiment lost forty killed and wounded and seven missing. On the 17th it was conspicuous in the fight at Antietam; at beginning of the battle the regiment had about 200 officers and men; at the close, thirty-seven. Until the middle of October it was encamped at Sharpsburg. On the 30th of the month the Potomac was crossed. After being engaged at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12 and 13, in an attempt to assault the rebel works, winter quarters were established at Belle Plain. The Nineteenth moved across the Rappahannock, April 28, 1863, and was busied in Maryland and Virginia until July, without participating in any battles. On the morning of July 1 it reached Gettysburg at the opening of the battle. It was the first infantry force that engaged the enemy and assisted in capturing Archer's brigade (Confederate). In the afternoon it was engaged in resisting the desperate charge of the rebels upon the First and Eleventh corps. Out of 288 men that went into battle, during this day 210 were lost. On the second and third days of the battle the Nineteenth was on Cemetery Hill, not actively engaged.

July 18 the regiment crossed the Potomac and on the 1st of August arrived at Rappahannock station. Moving thence to Culpeper it remained in that vicinity until November and was then engaged in the engagement of Mine Run. From the close of the campaign of the year the regiment was not again in active duty until spring. During the winter of 1864 a portion of the regiment re-enlisted. On the 4th of May it moved with Grant's army across the Rapidan and participated in the series of battles which followed—including the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, North Anna and

Cold Harbor. The Nineteenth bore a prominent part in the siege of Petersburg. From the crossing of the Rapidan to July 30 the losses of the regiment were: Killed, thirty-six; severely wounded, ninety-four; slightly wounded, seventy-four; missing, sixteen—total, 220. The non-veterans left the regiment early in August, and were soon after mustered out at Indianapolis. The remaining veterans and recruits moved with the "Iron Brigade" to cut the Weldon Railroad below Petersburg, and on Aug. 19 and 21, engaged with the enemy. Sept. 23, 1864, the Seventh and Nineteenth were consolidated into one—the Nineteenth. Oct. 18, the Nineteenth was consolidated with the Twentieth, which was finally mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

This was a regiment organized for three years' service, at Fort Wayne, Sept. 24, 1861, with Sion S. Bass as Colonel. In the Thirtieth, as re-organized in 1864, served a number of Henry County recruits. The mustering out of the non-veterans took place at Atlanta, and while there the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a residuary battalion of seven companies Dec. 3, 1864. This battalion was placed in command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Lawton, and with the Fourth Corps moved to Nashville, where it participated in the battle against Hood's forces Dec. 15. Afterward it was engaged in the pursuit of the enemy to Huntsville, Ala., whence it proceeded with the Fourth Corps into East Tennessee. The battalion then returned to Nashville, where it remained until June, 1865. It was then transferred to Texas with the Fourth Corps. July 12 the company of the residuary battalion of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, commanded by Captain John P. Swisher, was transferred to the residuary battalion of the Thirtieth, by order of General Sheridan, forming Company H of the battalion. Being ordered to Texas, it made many long marches with Sheridan's army. It was finally mustered out of service Nov. 25, 1865.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

The Thirty-sixth, a gallant regiment, contained over 300 of Henry County's soldiers, as well as the following officers from this county: Colonel, William Grose; Major, Isaac Kinley; Adjutant, George W. Lennard; Surgeons, Joseph M. Whitesel, Thomas F. Boyse, Benjamin F. Elder; Chaplain, M. P. Armstrong; Cap-

tains, William D. Wiles (Company A), Lewis C. Freeman (Companies F and A), Pyrrhus Woodward (Company C), John C. Livsey (Company C), Hugh Mullen (Company C), Isaac Kinley (Company D—afterward Major), D. W. Chambers (Company D), Charles R. Case (Company E), M. P. Armstrong (Company K), Milton Peden (Company K); First Lieutenants, Lewis C. Freeman (Company A—promoted Captain), George W. Lennard (Company A—afterward Captain), Robert B. Carr (Company A), Joseph W. Connell (Company C), John E. Holland (Company C), Mahlon Hendricks (Company C), Hugh Mullen (Company C—afterward Captain), Samuel V. Templin (Company C), James M. Pence (Company C), D. W. Chambers (Company D—afterward Captain), Wm. H. Fenstress (Company D), Albert W. Saint (Company D), Milton Peden (Company K—afterward Captain), Charles M. Davis (Company K); Second-Lieutenants, Nathan H. Wiles (Company A), Robert B. Carr (Company A—promoted), John E. Holland (Company C—promoted), John C. Livsey (Company C—promoted), John Wayman (Company C), Robert S. Swaim (Company D), Wm. H. Fenstress (Company D—promoted), William Butler (Company D), Charles R. Case (Company E—promoted), Jonathan Ross (Company K).

Companies A, C, D and K were Henry County organizations. The several companies were organized into a regiment at Richmond, Ind., Sept. 16, 1861, with William Grose as Colonel, and soon after departed for the field. In the fall and winter the regiment served with the Army of the Ohio until February, 1862, when it arrived at Nashville. The Thirty-sixth moved toward the Tennessee River in March and arrived upon the field of Shiloh in time to take part in that great battle. In the engagement it lost nine killed, thirty-eight wounded, one missing. After the battle the regiment encamped upon the battle-field and there remained until the army moved on toward Corinth. The Thirty-sixth moved with the rest of the army and took part in the siege until Corinth was evacuated. Then moving eastward into the northern part of Alabama, it accompanied Buell's army to Nashville. When Buell followed the Confederates to Louisville, the Thirty-sixth marched with his army and participated in the ensuing pursuit of Bragg through the interior of Kentucky. The command then returned to Nashville, and entering camp remained in action till Rosecrans's army removed toward Murfreesboro. The Thirty-sixth marched with this army and took an active part in the battle of

Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1863. In this engagement it lost twenty-four killed, ninety wounded, eighteen missing—total, 132. Early in the fight Major Kinley was severely wounded and the command devolved upon Captain Woodward, who says, "Not a man of the Thirty-sixth flinched during the eight long hours that it assisted in maintaining the position against the furious assaults of the enemy."

Until May the regiment lay encamped at Murfreesboro. It then moved to Cripple Creek and there encamped until the Chattanooga campaign was entered upon in June. In this campaign the Thirty-sixth marched with Palmer's division. The regiment participated in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, and during the engagement lost fourteen killed, 110 wounded and thirteen missing—total, 137. Among the killed and severely wounded were several officers of the regiment. George Shirk, Colonel Grose's Orderly, was mortally wounded while carrying the brigade battle flag. The regiment was also engaged at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

After the battle the regiment returned to Chattanooga and thence moved to Whiteside and Tyner's Station, Tenn. While at the latter place a small portion of the regiment re-enlisted in December, 1863, and February, 1864, and soon after visited Indiana on veteran furloughs. In March the regiment encamped at Blue Spring, Tenn., where it remained until the opening of the Atlanta campaign.

Early in May the Thirty-sixth moved with Sherman's army toward Atlanta, and throughout that celebrated campaign participated in the movements, engagements and skirmishes of the army. Aug. 13, 1864, in compliance with the orders of General Thomas, the non-veterans of this regiment left for Indianapolis, where they were mustered out of service. A residuary battalion was then formed out of the few remaining veterans and recruits. This battalion, of one company, was commanded by Captain John P. Swisher. After the occupation of Atlanta the company, with the Fourth Corps, moved forward, pursuing Hood's army into Northern Alabama, then to Nashville, where it engaged the enemy Dec. 15. Then followed a pursuit of the retreating rebels as far as Huntsville, Ala. Thence marching to Chattanooga it encamped there until June, 1865. The battalion was then transferred to New Orleans. July 12, 1865, by order of General Sheridan, it was transferred to the residuary battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment, and

made Company H thereof. Soon afterward it moved into Texas with the old Fourth Corps, and late in 1865 was mustered out of service.

Colonel Grose (whose distinguished services will be further mentioned elsewhere) was made a Brigadier-General in August, 1864, and Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver H. P. Carey was commissioned his successor. Prior to this appointment Colonel Grose had commanded a brigade for nearly two years.

Lieutenant Fenstress was killed at New Hope Church; Lieutenants Hendricks and Bowman, before Kenesaw; and Lieutenant Willard was mortally wounded in front of Atlanta.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—THIRD CAVALRY.

With this organization served a number of Henry County volunteers, among whom were one entire company—Company I, officered as follows: Captains, Wm. C. Moreau, Angus D. Vanorsdal, Charles Hedrick; First Lieutenants, Tighlman Fish, Thomas B. Wilkinson; Second Lieutenants, Oliver Childs, Charles Hedrick (promoted Captain).

Companies G, H, I and K constituted the left wing of the Third Cavalry. They were organized at Madison and transferred to Kentucky in October, 1861. During a period of over a year the companies were separated, performing duty with different commands. On their arrival in Kentucky the companies encamped at Camp Wickliffe, where they remained until the movement toward Nashville began. In this they joined. They moved to Corinth after the battle of Shiloh, and from Corinth into Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee. Marching with various divisions during the Buell and Bragg campaign, they returned to Nashville in November, and encamped near Edgefield Junction.

The battalion went with Rosecrans's army toward Murfreesboro, and was in the campaigns of the winter of 1862, and of the spring, summer and fall of 1863. The battle of Missionary Ridge concluded the campaign of the year. Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Klein the battalion moved into Eastern Tennessee, and was there engaged in scouting and skirmishing duty until the opening of the Atlanta campaign. Then joining Sherman's army it proceeded to Atlanta, participating in all the cavalry operations of that eventful campaign. While "marching through Georgia" the battalion accompanied Sherman's cavalry. At Savannah, by order of General Sherman, the remaining veterans and recruits

were transferred, becoming consolidated with the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. The detachment served with the Eighth Cavalry throughout the remainder of the movements of that organization, and was mustered out with it at Lexington, N. C., July 20, 1865.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

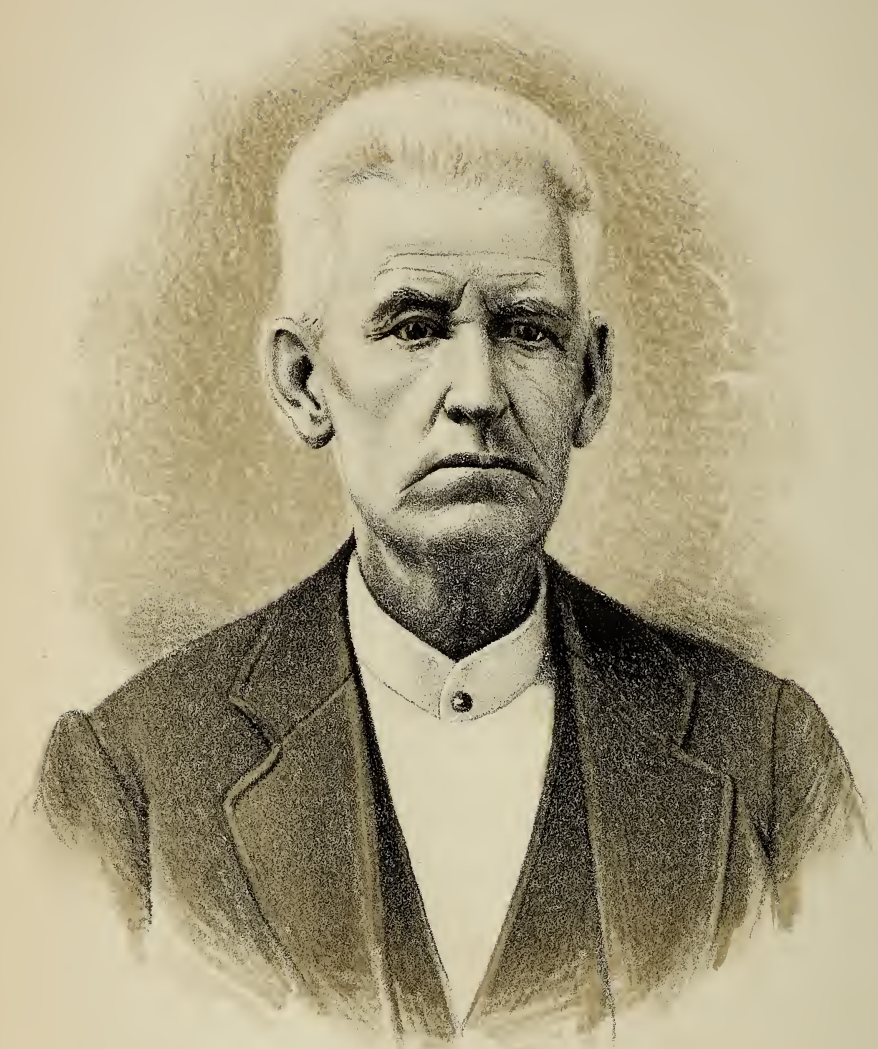
There were several volunteers from this county who served with the above regiment (Colonel James R. Slacks). Among the officers were Adjutant David M. Stockman and Quartermaster Warren F. Ballard, of Knightstown. The regiment was organized at Anderson, Oct. 10, 1862, and discharged at Indianapolis, Nov. 2, 1865. Its campaigns were Kentucky, 1862; Mississippi River, 1862; Arkansas, 1862-'3; against Vicksburg, 1863; West Louisiana, 1863; Red River, 1864; against Mobile, 1865; West Louisiana, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Among the officers and soldiers of this regiment were several residents of Henry County. Part of Company A consisted of Knightstown men. There were also citizens of the county in other companies. George W. Lennard, of New Castle, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment Dec. 2, 1862, and commissioned Colonel July 28, 1863. He died of wounds received at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. Surgeon Henry M. Crouse, of Knightstown; Captain Robert Allison, of Company A; First Lieutenants Thomas M. Grubbs and Mark M. Morris; Second Lieutenants Wm. H. Leonard, Thomas J. Owens and John E. Deck, of Company A; Captains William S. Bradford and John H. Rent, of Company F; First Lieutenant Chas. W. T. Minesinger, of Company F; Second Lieutenant Richmond Wisheart, of Company F; Second Lieutenant Leonidas Fox, of Company K, were also from Henry County.

The Fifty-seventh Regiment was mustered into service at Richmond, Ind., Nov. 18, 1861, and moved to Indianapolis, Dec. 10. It went to Kentucky the same month, remained there until March, when it reached Nashville. The regiment was in the second day's fight at Shiloh, April 7. It was actively employed in the siege of Corinth. Thence it marched into Alabama and Tennessee remaining in the latter until September. It joined the pursuit of Bragg in Kentucky and was in the battle of Chapin Hills, or Perryville. About the 1st of December the Fifty-seventh reached Nashville.

The regiment had a distinguished part in the battle of Stone



S. Ferris

River. About 350 of its men were engaged, seventy-five of whom were lost. During the Tennessee campaign, including the capture of Chattanooga and the battle of Chickamauga, the Fifty-seventh was attached to Warner's brigade, operating on the north side of the Tennessee River, opposite Chattanooga. The brigade crossed the river and occupied the town after its evacuation.

After the battle of Chickamauga the Army of the Cumberland was reorganized and the Fifty-seventh Regiment assigned to Sheridan's division of the Fourth Corps. It participated in the winter campaign in East Tennessee in 1863-4, and had its full share of hardships. Most of the regiment re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, and in March had veteran furloughs. The Fifty-seventh was actively engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, near Dalton, Ga., May 9; at Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church and Kenesaw. It was employed in the campaign against Atlanta and in the pursuit of Hood; and at the battle of Nashville, in December. Moving to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Nashville, it was transferred to Texas in July, 1865; finally mustered out in the fall of 1865.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, at first commanded by Colonel Wm. A. Bickle, afterward by Colonel Thos. W. Bennett, contained two companies (H and I) of Henry County soldiers. The officers of Company H were: Captains, Frederick Hoover and David Yount; First Lieutenants, David Yount (promoted), De Witt C. Hoover and Charles C. Shedron; Second Lieutenants, Hiram B. Brattain, Charles C. Shedron (promoted). Officers of Company I: Captain Robert K. Collins; First Lieutenants, Andrew J. Slinger, John Goodnoe; Second Lieutenant, John H. Foster,

The regiment was organized at Richmond, Ind., Aug. 19, 1862. The next day it left for Lexington, Ky., and upon arriving there proceeded to Richmond in the same State. On the 30th of the month, in the battle with Kirby Smith's rebel forces, the regiment lost 218 men and officers, killed and wounded. The troops fought nobly, but were overpowered by the disciplined force of the enemy and the regiment was captured almost *en masse*. Those captured were at once paroled and sent to the parole camp at Indianapolis.

After being exchanged the regiment was re-organized at Indianapolis, and on Nov. 27, 1862, left for Memphis in command of Colonel Bennett. It was assigned to Sheldon's brigade (Morgan's division of Sherman's wing of Grant's army) and on Dec. 20 pro-

ceeded down the Mississippi on the expedition to Vicksburg. The Sixty-ninth was engaged in the assault upon the Confederate works at Chickasaw Bluffs, but suffered only a slight loss. From this point the regiment moved to Arkansas Post and there was engaged Jan. 11, 1863. After the capture of the post the regiment moved to Young's Point. Here it was overtaken by disaster, losing over a 100 men from disease. Late in February the Sixty-ninth moved to Milliken's Bend. On the morning of March 30 it marched as the advance regiment of Grant's army in the Vicksburg expedition. At Roundaway Bayou, opposite Richmond, La., a rebel force was encountered and dislodged. The regiment crossed to Richmond in boats then assisted in constructing bridges for the passage of the main army. In three days 2,000 feet of bridging was constructed thus completing a military road across the peninsula from the river above Vicksburg to the river forty miles below. The entire army then moved rapidly over the road.

The advance crossed the river at Hard Times Landing, April 30, and disembarked on the opposite bank. Thence it marched to Port Gibson, where, on the next day, the battle of Thompson's Hill was fought. Here the Sixty-ninth lost seventy-one killed and wounded. An engagement followed at Champion Hills, May 16, and May 17 the enemy's works at Black River Bridge were assaulted. The regiment then moved to the rear of the rebel works at Vicksburg, taking part in the siege, also in the assault of May 22. On the 23d, with Osterhaus's division, it proceeded to Black River Bridge, where it was on duty, holding Johnson in check, while the siege lasted. The regiment served with the above-named division (which opened all the engagements prior to the investment of Vicksburg) during all of the operations on the east side of the Mississippi.

On the 6th of July the division began a movement toward Jackson—it was the advance and did all the skirmishing. The Sixty-ninth took part in the six days' siege of Jackson. On Aug. 3, it returned to Vicksburg, whence it was sent with the Thirteenth Army Corps to Port Hudson. It was afterward transferred to the department of the Gulf and sent to New Orleans. In September the Sixty-ninth moved to Berwick City, where it joined General Franklin's Teche expedition. On returning the regiment was sent to Algiers where it arrived in November. Then taking a steamer for Texas, as a part of General Banks's coast expedition, it reached De Crow's Point, Matagorda Bay, Dec. 1. Feb. 13, 1864, it

sailed for Indianola which place it evacuated March 13, then started for Matagorda Island. While crossing to the island, twenty men and two officers were drowned by the sinking of a boat.

The regiment left Matagorda Island in April for New Orleans. Thence it was sent to Alexandria, arriving April 27. Banks's retreating army was here met. The regiment was engaged in the fight near Alexandria, and during the retreat from thence to the Mississippi, supported the cavalry brigade of Colonel Lucas, covering the retreat of the army. Encamping at Morganza, the regiment remained until December, 1864, meantime taking part in various expeditions sent out from that place. Dec. 7 it was sent to Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay. Dec. 14 it joined the Pascagoula expedition of General Granger—a strategic movement to divert the attention of the enemy from other troops. During this expedition the regiment moved to Grand Bay and approached within twenty-two miles of Mobile. It returned to Pascagoula, Jan. 1, 1865.

The regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies on the 23d of January, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel Oran Perry was made the commander. The battalion departed for Florida, Jan. 31, and served in that State and Southern Alabama until April. On the 1st of April, moving then with Steele's expedition, it arrived in the rear of Blakely. The regiment was engaged in the assault upon Blakely, April 9. On the 3d of May it departed from Selma, Ala., for Mobile, where, on July 5, 1865, it was mustered out of the service. In the battalion there remained at this time sixteen officers and 284 men. It was present at Indianapolis at a public reception of troops addressed by Governor Morton, on the 18th of July.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

In the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Companies F and G, and part of Company I, were from Henry County. Commissioned officers from this county were: Adjutant Lycurgus L. Boblett; Captain Robert M. Grubbs, of Company F (promoted Major), Captain Joshua T. C. Welborn, Company F.; First Lieutenants, Valentine Steiner, J. T. C. Welborn (promoted), Wm. M. Cameron, of Company F; Second Lieutenants, Jerome B. Mason, Alpheus Green, of Company F. Officers of Company G: Captain, Hiram B. Vanneman; First Lieutenants, John M. Moore, Jacob W. Yost, George H. Cain. Of Company I: Captains, James W. Fellows,

Shipley S. Wilson; First Lieutenants, S. S. Wilson (promoted), Ira Caldwell; Second Lieutenant, Leonidas Fox.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, organized at Richmond, Ind., was mustered into the service Sept. 3, 1862, Nelson Trusler, Colonel. On the 8th it left for Kentucky, where, upon arriving, it was assigned to the defenses of Covington and Cincinnati, which places the rebels under General Kirby Smith were then threatening. After Buell had driven the invaders back, the regiment proceeded by rail to Point Pleasant, W. Va., Oct. 1. From this place it moved to Guyandotte, where it remained, occasionally doing scouting duty, from Oct. 17 until Nov. 14. Then moving to Catlettsburg, Ky., and shortly after to Cassville, it remained at the latter place until Feb. 7, 1863. Proceeding to Louisville by boat from Catlettsburg, it arrived there on the 17th, and was assigned to the Third Division of the Army of Kentucky. Proceeding to Nashville on the 5th of March, it left that place for Franklin, where it remained encamped until June 3, and then marched to Triune, Tenn. June 8 it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, commanded by Major-General Granger. In an attack made by the enemy upon Triune, on the 11th, the rebels were repulsed, the Eighty-fourth taking part in the fight.

June 23 the regiment joined the pursuit of Bragg, marching to Middleton, thence to Shelbyville, thence to Wartrace, where it encamped until Aug. 12. Here General Whitaker was assigned to the command of the brigade. Marching to Estell Springs, Tullahoma, Stevenson and Bridgeport successively, the Eighty-fourth reached Chattanooga Sept. 13. It encamped at Rossville, five miles from Chattanooga, until the 18th. It then moved to the front and took a position on the left of the line of the Army of the Cumberland. Sept. 19 and 20, in the battle of Chickamauga, the division was commanded by General James B. Steadman. On the afternoon of the 19th his division held the extreme left of the Union line, and the key to Rosecrans's retreat. All attempts of the enemy to gain this position were repulsed. The next day the massed troops of the enemy made a furious attack upon Thomas; the First Division hastened to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, and materially aided Thomas in preserving his army. In this battle the Eighty-fourth lost 125 in killed, wounded and missing. On the night of the 20th the regiment left the battle-field and returned to its old camp. The next morning it crossed the

Tennessee River, and went on picket duty opposite Lookout Mountain. There it remained nine days and nights, skirmishing with the enemy across the river all the time. After this the Eighty-fourth was encamped at Shell Mound, then at Moccasin Point until Jan. 26, 1864. The army, meantime, had been organized, and the Eighty-fourth assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. Leaving Shell Mound, Jan. 26, the regiment marched to Cleveland, arriving Feb. 6. On the 22d it started with a reconnoitering force to Buzzard's Roost, where it was engaged in battle on the 25th. From this time until the 3d of May the regiment was encamped at Cleveland. Then began the Atlanta campaign, during which the Eighty-fourth was engaged in action at the following places: Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Pumpkin-Vine Creek, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, in front of Atlanta, Shoal's Creek, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station. With this noble record the regiment marched with the army into Atlanta. Meantime the Eighty-fourth was transferred to the Second Brigade, Third Division (General Grose's).

From Atlanta the regiment departed Oct. 3, and arrived at Chattanooga on the 30th. The regiment was assigned with the Fourth Corps, to General Thomas about this time. The next movement was by rail to Athens, Ga., thence to Pulaski, Tenn., where it was from Nov. 4 to Nov. 23. It marched from Pulaski to Columbia on the 23d, reached Franklin on the 30th, and took part in the battle at that place. On the 1st of December the regiment reached Nashville. During the first day's fight at that place (Dec. 15) the Eighty-fourth was not engaged. The second day it was in the thickest of the fight, losing twenty-three killed and wounded. Then joining Hood's pursuers the Eighty-fourth crossed the Tennessee River, and being ordered to Huntsville, Ala., arrived there Jan. 5, 1865. The next move was made to Knoxville, March 13, thence to Strawberry Plains, Bell's Gap, and Shields's Mills. April 18 the regiment moved to Nashville, arriving April 23.

The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 14, 1865, and reached Indianapolis and was publicly received there in the latter part of the month. The remaining recruits were transferred to the Fifty-seventh Indiana Veterans, and served in Texas until mustered out in November, 1865. A brave regiment was the Eighty-fourth.

NINETIETH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY.

In this organization served a small number of Henry County soldiers, chiefly in Company B. The regiment was organized in Indianapolis in 1862. Four companies were mustered into the service in August, five in September, and three in October. The campaigns of the Fifth Cavalry were on Indiana border, 1862-'63; Kentucky, 1863; pursuit of Morgan, 1863; East Tennessee, 1863-'64; against Atlanta, 1864; Stoneman's raid in Georgia, 1864; Tennessee, 1864; Kentucky and Tennessee, 1865. Mustered out in September, 1865.

THE "MINUTE MEN."

"Late on the evening of July 8, 1863," says Adjutant-General Terrell in his report, "intelligence was received at Indianapolis that a rebel force, estimated to be 6,000 cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, under command of General John H. Morgan, had crossed the Ohio River near Mauckport, and was moving on Corydon, Ind. Governor Morton at once issued a patriotic call upon the citizens of the State, to leave their various occupations and organize for defense. Under this call, within the short space of forty eight hours, 65,000 men had tendered their services. Of this force thirteen regiments and one battalion were organized specially for this emergency, and the regiments designated numerically from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fourteenth, inclusive, the battalion being assigned to the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment."

The "emergency" was soon past and the troops mustered out of service, very few of them having seen any rebels.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT—MINUTE MEN.

Mustered into service July 10, 1863; mustered out July 18, 1863. Company A—Captain Henry Hatch's—and Company C, were from Henry County. The Lieutenant Colonel, John M. Hartley, was from Knightstown.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT—MINUTE MEN.

Company C—Captain Frederick Tykle's—was a Henry County organization. Mustered into service July 10, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT—MINUTE MEN.

Company A, Captain Andrew J. Slinger, and Company B, Captain George Burton, were from this county. The former was mustered into service July 11, 1863, and mustered out July 14, 1863; the latter, mustered in July 11, 1863; out, July 17, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—NINTH CAVALRY.

Company E, of the Ninth Cavalry, was mainly made up of Henry County men. There were also citizens of the county in other companies of this organization. The officers of Company E were as follows: Captain, Volney Hobson, killed in action at Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1864; First Lieutenant, Caleb H. Cooper (promoted from Second Lieutenant); Second Lieutenant, Madison Grøse. In Company F was First Lieutenant Daniel W. Comstock, afterward promoted Captain of Company C.

The regiment was organized at Indianapolis, March 1, 1864, with George W. Jackson as Colonel. It remained in the State, under drill, until May 3, then departed for Tennessee. At Pulaski it was on post duty until Nov. 23, meantime participating in skirmishes. A portion of the regiment, commanded by Major Lilly, took part in an engagement with Forrest at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Ala., where it lost 120 men, killed, wounded and missing.

When Hood's campaign opened, the Ninth Cavalry fell back from Pulaski to Nashville, and was at once mounted and sent to the front. Dec. 17, at Franklin, fighting Forrest's cavalry, it lost twenty-six men and officers, killed, wounded and captured. After Hood was defeated and left the State, winter quarters for the regiment were established at Gravelly Springs, Ala., and here it remained from Jan. 16 to Feb. 6, 1865, when it was ordered to New Orleans. Arriving there March 10, the brigade was broken up, and the Ninth Cavalry, turning over its horses, took steamer for Vicksburg and reached that place March 25. It was on post duty here until May 3, then was again mounted and sent by detachments into the interior of Mississippi, there to perform garrison duty.

May 22 the regiment departed for Vicksburg for the purpose of being mustered out. It was not finally mustered out, however, until Aug. 28, 1865. Arriving at Indianapolis, Aug. 5, it was tendered a public reception the next day.

On entering the service the regiment had 1,150 men. It re-

turned with 386. Fifty-five were lost by the explosion of the steamer Sultana, on the Mississippi, April 26, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Scattered through the various companies of this regiment were upward of thirty citizens of Henry County. The regiment was formed by consolidating three companies raised for the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, and seven companies of recruits. The regiment rendezvoused at Richmond, Ind., and was mustered into service March 10, 1864, with James Burgess as Colonel. It was mustered out of service at Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 31, 1865, having seen much hard service. It participated in the campaign against Atlanta, and the pursuit of Hood, 1864, and in North Carolina, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.

This regiment was organized at Indianapolis, June 8, 1864, with George Humphrey, of Fort Wayne, as Colonel, and John M. Hartley, of Knightstown, Lieutenant-Colonel. Two companies were from this county—E, raised at Knightstown, and G, at New Castle. Officers of Company E: Captain, John W. Fort; First Lieutenant, Thomas M. Swain; Second Lieutenant, William H. Bowman. Officers of Company G: Captain, Cornelius M. Moore; First Lieutenant, William T. Shelby; Second Lieutenant, Isaiah B. Anderson.

The regiment proceeded to Tennessee soon after organization, and did duty at various places along the lines of the Nashville & Chattanooga and Memphis & Charleston railroads. It was kept constantly engaged in guarding these lines until the latter part of August, 1864. The lines were important, being used by Sherman in transporting supplies for his army, which was then advancing toward Atlanta. Serving beyond the term of 100 days, the regiment returned to Indianapolis, where it was finally discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Company H, of this regiment, was mainly composed of Henry County soldiers. The officers of this company were: Captain, George W. Shane; First Lieutenant, P. Dickinson; Second Lieutenants, Robert C. McConnell, John M. Thornburg.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment was organized for one

year's service, under the President's call for 500,000. It was formed at Indianapolis by the consolidation of parts of two regiments, the One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first, and mustered into service Oct. 24, 1864, Thomas J. Brady, Colonel. Nov. 15 the regiment left Indianapolis for Nashville, where, the day after its arrival, orders were received from General Thomas, and the regiment hurried off to Murfreesboro. It arrived there Nov. 23, and was placed on duty in Fortress Rosecrans, where it remained during the continuance of Hood's Nashville operations, and took part in all the battles and skirmishes in the vicinity of Murfreesboro. The regiment having been permanently assigned to the Twenty-third Corps, after Hood's defeat, it marched from Murfreesboro, Dec. 24, and reached Columbia, where the corps was halted Dec. 28. Here it was assigned to the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty-third Corps.

Jan. 2, 1865, it moved across the country to the Tennessee River, thence by steamer down that river and up the Ohio to Cincinnati, whence it proceeded by rail to Washington, D. C. From Alexandria, Feb. 3, the regiment took a steamer for Wilmington, N. C., with the expedition against Fort Fisher. Landing on the 8th near the fort, the regiment participated in several attempts made to cross the bayou above the fort. Then proceeding up Cape Fear River and crossing to Smithville, it started toward Wilmington on the 17th. During the attack on Fort Anderson the regiment was exposed to a severe fire from the Union gun-boats. The rebels were overtaken at Town-Creek Bridge, routed and captured. The One Hundred and Fortieth took part, two of its companies being the first troops to enter the enemy's works. The regiment arrived in front of Wilmington on the 21st, marched through the town and encamped near it on the 23d.

Next began a march of eighty-six miles, through swamps, for Kingston. The regiment started March 6, and accomplished the journey in five days. The regiment served in North Carolina without participating in any fighting until July 11, 1865, when it was mustered out at Greensboro. Arriving at Indianapolis, it was present at a grand reception given returned troops on the 25th of July.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This was one of eleven regiments of infantry recruited for one year's service under a call of Dec. 20, 1864. The Colonel was a

Henry County citizen. Parts of companies C, D, H and I were from this county. Captain Jesse M. Hiatt, of Company D, Second Lieutenants Wm. M. Saint and Clement H. Weaver, of Company D; Captain Wm. T. Shelly, of Company H, and First Lieutenant Thomas J. Cook, of Company K, were commissioned officers from Henry County.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment (Milton Peden, Colonel) was organized at Indianapolis, March 13, 1865. Three days later it left for Harper's Ferry, Va.; thence, on arrival, marched to Charlestown, where it became one of the provisional divisions of the Army of the Shenandoah. Thenceforth, until finally mustered out, on the 4th of August, 1865, it was engaged in guard and garrison duty at Stevenson Station, Summit Point, Berryville, Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights. Aug. 9 the regiment arrived at Indianapolis with thirty-two officers and 743 men. It was publicly welcomed, and received in the State House Grove on the 11th. Speeches were made by Lieutenant-Governor Baker, General Benjamin Harrison and others; to these addresses an appropriate response was made by Colonel Peden.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

There were eighteen or twenty Henry County soldiers in this regiment—a one year regiment of 1865, organized Feb. 25, 1865, at Indianapolis, with N. R. Ruckle, Colonel. It was on duty in Tennessee until it was mustered out of service, Sept. 5, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In several regiments not already mentioned there were soldiers from Henry County; too few, however, to warrant a special mention of each organization. In the three years' service, in the Second, Twelfth, Nineteenth and other battalions of light artillery, there were likewise soldiers from this county.

In the preparation of this chapter the writer has relied mainly upon the report of the State Adjutant-General as the chief source of information. Although that report is inaccurate and incomplete in some particulars, there is no other means of obtaining the required data. Therefore, should any omissions be noted, the reader will remember that the fault is not that of the editor of this volume.

CHAPTER V.

THE SCHOOLS OF HENRY COUNTY.

OLD-TIME SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.—THE LOG SCHOOL-HOUSE DESCRIBED.—THE OLD “MASTERS.”—THE FIRST SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY.—PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.—CONDITION OF SCHOOLS IN 1830 AND 1840.—INFLUENCES LEADING TO PROGRESS.—TEXT BOOKS IN EARLY TIMES.—THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—THE BUILDING OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.—STEADY ADVANCEMENT.—STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.—THE HENRY COUNTY SEMINARY.—NEW CASTLE AND KNIGHTSTOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—SPICELAND ACADEMY.

In Henry County the progress of education has kept pace with the advancement in wealth and the development of material resources. As soon as the county was sufficiently settled to enable any neighborhood to open a school a school-house was provided and the services of a teacher secured. Often a room of a private house was occupied, and sometimes the deserted cabin of a squatter became a temporary school-room, in which the old-time masters, who worked “on the tuition plan,” flourished the rod and taught the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. The first school-houses built were structures of the rudest kind, such as no pioneer would be content to occupy as a dwelling. Built of logs, with floors and benches of puncheons, with a huge fire-place and a stick and mud chimney, they were little calculated for comfort or convenience. Window-glass was too expensive an article to be used in the construction of a school-house therefore greased paper was substituted for it. The writing desk was a notable feature in every school-house. It generally extended across one end or one side of the room, and was made of a slab, held in its place by wooden-pins. For architectural effect, probably—certainly not for convenience—it was fastened high upon the wall, and the pupil, in order to use it, must climb upon a high wooden bench and sit there without a support for his back or his feet. Of the qualifications of the teachers of those days, the less said the better, generally speaking. Many were accounted good teachers who in

these days would be unable to secure a certificate even of the lowest grade. Yet the most of them put to the best use the little talent they had, and succeeded in planting good seeds in the minds of their pupils. Some of the smartest men that Henry County has ever had received their whole school education in the log school-houses of the pioneer days.

According to the recollection of old residents, the first school taught in Henry County began in 1823 in a cabin which stood south of Church street and west of Court street, on or near the Berkshire lot in New Castle. Richard Huff was the teacher, and the late Judge Elliott one of the pupils.

In 1830 there were several school-houses in the county, though but few neighborhoods were able to sustain a school regularly, and never more than three months in a year. Many facts regarding schools and teachers of that day will be found in the township histories and need not be given here.

In 1840 nearly all of the school-houses were log structures, and about the only improvement which had been made in them was the substitution of a few 7 x 9 panes of glass for the old-fashioned paper windows. At that time the text books in common use were the New Testament, Pike's Arithmetic, Comly's Spelling Book and Webster's Spelling Book. Writing books were generally made of foolscap paper, or of leaves out of some old account book, stitched together. The teacher wrote the copies, and made pens from goose-quills for the whole school. Sometimes evening writing schools were held by some itinerant teacher of penmanship. These were attended by as many as could afford to pay the very moderate tuition fee. The young people derived much pleasure from these gatherings and gained some knowledge of penmanship. Debating societies were instituted early in some parts of the county, with very beneficial results to the youth who took an active part in them.

By 1840 some of the townships had begun to have a small school fund derived from the sale of lands set apart for educational purposes. Though the amount of revenue was generally small, sometimes not more than \$2 or \$3 for each school, yet this amount served as a nucleus and stimulated neighborhoods to maintain schools. Teachers were paid from \$5 to \$15 per month. Three months was an unusually long term; probably the average length of school terms did not exceed two months. From 1840 to 1850 there was gradual progress in educational matters. Better

teachers were to be had in the country schools. The Henry County Seminary had a noticeable influence in qualifying those who taught for their duties. At that time the best schools in the county were at Greensboro, Spiceland, Rich Square and Hopewell. From 1844, for several successive years, Thomas Reagan had charge of the Greensboro school, teaching grammar, algebra, natural philosophy and other high branches. About the same time John M. Macy taught advanced branches at Spiceland, and Thomas N. White at Rich Square.

After the adoption of the new Constitution in 1852, a tax of 16 cents on each \$100 worth of property was assessed for school purposes, according to law. Then, for the first time in its history, Henry County began to have school accommodations adequate to the wants of its population. School-houses were erected wherever they were needed, in every township, and a short term of free school taught in each. The greatest want was then found to be good teachers and there was great difficulty in securing such as were competent. The examinations as then conducted were simple and easily passed, embracing only reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. But gradually new methods were introduced, and the schools improved. That now indispensable feature in every school-room, the blackboard, made its appearance and with it came progress.

The system of county superintendency has had a most beneficial effect upon the schools since it was introduced. Township and county institutes have accomplished much good work, teaching the teacher, giving him a broader view of his vocation, and causing him to abandon old, worn-out and useless methods. Since 1878 the county superintendent has made out questions for township institutes and personally superintended such meetings. To-day the people of Henry County may well take pride in the excellencies of their school buildings, the general intelligence and high character of their teachers, and the good management exhibited in all departments of school affairs. Although there is still room for improvement, magnificent results have already been accomplished by the free-school system.

In 1850, according to the census for that year, Henry County had seventy-two teachers and seventy-two schools, with 3,846 pupils. The school income was \$3,749, of which amount \$2,286 was derived from taxation and \$1,463 from public funds. There were also three academies with four teachers and 130 pupils.

The following table will illustrate the growth of the common schools of this county since the adoption of the present State Constitution. In the first item (the number of school children), it should be remembered that prior to 1860 all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years were enumerated, and that, since that time, only those between the ages of six and twenty-one were included.

	1853.	1860.	1870.	1882.
Number of children.....	7,416	7,622	7,046	7,664
Number attending school.....	3,246	5,305	5,751	6,653
Number of school-houses.....	51	106	108	158
Number of male teachers*.....		91	98	96
Number of female teachers*.....		22	42	76
Average pay of males.....	\$22.50	\$27.00	\$55.40	\$50.00
Average pay of females.....	\$12.50	\$21.20	\$38.60	\$36.20
Length of school in days.....		50	75	125
School fund distributed.....	\$5,933	\$5,954	\$15,454	\$26,290
Value of school property.....			\$96,295	\$142,264

HENRY COUNTY SEMINARY.

The Henry County Seminary, now a thing of the past, was an important institution in its day, and gave training to many men afterward distinguished in public and private life.

In the early records of the Commissioners' Court, it is stated that Matthew Williams was appointed "Trustee of the Henry County Seminary," in 1824; John Smith, in September, 1825; Jacob Thornburgh, in July, 1826; and Elisha Long, in November, 1827. By "trustee of Henry County Seminary" is meant trustee of the seminary fund. This fund was, according to the Constitution of the State then in force, derived from fines for the breach of law and commutations for military service. This fund had become sufficient about the year 1832 to warrant the erection of a small brick building in New Castle and the seminary was soon supplied with a teacher. The name of the first teacher is involved in oblivion, but the first teacher of prominence was a young man from Virginia, Wm. G. Henry. He was a fine scholar and a teacher of excellence for that day, and during his principalship the seminary made commendable progress. He taught in 1835-'6, and perhaps longer.

Nimrod H. Johnson, George W. Julian and Prof. Linn were early teachers of the Henry County Seminary. Simon T. Powell

*Statistics of the number of teachers for 1853 cannot be found. In 1856 the county employed ninety-six male and two female teachers, and the average length of school was fifty-two days.

took charge of the institution in 1841 and remained until 1844. At first he had an average of forty scholars per term. During the second year the number increased to over seventy.

Thomas Rogers became Principal in 1847. In 1850 a new seminary building was completed and the first school taught in it opened in the fall of that year, in charge of James S. Ferris and R. B. Abbott. Both were noted as successful teachers, and before coming here had taught in the Delaware County Seminary for some time. The report for the first term under their charge showed that 185 pupils were in attendance. In the higher branches, twelve studied Latin; five, Greek; two, Geometry; fifteen, Algebra; four, Astronomy; seven, Natural Philosophy; five, Chemistry; and five, Rhetoric.

The Constitution of 1852 provided for the sale of all county seminaries. The Henry County Seminary therefore became the New Castle Academy—a public school when the school money would permit, and at other times a high school supported by tuition.

NEW CASTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As already stated, the first school in New Castle was taught in 1823 by Richard Huff. Soon after, Abraham Elliott taught a term of school in a cabin which he had erected in the south part of town, near where Thomas Jordan now lives. Jesse H. Healy was also a teacher in New Castle about 1824. The old log court-house (then new) was next made to serve the purposes of a school-house and there the late Judge Jehu T. Elliott taught a term or two as early as 1825. For many years the schools of New Castle did not outgrow the usual state of village schools. Teachers were changed frequently, there was no system of grading, and the work accomplished was far from satisfactory. We therefore omit further mention of the early schools and pass on to a later period. After the sale of the county seminary building, the school continued doing good work under the name of the New Castle Academy.

Mr. Abbott retired after a year or two, but Mr. Ferris remained at the head of the school until 1855, when he was succeeded by Thomas B. Redding and John Cooper. Mr. Redding taught one year, and Mr. Cooper two.

Among the later principals and superintendents have been H. M. Shockley, 1867-'69; G. W. Hufford, 1872-'75; Wm. M. Blake, 1876; Wm. Moore, John Caldwell, Henry Gunder and Charles W. Harvey.

Rev. Henry M. Shockley deserves especial mention for the work which he accomplished in the public schools of New Castle. Under him the schools were brought to a standard of excellence hitherto unattained. He left the schools in a very flourishing condition.

In 1868 an order was passed in the town council authorizing the issue and sale of bonds to the amount of \$8,000 to procure funds for the erection of additions and improvements to the public school building of New Castle. Subsequently two additional issues of bonds, amounting in all to \$6,000, were made. The building was completed in 1869. It contains six large, well-ventilated rooms, besides recitation-rooms, music-rooms, etc., and is capable of accommodating about 500 pupils. It is furnished with modern appliances throughout, and is neat and imposing in architectural appearance.

A new school-building for the further accommodation of the growing population is to be erected on Christian Ridge in New Castle during the present year. A local paper gives the following description :

The building will be seventy-five feet by seventy-six feet and seven inches, and built of brick. The height of the side walls will be thirty-seven feet six inches. The height of the building from the ground to the top of the deck will be fifty-five feet. The roof will have four gables and be covered with Pennsylvania slate. A hallway thirteen feet wide will extend through the building and will contain two platform stairs, of easy ascent. The foundation will be of stone, with substantial footings, and extend three feet above the ground.

The building will be two stories high and contain eight rooms, four rooms on each floor. Each room will have a wardrobe or cloak-room. The rooms will be 27 x 30 feet in size and fourteen feet high. This will allow fifty pupils to be seated in each room in single desks, and will allow ample room for aisles and teacher's desk. It will allow seventeen square feet of floor space and 238 cubic feet of air space for each pupil.

Each room will be heated by the Grossius ventilating stove or heater, which is in extensive use in Cincinnati, Indianapolis and other cities.

The cost of the grounds was \$2,000. The contract for the building was let for \$14,297. The grounds consist of five acres of land affording a beautiful site for a public school building. The new school-house is not designed as a ward school, but for the accom-

modation of half of the school population of the town. The academy building has long been too small for the wants of the schools.

In June, 1875, the first class, consisting of two members, was graduated from the New Castle High School. The High School curriculum as now arranged embraces both English and classical courses. In the classical course Latin is a required study, and Greek an elective; while in the English course modern languages and the sciences are substituted for the ancient languages. The courses are excellently arranged. According to the school enumeration of April, 1884, New Castle now has nearly 900 children of school age. The actual enrollment at last reports was 685. The schools are in a very efficient condition, under the superintendence of Prof. C. W. Harvey, who is a man well fitted for the position which he holds. The Board of Trustees for 1884 is as follows: Adolph Rogers, President; D. W. Chambers, Secretary; David W. Kinsey, Treasurer. The teachers now employed are the following:

Almeda Donahoo, Grade No. 1; Emma Shriner, Grade A 2; Carrie Goodwin, Grade B 2; Sylva Compton, Grade No. 3; Rella Moore, Grade No. 4; May Moore, Grade No. 5; Sarah Harvey, Grade No. 6; Georgie Lockhart, Grade No. 7; Ida Mullen, Grade No. 8; John Schurr, High School; C. W. Harvey, Superintendent. Miss Almeda Donahoo has been a teacher in the primary department for the past ten years, and is especially well adapted to her work. Mrs. Georgie Lockhart has been connected with the schools for several years, and is a very excellent teacher in the advanced grades. Prof. Schurr, of the High School, is a graduate of Asbury University, an experienced and thoroughly competent teacher.

KNIGHTSTOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The people of Knightstown have always exhibited a marked interest in the cause of education. To-day they have one of the best schools in the State, and a public school building which cannot be surpassed by any town of similar size in the whole State.

The first school in the town was taught by Dr. Hiatt in a private house. The first school-house was erected in 1832, and is still standing, being now used as a dwelling. The house is a frame building, 16 x 20 feet, and was built on the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets. Asa Heaton was the contractor. The first term after the house was built was taught by Henry Carroll. He was succeeded by Eliza Holman and others. The school-house also

served for several years as a town hall and as a place for public meetings.

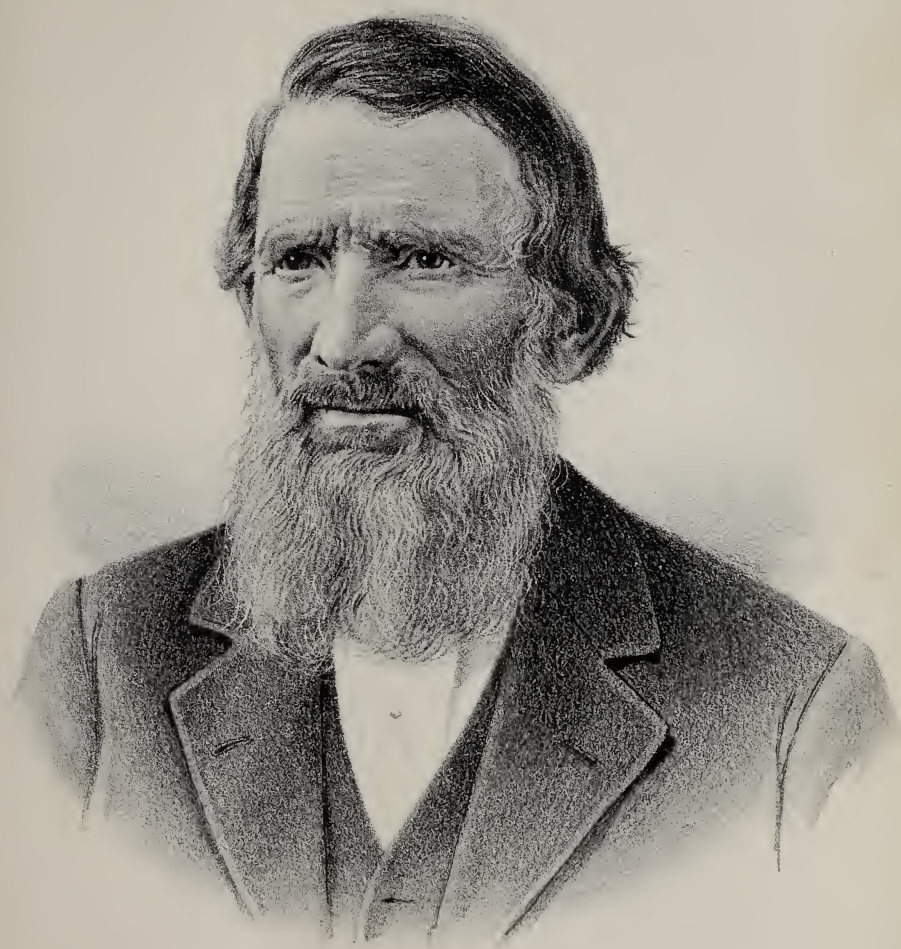
In 1836 a stock company was formed for the purpose of erecting a larger school-house. As a result the Knightstown Academy grew and flourished in a building on East Brown street, afterward Captain Steiner's residence. Here Profs. Hannum, Cooley, Hand, Misses Babbitt and Peas, and Rev. Kemper taught. In 1850 a large two-story frame building was erected by William Hatch and used until the brick school-house was erected. It was afterward used as a carriage shop.

In 1856 the School Trustees of the town—Robert Woods, Milton Peden and Amos B. Fithian—determined to have better school accommodations, and in the following year the foundation of the old brick academy was laid. The building was well furnished. William Haughton taught the first term in it. The present school-building, one of greatest excellence, was finished in 1877 at a cost of about \$31,500. Prof. Charles Hewitt has served as School Superintendent since 1870.

SPICELAND ACADEMY.

This noted educational institution, which has won an honorable reputation abroad as well as at home, is rightfully an object of pride to Henry County citizens.

The people of Spiceland early gave attention to education. Soon after the Friends erected their first meeting-house, a log building (prior to 1830), a school was taught in it. Dr. Vierling Kersey was one of the early teachers, and Solomon Macy, still living, another. As time passed on, a larger school-house was deemed necessary, and a wooden building was erected on land purchased by the Monthly Meeting. This structure has since been enlarged, and is now one of the academy buildings. The school was conducted for many years on the tuition plan, giving instruction in the higher branches to those who desired. Many able and scholarly men officiated as teachers, and many who have since made their mark in the world were students of the institution. In 1863 Clarkson Davis, A. M., became Principal of the academy. With this gentleman at its head the school entered upon an era of prosperity, and soon achieved a reputation equal to that of any similar institution. Mr. Davis acted as Principal, except when obliged by poor health to give his work to the care of others, from 1863 until 1881. He was then succeeded by Thomas Newlin, the present



Thomas Hale

Superintendent of the institution. Mr. Davis died in 1883. To him more than to any other the present high standing of the school is due. While under his care the school secured an endowment of \$5,000, and was legally incorporated as an academy. A graded course of study was adopted, new buildings erected, and the influence of the institution greatly extended.

The first class was regularly graduated in 1870, and consisted of two members. The graduates, including the class of 1883, now number sixty-eight. From the catalogue for the school year 1882-'83, we learn that the number of pupils attending the high school department was as follows: Seniors, four; second year, ten; first year, thirty-seven; normal department, forty-two. The academy receives and uses the public school money, and the town school of Spiceland is a department of the institution. The school needs a larger endowment, and it is hoped that its friends will soon be successful in securing it. The institution occupies three good buildings, two of them brick and one of them frame. It has been incorporated by the Society of Friends, and is under the care of the following Board of Trustees:

Jesse Gordon, Solomon Macy, Elisha B. Ratcliff, Sarah E. Taylor, Henry W. Painter and Mattie A. White. The Board of Instruction for 1884 is as follows:

Timothy Wilson, acting Superintendent and teacher of natural science; Ludovic Estes, A. M., teacher of mental science, Latin and Greek; William T. Doggett, teacher of English literature and general history; Hannah E. Davis, teacher seventh and eighth years; Ella Bogue, teacher fifth and sixth years; Olive Wilson, teacher third and fourth years; Ella Wilson, teacher first and second years. The several courses of study are the primary, intermediate, grammar school, high school and normal department. Special courses are offered in the civil engineering and commercial departments.

There are three permanent literary societies connected with the school: The Lucernian, conducted by the ladies, and the Crescent and the Glisco, by the gentlemen. There are also literary societies in the intermediate and grammar schools. Three libraries, consisting of about 2,000 volumes, are under the control of the institution. Two of them belong to the literary societies and the other to the academy association.

CHAPTER VI.

THE BAR OF HENRY COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.—CHARACTER AND STANDING OF HENRY COUNTY LAWYERS.—LIST OF ATTORNEYS ADMITTED TO THE BAR FROM 1822 TO 1884.—EARLY LAWYERS.—ABRAHAM ELLIOTT, LOT BLOOMFIELD, JAMES GILMORE AND OTHERS.—HON. JEHU T. ELLIOTT.—COLONEL EDMUND JOHNSON.—HON. R. L. POLK.—PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT BAR.—HON. M. L. BUNDY.—GENERAL WM. GROSE.—HON. J. H. MELLETT.—HON. M. E. FORKNER AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVE LAWYERS.

The history of the bar of Henry County is a record of able and honorable men. At the bar, upon the bench, in official and in private life, the lawyers of this county have won and sustained reputations for character, integrity and ability entitling them to an exceptionally high rank in the profession.

ATTORNEYS ADMITTED.

The following list includes the names of all the attorneys ever admitted to the bar of Henry County, so far as it is possible to obtain them from the court records. September, 1822, *Lot Bloomfield*, James Noble, James Rariden, *Abraham Elliott*, *James Gilmore*. August Term, 1823, Charles H. Test, Martin M. Ray. November, 1823, William R. Morris. April, 1824, James B. Ray,* James Mendall. November, 1824, Calvin Fletcher, Oliver H. Smith, Philip Sweetsir. April, 1825, Moses Cox. April, 1826, John B. Chapman. October, 1826, Albert S. White. April, 1827, *Samuel C. Sample*. April, 1828, Marinus Willett, David Patton. October, 1828, William Daley, Caleb B. Smith. October, 1829, James T. Browne. September, 1830, Samuel Bigger, William J. Brown. March, 1831, John M. Alley, *Jonathan A. Liston*. September, 1831, William Nelson. March, 1832, Samuel W. Parker, David Kilgore, Abner Haynes. September, 1832, *David Macy*. April, 1833,

* Governor of Indiana, in 1825-'31.

Hugh B. Eggelston, Richard K. Jones, *Jehu T. Elliott*, *Eli Murphey*. October, 1833, Charles Borland, Thomas C. Anthony. Prior to 1834, James Perry, John S. Newman. April, 1834, Isaac N. Jones, Samuel P. Baskum, William Elliott, *Thomas J. Langdon*. October, 1834, *Caleb H. Cole*, Andrew Kennedy. April, 1836, John Ryman. April, 1837, Jeremiah Smith, *Ralph Berkshire*. April, 1838, Samuel E. Perkins, James W. Borden. 1838 to 1841 (dates not given), G. B. Tingly, *Robt. M. Cooper*, *Edmund Johnson*. April, 1839, Robert Cox. April, 1840, *Philemon Bliss*, *Morrison Rulon*. October, 1840, A. A. Hammond. Spring Term, 1841, *George W. Julian*, *Martin L. Bundy*, David Quinn. Fall Term, 1841, Reuben A. Riley. Spring Term, 1843, Lewis C. Fouts, *William Grose*. Fall Term, 1843, Thos. D. Walpole. Spring Term, 1844, *Montgomery P. Hand*, *Matthew S. Ward*, *William Henderson*, Enoch P. Justice, David L. Reed, John Newhall. Fall Term, 1844, *Joshua H. Mellett*, Joseph S. Buckles, *George W. Scott*. Prior to 1846, Caleb B. Smith. Spring Term, 1846, Walter March. Fall Term, 1846, Silas Colgrove, William R. O'Neal. Spring Term, 1847, William Quarles. Fall Term, 1847, William A. Bickle. Spring Term, 1848, William S. Burris, Thomas J. Sample, David B. Woods, Oliver P. Morton. Spring Term, 1849, David W. Cheeseman. Spring Term, 1850, *Henry Bigler*. Prior to 1851, Nimrod H. Johnson. Fall Term, 1850, *Elijah B. Martindale*, John Curtis, Henry A. Brouse, Jesse P. Siddal, Reuben D. Logan, George C. Clark. Spring Term, 1851, Nelson Trasler, D. W. Welty, E. S. Stone, B. F. Claypool. Fall Term, 1851, Henry Devlin, Leonidas Sexton. Spring Term, 1852, Gustavus H. Voss, *David R. B. Nevin*, Sampson Nation, *John R. Perdiew*, *Miles L. Reed*. Spring Term, 1853, Jacob B. Alspaw, Stephen G. Rice, *David Nation*. Fall Term, 1853, Isaac Jenkinson. Spring Term, 1854, *George A. Johnson*, Chas. H. Burchnal. Spring Term, 1855, *Samuel M. Taylor*, *Thomas B. Redding*. Fall Term, 1855, *Simon T. Powell*. Fall Term, 1858, *Robert Carter*. Spring Term, 1860, William R. Hough, Jacob Meek. Fall Term, 1860, *Exum Saint*, Madison Grose, Joseph W. Connell. Spring Term, 1863, *Robert L. Polk*. Spring Term, 1864, Henry C. Fox. Spring Term, 1865, *Mark E. Forkner*, James M. Smith, Thomas Beach, Solon R. McMeans, Lemuel Redding. Fall Term, 1868, George W. Woy, Daniel Newby, Rezin Hammond. Spring Term, 1869, *David W. Kinsey*. Fall Term, 1869, Charles W. Smith. Fall Term, 1871, W. H. Coombs, Frederick S. Staff, William O. Thomas. Prior to 1872, S. S. Bennett. Spring Term, 1872,

Daniel H. Gary, James Moffitt. Fall Term, 1872, Thomas L. Walterhouse. Spring Term, 1873, *A. M. Grose*, William J. Welborn. April Term, 1873, Jesse Canaday, *Benjamin S. Parker*. September Term, 1873, *Isaac W. Millikan*. February Term, 1874, Marquis D. Harry, William R. Wilson, *Caleb C. Perdiaw*, Richard A. Holford. February Term, 1875, John W. Lovett, H. H. Poppleton. April Term, 1875, W. C. Forrey, Edward T. Johnson, Thomas Q. Hildebrant. November Term, 1875, Albert O. Marsh. April Term, 1876, *Milton Brown, Jr.*, *William O. Barnard*, *Martin L. Bundy, Jr.* September Term, 1876, *John Thornburgh*, *Walter B. Swaim*. November Term, 1876, *John N. Hudelson*, *Augustus Batchfield*, *Robert B. Carr*. February Term, 1878, A. B. Young, *Adolph Rogers*. April Term, 1878, *John M. Morris*, William C. Whitmer, Frank Hall, Samuel C. Nash, *Leonidas P. Newby*. September Term, 1878, *Charles S. Hernley*, *Samuel H. Brown*, James W. Hardman. February Term, 1879, Calvin C. Cowgill, Charles C. Brinkley. April Term, 1879, A. T. Shirts. September Term, 1880, Thomas D. Evans. November Term, 1880, *John S. Hedges*, *Asahel Lennard*, *Charles J. Keesling*. February Term, 1881, James L. Shelton. April Term, 1881, *Augustus E. Snodgrass*. November Term, 1882, Dallas P. Saul.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the bar of Henry County in the Court of Common Pleas, from 1853 to 1872: January Term, 1853, *James Brown*, *Andrew T. Pentecost*. April Term, 1855, *George W. Leonard*. July Term, 1857, — Meredith, R. Vaile, Thaddeus C. S. Cooper, — Hendricks, — Austin. October Term, 1858, Jeremiah C. Howe. Prior to 1861, *William F. Walker*. June Term, 1861, Alcibiades Wiatt. February Term, 1862, *Charles M. Butler*, *James Martindale*. February Term, 1863, Edwin E. Parker. June Term, 1863, *William M. Watkins*. October Term, 1863, *Lewis Dale*. October Term, 1864, John R. Mickey. June Term, 1868, *John V. Clymer*. December Term, 1869, *Benjamin Shirk*, *John A. Deem*. July Term, 1870, *William H. Elliott*. April Term, 1871, Jefferson Helm, John F. Sanders, *L. P. Mitchell*. December Term, 1872, *John H. Terhune*, H. P. Richmond.

In the foregoing lists the names of all who are known to have resided and practiced in Henry County are printed in *italics*. The records seem to have been imperfectly kept, for in some instances the names of those who are known to have been admitted cannot be found.

The following is a list of all the attorneys, practicing in the courts of Henry County, in the year 1883: Joshua H. Mellett, William Grose, M. L. Bundy, Sr., James Brown, Thomas B. Redding, D. W. Chambers, M. L. Reed, Charles D. Morgan, Charles M. Butler, J. Lee Furgason, Exum Saint, David W. Kinsey, Joseph M. Brown, Eugene H. Bundy, Frank W. Fitzhugh, James T. Mellett, William H. Elliott, Leander P. Mitchell, Caleb C. Perdieu, James Moffitt, A. W. Lennard, W. O. Barnard, H. R. Lennard, L. P. Newby, Wm. J. R. Milliner, Robert M. Nixon, John M. Morris, Adolph Rogers, William A. Brown, John Hully, Rollin Warner, Charles S. Hernly, Samuel H. Brown, John S. Hedges, J. M. Shelton, C. J. Keesling, G. L. Swaim, E. L. Elliott, M. S. Reddick, Will E. Jeffrey.

LOT BLOOMFIELD, the first attorney admitted to the bar of Henry County, and who figured conspicuously at the opening of the first court in the county, resided principally at Centreville, Wayne Co., where he located in 1820. He was a man of sound scholarship and good intellect, but was not particularly successful as a lawyer. Later in life he engaged in the mercantile business and was successful. He died in Indianapolis.

ABRAHAM ELLIOTT, the first lawyer who settled at the county seat, was a native of Guilford County, N. C. He came to Wayne County at an early day, and was one of the prominent early settlers there. In 1823 he removed to what is still known as the Elliott farm, near New Castle, and soon after opened a law office in the town. He was a man of good ability, and for several years transacted a considerable part of the legal business of the county. He was subsequently a Justice of the Peace, and an Associate Judge. He was the father of the late Hon. Jehu T. Elliott, and after the admission of the latter to the bar devoted himself less to legal business. He retired from practice entirely, on account of poor health, several years before he died. Judge Elliott was a plain, unassuming man, and was highly esteemed.

JAMES GILMORE, one of the attorneys admitted in 1822, died in 1826. He served as Prosecuting Attorney in 1823, and as a member of the Board of Justices, which performed the duties of county commissioners, in 1824, 1825 and 1826, until his death.

HON. JEHU T. ELLIOTT, one of the ablest and most honored members of the Henry County bar, was born near Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., Feb. 7, 1813. His father, Abraham Elliott, settled on a farm one and a half miles from the town of New Castle, in

New Castle
1833 Elliott Cem. S. of New Castle
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1823. The family was large, and it was necessary that each ^{each} member should contribute by his labor toward its maintenance. The subject of this notice had but limited school privileges, but making good use of his time and opportunities, he was able to engage in teaching school at the age of eighteen, and for two years he followed that occupation. His father, a member of the bar in good standing, had intended his son for the legal profession, and therefore placed him, at the age of twenty, in the office of Martin M. Ray, a lawyer of large practice, in Centreville, Wayne County. After about a year he was admitted to the bar, and on completion of his studies returned to New Castle and opened an office. His talents soon gained for him a lucrative practice. On the 24th of October, 1833, he married Miss Hannah Branson, who survives him.

Judge Elliott's first office was that of Assistant Secretary of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, a position to which he was re-elected, and in 1837 he became Secretary of the House. In 1838 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Judicial Circuit in which he resided. In August, 1839, he was elected State Senator for three years. In 1844, at the comparatively youthful age of thirty-one years, he was chosen by the Legislature as Circuit Judge. His judicial circuit embraced eight counties in one of the most prosperous and populous sections of the State. In 1851 he was re-elected to the same important office, for the term of seven years, but in 1852 resigned the office to accept the presidency of a railroad, which was then building from Richmond to Chicago. He resigned this position in 1854, and the following year was elected Circuit Judge by the people. Serving with distinction in this capacity until 1864, he was then elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana. The bar of the circuit over which he had so long presided embraced many eminent lawyers, among whom may be mentioned James Rariden, John S. Newman, Charles H. Test, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, and James Perry. "It was the opinion of these gentlemen, and other competent judges," remarks his biographer, "that, as a Circuit Judge, his ability was of the highest order, and it is certain that no judge ever gave greater satisfaction than he. His popularity was such that no one ever opposed him for the place successfully, and when it was known that he was a candidate an election followed, of course. The opinions he delivered during the six years he occupied a seat on the Supreme bench, bear evidence of

Arch. (Hdy.) - Eliza Josephine, Helen Mary, Wm H., Jane, Carriem.
 lived after 1850 on 11th St. (now West New Castle)
 Wm Henry Elliott for 21 years of New Castle Courier.
 Helen Mary m. beander Elliott Murphy

great industry, and a thorough knowledge of the law, and stand deservedly high with the profession.

"On retiring from the Supreme bench, he resumed the practice of the law, and was thus engaged when death overtook him. The community in which the Judge so long resided placed a very high estimate on his ability and integrity. He was the friend and counselor of the young men who embarked in the profession, and such as these esteemed him very highly. The litigant always felt that in the decision of his case, the Judge would bring to his aid thorough knowledge of the law and impartiality, and if he lost his suit, it was because the law and facts compelled a decision the other way; and therefore lawyers and their clients submitted cheerfully to adverse decisions. It was by this means that he won the title of 'the model judge.' He served eighteen years as Circuit Judge, and six years on the Supreme bench, making twenty-four years in all; and from 1835 to 1871 he was continually in the public service. Few men who die at the age of sixty-three have served the public so long, and with such universal commendation as Judge Elliott."

He died at his home in New Castle, Feb. 12, 1876. The bar of Henry County adopted a set of resolutions, which, though highly eulogistic, are but a true expression of the esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

ELI MURPHEY, deceased. This gentleman, one of the early settlers of New Castle, and for many years a most prominent citizen, died Sept. 11, 1877. He was born in North Carolina, May 5, 1811, and came to Henry County with his parents in 1823. Being a ready scholar he obtained a good education for those days, and together with the late Hon. Jehu T. Elliott read law under M. M. Ray, of Centreville. He and Judge Elliott were admitted to the bar at the same term of court in 1833, and Mr. Murphey began practicing in New Castle. During the cholera epidemic of 1833, when as many of the inhabitants as possible left New Castle, young Murphey remained and was a faithful and constant attendant upon the suffering. In 1834 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for Henry County. In 1835 he married Rebecca Carpenter, who bore five children. In 1845 Mr. Murphey was elected State Senator, and during his term he served upon several important committees. He reported and advocated the bill chartering the New Castle & Richmond Railroad, and was earnest as a promoter of that enterprise. For some time he served as Treasurer of the railroad

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1891/1897
he built the home occupied 1934
by Cicero Bailey

company. In 1861 he became a partner of Hon. S. T. Powell in the practice of law. He was prominent in business and stood high as a citizen. A devoted member of the Christian church, and a man of benevolent nature and noble character, his death was greatly mourned.

COLONEL EDMUND JOHNSON, deceased, was long a member of the Henry County bar, and stood very high professionally and socially. He was born in Windham County, Conn., Nov. 20, 1813, and resided in his native county until he attained his majority. He received his primary education at the Plainfield Academy, and for some time attended the Brownsville Academy. About the year 1838 he came to Wayne County, Ind., where he taught school one term. He was one of the surveyors of the Whitewater Canal. In 1839 he located at New Castle and opened a law office, having previously read law under Hon. Martin M. Ray, of Wayne County. Possessed of a good mind, ready talent and skill, he soon became prominent in his profession. After an honorable career at the bar, he retired from active business some twelve years before his death. He was a candidate for Representative to Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1862, and again in 1874. Colonel Johnson died in 1876. He was married in 1846 to Miss Frances, daughter of G. and M. W. Chorn. Mrs. Johnson is still living. She was born in Rush County, Ind., where her parents settled in 1828. Her father was born in Kentucky, and her mother in Alabama. Colonel Johnson was the father of nine children, of whom five are living—India (wife of Asa Hatch), May C., George S., Bertha B. and Edmund P.

HON. GEORGE W. JULIAN, the distinguished lawyer and statesman, was for a time a New Castle lawyer, almost at the outset of his brilliant career. Born in Wayne County in 1817, and admitted to the bar in 1840, he became a member of the Henry County bar in 1841, and for a short time practiced in New Castle. But as he left this county before entering upon public life, his subsequent biography does not fall within the scope of this work.

HON. MARTIN L. BUNDY, of New Castle, was born in Randolph County, N. C., Nov. 11, 1818, and was brought to the State of Indiana when three months old, where he has ever since resided. The family first settled near Richmond and remained there about two years, removing in the spring of 1821 to a part of what is known as the Woodward farm adjoining the land on which New Castle was laid out in 1822. He received his education in

the common schools of the time, spending one year, however, in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, then the leading college of the West, which was under the presidency of the Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D. His education, however, was mainly obtained by his own exertions and diligent application.

In the month of June, 1837, he entered the office of Dr. Joel Reed, then Recorder of Henry County, and served as deputy four years. In the meantime he entered the law office of Hon. J. T. Elliott, then the leading practitioner in New Castle, whose sister he married Dec. 6, 1839. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law at New Castle in 1842. He was elected County Treasurer of Henry County in August, 1844, and served as such three years, declining a re-election. He was a member of the Whig party and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and gave him a cordial support for the Presidency in 1844. He was a member of the Whig National Convention of 1848, which nominated Zachary Taylor for the Presidency. The same year he was nominated and elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and re-elected in 1856, serving as such till October, 1860, when he was elected a member of the Legislature which made provision for the raising of troops to suppress the Rebellion. He gave an unwavering support to the war measures and his services were highly appreciated by Governor Morton. Having been appointed a paymaster of the army in August, 1861, he reported for duty at St. Louis, and served there until June, 1862, when he was transferred to Louisville, Ky. The Paymaster-General speaks of him as follows: "The efficiency and intelligence with which you have performed all your duties cause the deepest regret at being compelled to part with you." He served nearly five years in this capacity and returned in the spring of 1866. Having, with several other gentlemen, started the First National Bank in 1864, he was made President of that institution. He retired from that bank in 1873, and in the following year started the Bundy National Bank. He was a member of the Philadelphia Convention in 1856, which organized the Republican party and nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. He was Examiner of the National Banks of Indiana from 1867 to 1874, under the Treasury Department. He was one of the delegates from his district in the National Convention of 1872, which nominated General Grant for re-election, and has given the great General a constant support. His life thus far has been one of active busi-

ness: Olivia Jane, Hannah Emeline, Viola Renimah,
Augustus E., Eugene H.; boring, Martin L (called Joe)
Mary Lillian, James, Omar b 17 1861 commander 2nd Div. W. War I.

Omar b 47 1821 - 730 1903
celebrated 62nd wedding ann.

ness, and he has always taken a deep interest in the improvement of his town and county.

GENERAL WILLIAM GROSE, who has won honorable distinction both in military and civil affairs, has been a member of the bar of Henry County since 1843. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1812, and is the son of William and Mary (Hubbell) Grose, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Jersey. His grandfather, Jacob Grose, was killed in the Revolutionary war, and his father served under General Harrison in the war of 1812. William Grose, the subject of this notice, came with his parents to Fayette County, Ind., in the spring of 1813, and thence in 1829 to Henry County. The family settled six miles south of New Castle and entered upon the difficult task of creating a home in the midst of a wilderness. The parents of General Grose reared a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom four are still living. The names of these children were Joseph, Daniel, William, Ahizah, Sarah, Mary and Isaac. The father died in 1875 and the mother in 1874, both at a ripe old age.

William Grose had but slight educational privileges, but he was fond of study and took advantage of every opportunity of adding to his knowledge. He became able to teach school and followed that occupation in winter, assisting his father on the farm in summer. After attaining his majority he began life for himself, working on a farm and in a brick-yard. In 1836 he married Miss Rebecca Needham and soon after began reading law. His preceptors were Judges Elliott and Test, though the greater part of his studying was performed at home. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1843, and in 1846 stood an examination and was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court. His practice soon became extensive and lucrative and he rapidly rose to prominence among the legal fraternity. He was a Democrat until 1854; but in 1856 was one of the body which met at Pittsburg to organize the Republican party. In 1856 he received an election to the State Legislature, but declined to be a candidate for the same office at the following election. In 1860 Mr. Grose was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a term of four years. The commencement of the war caused him to resign this office in July, 1861, at which time he received from Governor Morton a commission as Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The regimental organization was soon completed and in September it reported to General Sherman at Louisville, Ky. Soon afterward

the regiment was ordered by General Buell to New Haven, Ky., where it remained until it became a part of Ammen's brigade in Nelson's division at Camp Wickliffe, Ky. The division marched to the Ohio River in February, 1862, thence proceeded by boat to the Cumberland, and ascending that river, arrived at Nashville on the 25th of the month. The Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixth Ohio were the first troops to enter the city and dislodge the rebel cavalry. Thence proceeding to Shiloh, Colonel Grose's regiment was the only portion of Buell's army that took part in the first day's fight. On the second day (the 7th of April), on account of the disability of Colonel Ammen, Colonel Grose became brigade commander, in which capacity he acted until the organization of the Army of the Cumberland, after which he commanded the third brigade, first division, fourth corps of that army. With his brigade he was in the first battle at Corinth, Miss., and from that place proceeded through Mississippi and Alabama into Tennessee, thence to Kentucky where he participated in the battle of Perryville, and again into Tennessee. He took part, as brigade commander, in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign.

He was commissioned Brigadier-General when in front of Atlanta in July, 1864. Thenceforth until the close of the war, he commanded the brigade, division and corps alternately. At Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station he was engaged with his corps. General Grose then returned to General Thomas, and after participating in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, joined in the pursuit of Hood's Army. At Huntsville, Ala., in January, 1865, he received a commission as Major-General. In June, 1865, he was made president of a court-martial, and was engaged in the duties of that position until Jan. 1, 1866. He then resigned and returned to New Castle. The military career of General Grose is a record of such grand achievements as entitle him to a prominent place among our country's brave defenders. In May, 1866, he was appointed Revenue-Collector of the Fifth Indiana district, in which capacity he served eight years. In 1878 he was nominated as a Representative to Congress, and defeated by only a small majority during the general political disturbance of that time. He is at present one of the commissioners for building additional insane hospitals in the State.

General Grose has been abundantly successful in pecuniary

affairs, and his old age finds him the possessor of a competency adequate to his wants, a cheerful and pleasant home, and best of all, a contented mind. Mrs. Grose, a most estimable lady, died May 23, 1879, in the sixtieth year of her age, leaving five children living—Sarah M., wife of John M. Moore, miner and stock-broker, of 78 Broadway, New York; Ella, wife of General C. C. Clements, attorney, Washington, D. C.; Madison, of Indianapolis; Adolphus, U. S. gauger, at Cincinnati; and James L. in the telephone service in Chicago.

HON. JOSHUA H. MELLETT, ex-judge of the Circuit Court, was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., April 9, 1824. His father, John Mellett, settled on a farm in the northern part of Henry County in the fall of 1830, and there resided until his death in 1838. The mother of Judge Mellett died in 1854, having borne thirteen children, of whom five are now living. Her maiden name was Mary A. Hickman, and she was of Scotch descent. Joshua H. Mellett, coming to the county when a mere boy, had only the privileges afforded by the country schools of that early day until he was sixteen years of age. He then came to New Castle and for about a year attended the seminary. Soon afterward he began the study of law, Colonel Edmund Johnson, lately deceased, being his preceptor. Applying himself with diligence, in the fall of 1844 he was admitted to the bar, and while yet a minor, licensed to practice, contrary to the usual rule. His ability became recognized, and in 1848, less than four years after being licensed, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for the circuit for a term of two years. At the expiration of the term he was re-elected. He was first called to office by the Whigs, but on the organization of the Republican party he gave it his support, and at the general election of 1858 was chosen to represent his county in the Legislature for two years. In 1860 he was chosen State Senator. In this office he served four years, taking an active part in legislation and holding responsible positions upon committees.

In 1870 he was elected to the honorable and important position of Circuit Judge. The circuit—then the thirteenth—comprised the counties of Henry, Hancock, Grant and Delaware. This office he filled very ably for six years, then retired to devote himself to law practice, associating with himself Hon. E. H. Bundy, who still continues a member of the firm. Judge Mellett opened a law office in New Castle in 1848, and this place has since been his home. In every public position which he has been called upon to fill he

*Sarah his sister
m. Mellett
Isaac Julia W. Harvey
descendants
after 1850
Salinas, Calif.*

up to 770

has won honor and esteem. He was married in 1847 to Catharine Shroyer, daughter of John Shroyer, of New Castle, and has two children living—⁽¹⁸⁴⁷⁻¹⁹²⁵⁾ Bettie, now Mrs. E. ^{Eugene} H. Bundy, and Harry S. ^{had Nellie C. in Cicero Baily}

SIMON T. POWELL, though best known as a successful business man, is nevertheless entitled to a place among the members of Henry County bar, with which he has long been connected. Mr. Powell was born in Wayne County, Ind., Aug. 21, 1821. His parents, John and Margaret (Huff) Powell, were natives of Kentucky. They moved to Wayne County in 1816 and settled upon a farm within the present limits of Cambridge City. Here the family remained several years, then removed to Illinois. Simon, when a boy, contracted a cold while bathing, the effect of which rendered him lame for life. After attending the common schools in Champaign, Ill., he entered St. Gabriels College, Vincennes, Ind., where he remained about three years. He then returned to Cambridge City and studied the languages under the well-known educator, Prof. S. K. Hoshour. In 1841 Mr. Powell came to New Castle, to take charge of the Henry County Seminary. This position he filled very ably for about four years, meantime devoting his spare time to the study of the law. He then became Deputy County Clerk, holding the place until 1850, when he was elected Clerk. At the expiration of his term of office in 1855, Mr. Powell entered upon the practice of law in which he was successfully engaged until the outbreak of the war. He was an earnest Union man, and an intimate friend of Governor Morton. Mr. Powell aided the cause of his country by every means in his power. Both of his sons entered the army; one, Adjutant Orlistus W. Powell, was killed at Chickamauga; the other, Henry L., was wounded at the battle of Rich Mountain and has never recovered from the effects of his injuries.

After the war Mr. Powell assisted in establishing the First National Bank of New Castle, of which he was made vice-president. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which met in Chicago, and in 1872 he took an active part, as a delegate at Philadelphia, favoring the renomination of General Grant.

In 1876 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention and earnestly advocated the nomination of ex-Governor Morton for the presidency. At Chicago, in 1880, he was one of the noted "306;" and being strongly in sympathy with that movement, he firmly supported the cause of General Grant.

In 1871 Mr. Powell was appointed by President Grant, Super-

visor of Internal Revenue and for nearly five years he administered the duties of that responsible position faithfully and well. In 1877 he became President of the Bundy National Bank, in which position he served about four years. Since retiring from this office he has devoted himself to his many business interests.

Mr. Powell was married in 1842 to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge David Hooper, of Wayne County, who bore four children—Henry L.; Elizabeth, who died young; Kate, wife of W. H. Elliott; and Orlistus W., deceased. Mrs. Powell died in 1881. In 1883 Mr. Powell married Miss Melvina Conway, of Wayne County.

HON. E. B. MARTINDALE was born in Wayne County, Ind., Aug. 22, 1828. His parents moved to Henry County in 1832 and settled on a farm four miles east of New Castle, where he was brought up to farm life until the age of sixteen, when he was apprenticed to the saddler's trade. In attending school during the winter months, and afterward working at his trade on Saturdays, and attending the county seminary during the week, he obtained at twenty a fair English education. He studied law and practiced that profession in New Castle from 1850 to 1862, during which time he held one term the office of District Attorney and one term the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the counties of Wayne, Henry, Randolph and Delaware. In 1861 he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court. In May, 1862, he removed to Indianapolis, and has from that time to the present been connected with many leading enterprises which have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the city. In 1876 Judge Martindale purchased the Indianapolis *Journal* which he conducted very ably until 1880. He is now engaged in the insurance business in Indianapolis.

JAMES BROWN, a very able and successful attorney, was born in Henry County, Aug. 7, 1828. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Mendenhall) Brown, natives of North Carolina, who came to Liberty Township, Henry County, in 1825. James was reared on a farm, and after attending the pioneer schools, went to the Union Seminary in Wayne County. He learned the blacksmith's trade when a boy and worked at it for about five years. When about twenty-two years old he entered the office of Grose & Mellett as a student and remained about two years. Being admitted to the bar, he at once began practice, and soon after became the partner of General William Grose, a relation which continued until Mr. Brown was elected District Prosecutor. In this office he served

two years, and subsequently was appointed to fill out an unexpired term. After this he resumed practice in partnership with Hon. R. L. Polk, with whom he continued about eight years. The partnership was dissolved on Mr. Polk becoming Judge. He next practiced in partnership with Joseph M. Brown, and is at present the senior member of the firm Brown & Brown, his son, W. A. Brown, being the junior partner. As a skillful and competent lawyer, Mr. Brown stands among the foremost in his profession. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth A., daughter of William Carpenter, Esq., of Wayne County, and has three children—Mary A., wife of William Albright; W. A. and Fannie A.

COLONEL GEORGE W. LENNARD, the subject of this sketch, was born near Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, March 5, 1825. Deprived by circumstances of early educational advantages, he reached the age of sixteen years without having learned to read or write. By determined energy, which so highly characterized him in later life, he made such use of his meager opportunities that in 1847 he was prepared to commence the study of medicine, a profession to which he then expected to devote his life. In March, 1850, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He located at New Castle in 1851, to engage in the practice of his profession. Though young in years he became from the first a successful physician. He soon discovered that the practice of medicine did not open to him the field in which to gratify his ambition so he retired from it at the expiration of two years, and purchased the New Castle *Courier* office, and was connected with this paper as editor and publisher for some eighteen months. He next studied law and graduated with honor at the law school of Cincinnati, in 1855. In this profession he became a successful practitioner. He was married June 10, 1852, to Miss Clarinda Woodward, a noble lady, daughter of Asahel Woodward, one of the first settlers of New Castle. In 1861, when the tocsin of war sounded through the land, he was one of the first to respond, and his energy and influence were thrown at once into the cause and his labors from that time forth were earnest and untiring in behalf of his country. He was among the first to volunteer as a private soldier. On the organization of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment, he was elected its First Lieutenant, from which position he was shortly called to the Adjutancy of the regiment. His gentlemanly bearing, prompt attention to duties and fine soldierly qualities soon attracted the

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Return

attention of his superior officers, and he was tendered by General T. J. Wood, a position on his staff with the rank of Captain which was accepted, and for some time filled with such a degree of credit as won for him the unanimous and hearty encomiums of his brother officers. Because of his prompt and manly discharge of every duty, Governor Morton, Dec. 2, 1862, gave him a commission as Colonel and assigned him to the Fifty-seventh Regiment. In all the varied and responsible positions to which he was assigned, his career illustrated the highest type of our citizen soldiery. His duties were performed with skill, bravery and success. In all the engagements in which his regiment participated he was conspicuous for his gallant bearing and was highly complimented. At the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, he was severely wounded in the right leg from a musket shot which resulted in a tedious confinement, but from which he afterward sufficiently recovered to rejoin his regiment. He afterward led his gallant regiment in the hard-fought battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face and Resaca. At the battle of Resaca, May 14, 1864, he was struck by a shell which shattered his right knee and inflicted a shock from which his system never rallied. Asbury L. Kerwood, one of his soldiers, in a well-written history of the regiment, gives the following account of his death:

“ DEATH OF COLONEL LENNARD.

“There were probably few officers connected with the army who were more solicitous or took a deeper interest in every movement in which their command should participate than did Colonel Lennard. Immediately after the last change of position, the Colonel advanced to the open ground in front, dismounted, and was engaged for several minutes in conversation with General Newton and other officers, concerning the disposition of the regiment. The consultation over, he turned to go back to the regiment; and just as he was in the act of mounting his horse a shell from the enemy passed through his right knee, shattering it to pieces and mangling it horribly. The horse, much frightened, dashed on toward the regiment, and in a few moments a pair of stretchers were provided on which to bear away the body of the Colonel. Gloom and sadness took possession of every man as he was borne back to take his farewell of the men who had almost learned to love him. ‘Now, take good care of the boys, Major,’ were the last words he ever said in hearing of the command. General Wagner,

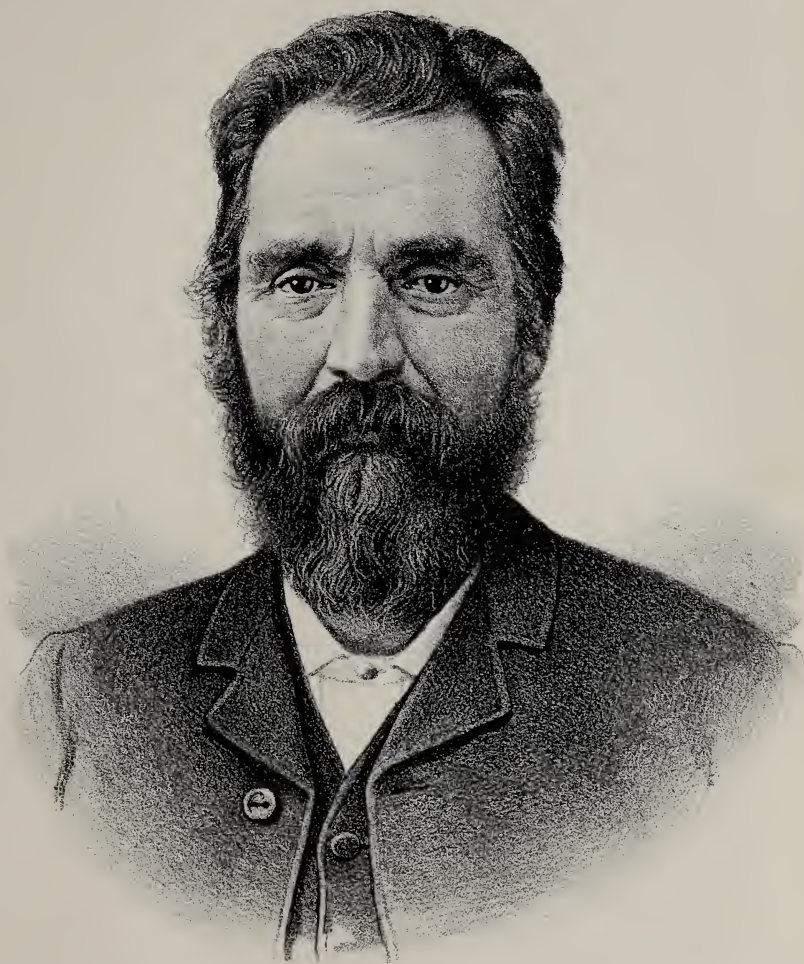
when he heard of the fall of the Colonel, was deeply moved, and was afterward heard to say he had lost his best man. Soon afterward the Colonel was carried to a house three-quarters of a mile in the rear, and a member of the regiment, Sergeant W. W. Sims, remained with him until after his death."

Kind, courteous, and affable with all—one of Nature's own gentlemen. Never was man more popular among his neighbors and acquaintances than was Colonel Lennard. His friends were warmly attached to him and no man ever lived in Henry County who made a deeper impression upon her people, or whose death was more sincerely mourned. He was about five feet and ten inches high, well proportioned, always appropriately appaared, dark hair, dark gray eyes—a handsome man. Just prior to his death he had been nominated to the State Senate and it was confidently predicted by those who knew him that he would have been transferred from the Senate to a seat in Congress. Hallowed indeed must be the cause which demands the sacrifice of such noble men. It is to be hoped that God in his infinite mercies will never again permit the day to come when our common country shall be divided, section against section, in terrible war. His widow remained single and died of brain fever at her home in New Castle, June 1, 1879, highly respected and loved by all who knew her.

THOMAS B. REDDING, a leading attorney and a very accomplished scholar, was born in Henry County, Dec. 27, 1831. His parents were Iredell and Anna (Nixon) Redding, who were among the early settlers of this county. Thomas B. Redding, after attending the common schools and the Henry County Seminary, entered Indiana Asbury University, where he took a full classical course, graduating in 1854. He received the degree of Master of Arts in course, and has since had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon him by the Iowa Wesleyan University. He began his career as a school teacher at the age of sixteen. After leaving college he taught school in Richmond for one year. In the winter of 1854-'5 he was a reporter for the *Sentinel* of that city. He next took charge of the New Castle Seminary for a year, and at the expiration of that time became editor of the New Castle *Courier*. Meantime he had been reading law, and having been admitted to the bar, he abandoned journalism to engage in his profession. In 1857 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket, but resigned soon after. In 1858 he engaged in the prac-

tice of law in Chicago in partnership with Hon. G. A. Johnson. In 1860 he returned to New Castle, where his practice soon became extensive. Mr. Redding has steadily kept up his linguistic and scientific studies since graduating from college, and is a member of several prominent scientific and literary associations. He has served as a Trustee of Asbury (now De Pauw) University and has ever exhibited a deep interest in educational matters. Mr. Redding was married in 1858, to Sarah W., daughter of Rev. Elijah Corrington, of the Central Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference, and has one daughter—Rosa M., a graduate of her father's *Alma Mater*, and now a teacher in the New Castle high school.

HON. DAVID W. CHAMBERS, senior member of the law firm Chambers & Hedges, was born in Union County, Ind., March 19, 1836. His parents were Alexander B. and Isabella (Mason) Chambers, natives of Scotland. They settled in New Castle, where the father died in 1867 and the mother in 1860. David W. Chambers passed his early life upon a farm. After coming to New Castle, he attended the schools of the town, and afterward entered the sophomore class of Indiana State University at Bloomington where he graduated in 1858, ranking second in his class. After studying law for about two years in the office of General Grose, he was admitted to the bar. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Regiment, in which he served three months as a private. He re-enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Indiana and was made First Lieutenant of his company. In November, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and so served until mustered out in September, 1864, participating in many battles and campaigns of the regiment to which he belonged. He was wounded twice: at Chickamauga and at Lookout Mountain. Returning to New Castle he was nominated and elected, by the Republicans, as Representative to the Legislature. In 1866 he was re-elected. In 1867 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the judicial circuit composed of Henry, Hancock, Grant and Delaware counties, and, by re-election, held this position for five years. In 1872 Mr. Chambers was a delegate to the convention which nominated Greeley for the Presidency. In 1876 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Greenbackers of the Sixth District; and although the district was then strongly Republican, lacked only 216 votes of being elected. In 1880 he was one of the Hancock electors. Mr. Chambers has held many local offices; he is a member of the Presbyterian church; also of the Odd Fellows, and has



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held every grade of office in the lodge and encampment. In 1865 he married Emma H., daughter of Hon. M. L. Bundy, by whom he has three children living—Mary C., Walter S. and Emma Lillian.

HON. EXUM SAINT, son of Exum and Mary A. (Pickering) Saint, was born in Henry County in 1838. His father died a few months before he was born. Mr. Saint received his education in the schools of New Castle and at Antioch College, Ohio. He then taught school, and after reading law in the office of Mellett & Martindale, was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he went to Iowa, where he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. By successive promotions he reached the rank of Captain of his company. After being mustered out of the service in the fall of 1865, he returned home and was soon afterward appointed a clerk in the Pension Department at Washington. He served about twenty months as a clerk, and was then appointed a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the State of Iowa, in which capacity he served about eighteen months. He then returned to New Castle and engaged in the practice of law, which he has since followed. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Hendricks Circuit Prosecutor for the circuit composed of Henry and Hancock counties, to fill a vacancy. In 1878 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature from Henry County, serving a term of two years. He is at present Commander of the New Castle Post of the G. A. R.

HON. ROBERT L. POLK was born in Henry County on the 12th of October, 1841. His parents were Robert H. and Hannah (Hodgin) Polk, the former of Irish, and the latter of English descent. Robert H. Polk removed from North Carolina and settled in Henry County in the year in which the subject of this notice was born, and engaged in farming. The family removed to the town of New Castle when the son was eleven years old. Thenceforth he enjoyed good educational privileges, attending the Henry County Seminary for two years while Ferris and Abbott were its preceptors. Subsequently he attended the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Cleveland, Ohio, then entered Whitewater College, Centreville, Ind., which was then in charge of the well-known author and educator, Prof. W. H. Barnes. Here he remained one year, then returned to New Castle to carry into effect his long-cherished ambition of becoming a lawyer. He was admitted to practice in the spring of 1863, and at the same time was taken into partnership by his preceptor, James Brown, Esq. This partnership continued until 1872. Mr. Polk was then elected Judge of the Court of Com-

mon Pleas, and held the office until it was abolished in the following year. Resuming his law practice, he continued it until the fall of 1876, when he was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Henry and Hancock. This position he filled with honor and credit until his death, May 7, 1881. Always a diligent student, and possessed of a mind of great brilliancy, his legal attainments were of the highest order. His decisions showed him to be a man of sound judgment, ready and skillful in analysis. Judge Polk was connected with the Republican party from the election of Lincoln in 1860. He was a prominent member and class-leader in the Methodist church, and all of his public and private life showed that he was a conscientious Christian. In 1865 he married Miss Harriet Mahin, daughter of Rev. Milton Mahin, D. D., and was the father of five children.

HON. MARK E. FORKNER, Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, was born in Henry County, Jan. 26, 1846, and is a son of Micajah and Elizabeth (Allen) Forkner, early settlers of the county. His education was obtained in the common schools and at the New Castle Academy. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law with Hon. J. H. Mellett, and in 1866 he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in New Castle and began practicing in the winter of 1866-'7, and during the same winter was appointed Deputy District Attorney for Henry County. In the spring of 1867 he became the law-partner of Judge Mellett, a relation which continued until 1870 when Mr. Mellett was elected to the Judgeship. Upon the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. Forkner became associated with Hon. E. H. Bundy in practice and the partnership continued for six years. Thenceforth, until called to the bench, Judge Forkner practiced alone. His career as a lawyer was successful from the beginning and his practice became very extensive. Taking an active part in politics, he gained considerable reputation as a stump speaker. In 1874 he was elected by the Republicans a member of the State Legislature, in which capacity he served one term. In 1881, on the 11th of May, he was appointed Circuit Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Polk. In the fall of 1882 he was elected for a full term. As a Judge, he is able, efficient and popular. A sound and candid reasoner and a ready speaker, he discharges the duties of his responsible position acceptably to all. Judge Forkner's success in life is due solely to his talents and his own exertions, and in calling him to the bench the people of Henry County conferred a merited honor upon one worthy to bear it. On the 22d of June, 1869,

he married Miss Rebecca Donahue, of New Castle, by whom he has had two children.

p360 HON. EUGENE H. BUNDY, of the firm Mellett & Bundy, attorneys, was born in Henry County, Oct. 10, 1846, and is the son of Judge M. L. and Mrs. Amanda Bundy. He was educated at Miami University and at Union College, New York. In 1869 he began the study of law and in 1870 he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1870 he engaged in the practice of his profession in New Castle and has since continued it most successfully. Mr. Bundy was chosen State Senator in 1880, for a term of four years and has served with honor in that capacity. In 1870 he married Miss Bettie M. Mellett, daughter of Judge Joshua H. and Mrs. Catherine (Shroyer) Mellett. One daughter, Nellie C., has been born of this union. Mr. Bundy stands very high both as a citizen and a member of the legal profession. *Nellie C. b. 1.1.1875 m. 11.4.1925 Cicero m. Bailey*

JOSEPH M. BROWN was born in Henry County, Ind., Aug. 10, 1841. His parents were Moses and Delphia (Dowell) Brown, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of North Carolina. Mr. Brown died in 1883; Mrs. Brown is still living. Joseph M. was reared upon the farm and educated in the common schools and at Henry County Seminary. He taught school several terms while acquiring his education. On arriving at his majority he entered the Union army, but falling ill was rendered unfit for duty. While teaching and attending school he read law under Messrs. Brown & Polk, and was admitted to the bar about 1870. In 1871 he began practicing at Knightstown where he remained two years. He then removed to New Castle where he has since pursued his profession. From 1873 to 1877 he was the partner of James Brown, Esq. He served two years as Prosecuting Attorney of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit. Mr. Brown was married in 1874 to Miss Rachel Stout, daughter of David Stout, of Franklin County, by whom he has one child, a son, named Charles.

ADOLPH ROGERS, son of William A. and Rachel Rogers, was born in Henry County, Aug. 16, 1847. His early life was passed on a farm. He received such instruction as was afforded by the district schools, but subsequently attended the New Castle Academy for several years. In 1866 he was appointed a cadet to the United States Naval Academy, and reported at Annapolis but failed to pass the required physical examination. When quite a young man he taught school for several terms. In 1869 he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Henry County, a position he filled for two years. A few years afterward he was appointed to the same

position which he filled for a second term. On the 15th of September, 1870, he was married at Albion, Iowa, to Miss Samantha Modlin, a worthy and excellent lady. In 1872 he was a candidate for Treasurer of the county, and although he received a large vote was defeated for the nomination. On July 1, 1872, he purchased the New Castle *Courier*, the oldest newspaper in the county. The paper was shortly afterward consolidated with the *Henry County Republican*, Mr. Rogers and Elwood Pleas becoming joint proprietors of the paper. In January, 1875, the paper was sold to a joint stock company and Mr. Rogers was selected as its business manager and editor, a position he filled for two years. In January, 1877, he retired from the management of the *Courier*, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of James Brown. After two years' study he entered upon the practice of law in New Castle. In 1882 he was elected Clerk of the Henry Circuit Court. His term of office began Oct. 29, 1884. He has served as a School Trustee of New Castle, and as a member of the County Board of Education. Although still a young man he has filled various responsible positions, and, we believe, has discharged every trust with fidelity, and with honor to himself.

LEANDER P. MITCHELL was born in Fall Creek Township, Henry County, Feb. 5, 1849, and is the youngest son of Charles and Mary Mitchell who, originally from Clark County, Ohio, settled in Henry County about 1825. Charles Mitchell conducted the tanning business for some years in New Castle, his tan-yard being among the first industries of the town. He removed to Madison County, Ind., where he served as Associate Judge from 1832 to 1838. Returning to Henry County he settled in Fall Creek Township, where he died in 1863, and his wife in 1878. Leander P. Mitchell was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. When about fourteen years of age he entered the army as a musician and served about five months. He afterward attended school and taught at Mechanicsburg, then went to Spice-land Academy for two years. He then entered the law department of the State University at Bloomington, where he graduated in 1872. He is also a graduate of the literary department of the Northwestern Christian University. In the fall of 1872 he opened a law office in New Castle where he has since practiced his profession with success. In 1874 he married Miss Bettie Woodward who died in 1875. In 1879 he married Miss Gertrude Lennard, only daughter of Colonel George W. Lennard. They have one son—Lennard Harris.

MILTON BROWN, the present Clerk of the Circuit Court, was born in Henry County, May 12, 1854. His father, Milton Brown, Sr., was a native of Harrison County, Ky., and came to Indiana when young, settling in Wayne County, whence he removed to Henry County in 1829. In 1872 Milton Brown, Sr., was elected Recorder of Henry County, and was still in office at the time of his death, May 12, 1876. His widow, *née* Sarah Moore, died in 1884. Milton Brown, Jr., was reared upon a farm and at the age of seventeen entered the office of the Knightstown *Banner* to learn the printer's trade. Here he continued until the family removed to New Castle, where he began reading law in the office of Judge Elliott and son, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar. His father dying soon after, Milton was appointed by Governor Hendricks to fill out the unexpired term as Recorder. On completing this term, he became Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, which position he held until 1880. He was then elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, in which capacity he still serves. Mr. Brown was married in 1878 to Emma, daughter of W. W. Cottrel, then County Auditor, and has had two children, one of whom is living. He is a Republican, a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and Red Men.

ROLLIN WARNER, son of Eli and Emily (Burⁿch) Warner, was born in Henry County, April 18, 1856. His parents were natives of New York State, and his father, after coming to Indiana, was in the mercantile business at Blountsville until his death in 1871. Rollin was educated in the common schools and at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and for a time taught school, devoting himself to the study of law in his spare time. In 1877 he went to Winchester and for a year studied under Judge Monks. Having been admitted to the bar he began practice in New Castle in 1878. Mr. Warner was married in 1879 to Mary V., daughter of Gordon and Susan E. Cecil, of Delaware County. They have two children—Etta G. and Everett.

JOHN R. WOODWARD was born in New Castle, March 27, 1854. His mother died when he was three years of age and his father when he was ten. He therefore went to live with a family in Delaware County, afterward attending the common schools and a college in Lexington, Ky. He then entered the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis (now Butler University), where he was graduated in 1876, being the first student to receive a degree from that institution. He read law in Indianapolis

and was admitted to the bar of Henry County in June, 1878, and opened an office in New Castle. He died June 23, 1879. He was a young man of talent and his early death cut short a promising career.

JOHN M. MORRIS is one of the rising young lawyers of Henry County. He was born in this county, April 22, 1857. His grandfather, Lewis Morris, a native of Virginia, was one of the early pioneers and settled near Knightstown. John Morris, the father of John M., settled in this county in 1832 and still resides here. The subject of this notice remained at home on the farm until he was seventeen, then engaged in the mercantile business for two years as a clerk. He next studied law in the office of Hon. M. E. Forkner and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Opening an office in May of the same year, he has since devoted himself closely to the business of his profession. Mr. Morris was married in 1879 to Miss Cora Heritage, only daughter of D. L. Heritage, of Knightstown. They have one child—Bessie Joy.

JOHN SAMUEL HEDGES, the youngest of three children of Samuel and Mary L. (Blair) Hedges, was born in Deersville, Harrison Co., Ohio, April 25, 1848. Left an orphan by the death of his father when John was but two years of age, the subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. His mother moved to Henry County in 1855, and the following year married again. At the age of fifteen, without a dollar in money, John began to make his own way in the world. He went to live with Judge Elliott and began attending the high school, paying his tuition by taking care of the school-house. He began teaching school in the following year, when but sixteen years of age. Continuing this occupation in winter and attending school in summer until 1870, he then began the study of law in the office of Mellett & Forkner. He served as Deputy Clerk of the county from the spring of 1871 until November, 1872, then again engaged in teaching. From 1874 to 1876 he served as Deputy County Clerk, and in the latter year was elected Clerk, in which capacity he served one term. Mr. Hedges was admitted to the bar in 1880, and since 1881 has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, as a member of the firm of Chambers & Hedges. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, and of the Society of Friends. In 1874 he married Emma Cook, of this county. Two children bless this union. Mr. Hedges is a rising attorney. He is also one of the principal stockholders in the New Castle Foundry and Pump Company.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PRESS OF HENRY COUNTY.

INTRODUCTION.—THE GROWTH OF MODERN JOURNALISM.—THE FIRST PAPER.—THE FEDERAL UNION PUBLISHED AT KNIGHTSTOWN IN 1832.—THE FIRST PAPER AT NEW CASTLE, 1836.—THE INDIANA SUN AND COURIER.—THE NEW CASTLE COURIER.—A RETROSPECT.—AN EDITOR'S TRIALS AND HARDSHIPS.—JOURNALS OF A LATER PERIOD.—NEWSPAPER VENTURES IN KNIGHTSTOWN, NEW CASTLE, LEWISVILLE AND SPICELAND.—NEW CASTLE MERCURY.—NEW CASTLE DEMOCRAT.—KNIGHTSTOWN BANNER.—OTHER PAPERS, EARLY AND LATE.

As an adjunct of modern civilization there is no more potent factor than the newspaper press. In nothing evincing the spirit of progress has there been greater advancement during the last half century than in American journalism. Fifty years ago the country had few newspapers that could be considered paying property; the metropolitan journals devoted about as much space to foreign as to domestic news, while country weeklies seemed to consider that which happened at home as of no importance whatever, and imitated the larger journals in style and contents. The telegraph and railroads, assisted by that enterprising spirit which is inseparably connected with successful journalistic management, have wrought most gratifying results. The weekly newspaper whose circulation and support are confined to a single county no longer ambitiously apes the city daily. It has found its place as a chronicler of local news and recognizes the fact that its mission and that of the great journals of the day are totally distinct—separated by well-defined lines. This change has caused the country papers to be liberally patronized and has given them a degree of influence which they never could have attained under the old method.

In Henry County, journalism has kept pace, in the march of improvement, with other professions and industries. A very conspicuous change for the better is evident from the tone of courtesy

with which one editor now speaks of another. We seldom find columns of reading matter filled with abuse of a contemporary; the words "perjurer," "slanderer" and "liar" are bandied about less frequently than they were wont to be in former years; it has even been discovered that an editor may be a gentleman and still differ in opinion from another editor; and finally, no editor now demeans himself by taunting another about his looks, his clothes or his poverty. New editors and new papers are sure of courteous treatment at the hands of older journalists and journals. It seems to be admitted that there is room for all, or at least that the principle of the survival of the fittest must prevail. We would not seek to cast a reflection upon former editors of this county, but remark in passing, that in some instances they were too much given to quickness of temper and too ready to engage in mud-flinging matches with one another. There have been many able writers employed upon the papers of Henry County, but without disparagement to any, it can safely be asserted that the county press, taken as a whole, was never better conducted than at present. The editors are gentlemen who understand their business thoroughly and do their utmost to give their patrons good, clean and reliable home newspapers.

THE FIRST PAPER.

The first newspaper published in Henry County made its appearance in 1832. It was issued from Knightstown, then an incipient village, by Grant & Mitchell and bore the name of the *Federal Union*. Little is known of its size and character, and it is probable that not a single copy of the paper has been preserved in the county. Mr. John W. Grubbs, a journalist who received his first lessons in the art of printing in the office of the *Union*, states that the paper expired in less than a year for want of patronage. Under the date, April 18, 1833, in the records of the Circuit Court, appears an order that a petition for a divorce be printed "in the *Federal Union*, a newspaper published in the county of Henry, Indiana." Only two days later, viz.: April 20, 1833, it is ordered that a petition to assign dower be printed in "the *Western Times*, a public newspaper printed in the county of Wayne (being the county nearest the county of Henry in which a paper is printed, and there being no paper printed in said county of Henry)." This record, therefore, is conclusive evidence that the *Federal Union* ceased to exist in April, 1833.

THE SECOND PAPER.

In 1835, a list of letters remaining unclaimed in the Knightstown postoffice was advertised in the Richmond *Palladium*, a fact which goes to show that at that time there was no paper published in Knightstown. Some time between the dates of the expiration of the *Federal Union* and the establishment of the third Knightstown paper, Thomas J. Langdon edited and printed a sheet known as the *Banner*. This venture proved unsuccessful and the paper soon suspended.

NEW CASTLE BANNER.

The next paper in the county, and the first at the county seat, was established in 1836. Its name was the New Castle *Banner*. It was published by J. B. Swayze and edited by Rev. Alfred Johnson Cotton. In the third issue, dated March 31, 1836, there is the following editorial paragraph:

"We have the pleasure to state that, notwithstanding we issued our first number of the *Banner* without a subscription list, we issue the third with a list rising 300. We confidently anticipate 500 ere long."

Probably the editor's hopes proved greater than his prospects. At all events, the *Banner* survived little more than half a year. Its publisher went to Hagerstown, Ind., and started a paper, and its editor to Dearborn County where he became a Judge. The *Banner* claimed to be independent in politics, but was edited and published by Democrats.

THE INDIANA SUN AND THE NEW CASTLE COURIER.

In 1837 the *Indiana Sun* was started at Knightstown, by T. D. Clarkson, who, in 1838, sold out to Hannum & Grubbs. Hannum was never an actual owner in the concern; and having abandoned in 1840, John W. Grubbs became sole proprietor. In June, 1841, the name of the paper was changed to the *Indiana Courier*, and in December of the same year Mr. Grubbs moved the office to New Castle. We have seen number 27 of the first volume of the *Courier* (old series, volume 5, number 235), bearing the date Dec. 11, 1841. In this issue the following announcement is made:

"The printing establishment of the *Indiana Courier*, formerly located at Knightstown, has been removed to New Castle. This change in the place of publication has been made solely for the

convenience of the people of Henry County, and we now appeal with confidence to a discriminating and an enlightened public for a *living support*."

The notice of the editor's marriage is given, supplemented by the following additional information—probably furnished by the "devil" of the establishment: "The editor has come up missing since Tuesday last." A fact worthy of note is that not one business man of New Castle had an advertisement in the paper of the above date. In 1843 H. C. Grubbs became associated with J. W. Grubbs in the publication of the paper, J. W. Grubbs continuing as editor.

Mr. Grubbs continued the publication until about the middle of the year 1846, when he disposed of it to C. V. Duggins. Mr. Duggins died in 1850, and for a short time James Comstock, his executor, managed the paper. But in March of the same year J. W. Grubbs, the former publisher, took charge of it.

In January, 1853, George W. Lennard purchased the office. A few months later he took Coleman Rogers into partnership, and the two published the paper until the end of the year.

Another change of owners took place in January, 1854, at which time Nation & Ellison purchased the *Courier*. This administration began with H. C. Grubbs as chief editor, and David Nation local editor. Mr. Grubbs soon retired, and David Nation became the managing editor. In the latter part of 1854 Wrigley & Lyle became the proprietors, and in 1856 they sold out to Chas. E. Harwood and Thomas B. Redding.

E. B. Martindale was the next owner, but continued as such only a short time, selling out in the beginning of the year 1857, to I. S. Drake. Mr. Drake was editor and proprietor until some time in 1859, when Walton P. Goode became his partner. In about a year Goode became sole proprietor, and the *Courier* continued to be published by him until November, 1862. The paper was then bought by Elwood Pleas, who conducted it nearly six years and a half, selling out in March, 1869, to M. E. Pleas and H. H. Hoover. May 15, 1870, A. G. Wilcox, as the representative of The Telegram Printing Company of Richmond, bought the *Courier*. He conducted it until September, then sold an interest to Calvin R. Scott. The paper was very ably managed by Wilcox & Scott until 1872.

In July, 1872, Adolph Rogers purchased the paper, and soon after Elwood Pleas secured an interest. It was then consolidated

Henry C. Grubbs
m
Theresa Elliott
1825-1901
abraham +
Jean (Alexander)
Elliot.
she had
Ed. Grubbs.
Theresa
2nd m.
Sam m. E. Grady
Josiah Redham

with the *Henry County Republican*, a journal established in 1870. Rogers & Pleas continued to own and manage the *Courier* for two years and six months. Then a stock company purchased it for the sum of \$10,000, and employed Adolph Rogers as editor. The following gentlemen composed the company: Adolph Rogers, Elwood Pleas, George Hazzard, J. W. Griffin, S. S. Bennett, John R. Millikan, Calvin R. Scott, and A. S. McDowell. Mr. Rogers continued as editor until January, 1877. Under him the editorial department was conducted with ability and a high literary character given to the contents of the paper. With the first number of the year 1877, W. H. Elliott, the present editor and manager, took charge of the *Courier*. At that time the paper had a circulation of 950 copies, and its financial condition was anything but prosperous. Without previous experience in journalism, Mr. Elliott soon succeeded in bringing about a change for the better, and from that time until the present the *Courier* has steadily grown in prosperity and influence. It is now not only the leading newspaper of Henry County, but is among the best weeklies in Eastern Indiana. Its average actual circulation each week for the past three years has been as follows: In 1881, 2,208; in 1882, 2,388; in 1883, 2,571. The *Courier* Publishing Company still has a nominal existence, but the paper is controlled and virtually owned by Mr. Elliott. The *Courier* has taken advanced ground upon temperance and other questions of reform, and in its political utterances is outspoken and independent. During the campaign of 1880, from February until November, a daily edition was issued. It was styled the *Daily Noon Courier*, and was the first paper in Indiana to recommend and urge the nomination of the Hon. Albert G. Porter for Governor.

ed. for 21 yrs

Among those who have served as associate editors of the *Courier* under its present management may be mentioned John Thornburgh, now of Minneapolis, from 1877 to 1881, and Fleming Rateliff, from 1880 to July, 1882.

The *Indiana Sun*, the predecessor of the *Courier*, was a five-column paper, 21 x 32 inches in size. The form of the paper was but little changed until some time after the change of name. In 1851 the paper was enlarged to a sheet 24 x 36 inches, with seven columns to the page. It was again enlarged in 1858, but reduced in size in 1861. In 1863 Mr. Pleas enlarged the paper to its size in 1851, and about three years afterward made it an eight-column paper. Wilcox & Scott enlarged it to nine columns. The first

number in January, 1872, appeared in a new dress and in a new form—a quarto, 28 x 42 inches, six columns to the page. In January, 1879, the present form was adopted—a six-column quarto, 30 x 44 inches. The *Courier* was formerly devoted to Whig principles. Since the Republican party came into being it has been constantly devoted to its interests.

A RETROSPECT.

Through the kindness of Martin L. Powell, the writer has been enabled to examine a copy of the *Indiana Sun* of the date Friday, March 22, 1839, being number 12 of the third volume of the paper. The motto of the *Sun* was, "Corruption wins not more than Honesty." Hannum & Grubbs were the publishers; terms \$2 per year in advance, \$2.50 within the year, and \$3 after the expiration of a year. A brief review of the contents of this number may prove interesting. First page—Message of President Van Buren on a question then exciting the public mind, namely, the fixing of a boundary between the United States and the British provinces on the Northeast, followed by an article headed "Will there be War?" copied from the *Cincinnati Sun*. These matters take up nearly three columns, and the remainder of the page is made up of miscellaneous selections. Second page—under the head of "News,"—Congressional proceedings, accounts of Indian barbarities, and of the progress of the Seminole War in Florida; "Latest from the Boundary;" a copy of correspondence of the *Boston Times*, dated Augusta, Me., March 4—interesting, as it shows how fast news traveled in those days; the "Proposed Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Panama," and other items fill out the page. Two of the five columns are devoted to the boundary question. Third page (editorial)—David Ransom, F. F. Needham, J. P. Aydlott and P. N. Willis are announced as candidates for the office of Constable at the coming election; two local items only: one announcing that Elder Samuel K. Hoshour will preach at the Presbyterian church in Knightstown, Thursday evening; the other, that "Mr. Freeman will meet his class for singing next Wednesday evening, at the usual place." Three of the columns are devoted to advertisements, mainly local. Fourth page—two columns of miscellany, and three of advertisements.

If the *Sun* had not advanced ideas regarding the importance of local news, it was sufficiently enterprising in politics. Aug. 28, 1841, it places at the head of the editorial columns the name of

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as Presidential candidate for 1844. The editor says: "No Whig can hereafter place any confidence in John Tyler." "We have hung out our banner. We hope to see the movement extensively followed by our brethren of the Whig press."

The editor's lot was not a happy one. Nov. 11, 1841 (after the *Sun* had become the *Courier*), Mr. Grubbs states editorially that during the week he has received a visit from the constable, and details the causes which have led up to this unhappy result: In the summer of 1838 he purchased from Tisdale Dean Clarkson one half of the printing establishment of the *Indiana Sun*, agreeing to pay for the same the sum of \$260,—“which,” says he, “I have found to my sorrow, was an enormous price.” In the summer of 1840 he was obliged by force of circumstances to purchase the remaining half of the office. And in November, 1841, by virtue of an execution in favor of Clarkson for \$90 due on notes, the constable levied upon the press, types, etc., of Mr. Grubbs. But as the paper appeared the next week as usual, we conclude that the editor found a way out of his difficulties.

In May, 1842, the editor of the *Courier*, in an article headed “Hard Times,” addresses himself “to the people of Henry County, to the Whigs in particular, in plain language: unless a more liberal support is extended to us, *the press must stop!*” And if the support is not forthcoming “justice to ourself and those dependent upon us will require that we abandon a business that promises nothing but poverty.”

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

Feb. 20, 1852, a new paper made its appearance in New Castle,—the *Democratic Banner*, published by J. Fenwick Henry, with D. R. H. Nevin, editor. It was a six-column paper, size 21 x 30 inches. In about a year and a half Nelson Abbott succeeded Henry & Nevin, as editor and proprietor. He enlarged the paper and changed its name, making it the *New Castle Banner*, and proceeded to do earnest work in behalf of the Democracy through its columns. The *Banner* ceased to exist in 1855.

THE KNIGHTSTOWN CITIZEN.

The above paper was established in 1859 by T. D. Clarkson, and was afterward edited by Will C. Moreau and then by A. M. Woodin. The *Citizen* expired in 1861. It was Republican in politics.

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS.

A literary magazine styled the *Beech Tree* was started by Isaac Kinley in 1858. It was published first at New Castle and afterward at Knightstown. Only a few numbers were issued, the magazine perishing from lack of pecuniary support.

The *Western Ruralist*, an agricultural magazine, was published at Knightstown by John A. Deem, for a few months in 1865.

HENRY COUNTY TIMES.

The first number of the *Henry County Times* was dated Oct. 13, 1865. It was a seven-column sheet, edited by R. F. Brown, formerly of Connersville, Ind. The *Times* was published in New Castle about one month, then removed to Knightstown where it was continued about five months longer. At the end of that time Mr. Brown went West, and the *Henry County Times* was no more.

THE NEW CASTLE MERCURY.

A paper styled the *Henry County Independent* was first issued in New Castle, in April, 1867. The editors and proprietors were H. H. Hoover and H. L. Shopp. Twenty-four numbers of the *Independent* were issued by these publishers. The paper was then sold to a company of Democratic citizens and placed under the editorial charge of Leonard H. Miller. In January, 1868, its name was changed to *Signs of the Times*. Mr. Miller continued to edit the *Times* until April, 1868, when S. S. Darling, of Hamilton, Ohio, succeeded him. It seems to have been the fashion to change the name of this paper with the advent of each new editor, and on the 27th of May, 1868, the paper was christened the New Castle *Examiner*. L. L. Dale then assumed editorial charge. The following May, there being an opening for a Democratic newspaper in Cambridge City, the office was moved thither and the *Examiner* became the *Democratic Times*. The paper was published in Cambridge City only a few months, and the office was then re-established in New Castle. In December, 1870, L. E. Bundy and William Johnson bought the *Times* and it was conducted by them for two years. J. M. Hiatt and H. H. Hoover were the next proprietors, taking charge in December, 1872. They changed the name and politics of the paper, making it Republican and styling it the New Castle *Times*. About six months later Mr. Hoover sold his interest to Mitchell Kissell; and he, in the latter

part of 1873, sold out to Benjamin S. Parker, now United States Consul at Sherbrooke, Canada, a gentleman of well-known literary ability. Under Hiatt & Parker the paper advocated the farmers' or "Grangers," independent movement in politics. During the two years in which Mr. Hiatt had a part in the management of the *Times*, its circulation was largely extended. In January, 1875, he disposed of his interest to Arthur E. Wickersham. At the same date the name of the paper was changed again, becoming the *New Castle Mercury*. The *Mercury* was conducted by Parker & Wickersham until April 10, 1882, when the present proprietors, E. Pleas & Co., succeeded to the ownership. On the 23d of March, 1883, its form was changed from a blanket sheet to a six-column quarto. The *Mercury* is a well-conducted paper, Republican in politics. Its circulation is large and constantly gaining. Mr. Elwood Pleas, the editor, is an experienced journalist, having been connected with newspaper management most of the time since 1862. For fourteen or fifteen years he has constantly had editorial charge of a newspaper, with the exception of about two years. In 1883 a daily edition of the *Mercury* was published, from July 2 to Sept. 22.

THE HENRY COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

E. & M. E. Pleas began the publication of a paper called the *Henry County Republican*, at New Castle, in August, 1870. In July, 1872, the *Republican* was consolidated with the *Courier*, as already stated. The paper was Republican in politics, and devoted to home and miscellaneous intelligence.

NEW CASTLE NEWS.

In April, 1877, T. J. Higgs and Josiah Crawford, both experienced newspaper men, began the publication of the *New Castle News* (Democratic). They had a good outfit, moved here from Connersville, and made a very fair paper. It survived only about nine months, however, because of insufficient support. Higgs & Benedict became the proprietors a few months after the paper started.

THE INDIANA STATESMAN.

Another short-lived Democratic paper was started by Williams & Brown, Jan. 31, 1878. It was called the *Indiana Statesman* and was published at New Castle. The chief editor was Colonel

J. D. Williams, an experienced journalist. The *Statesman* continued about five months, then left the field.

NEW CASTLE DEMOCRAT.

The first number of the New Castle *Democrat* was issued in January, 1878, by John M. Goar, the present editor and proprietor. A few days later there appeared in New Castle a rival Democratic sheet, edited by Colonel J. D. Williams, an experienced journalist. It was called the *Indiana Statesman*, and after an existence of five months it abandoned the field to the *Democrat*.

During the campaign of 1878 the *Democrat* earnestly advocated the election of Myers for Congressman and its editorials attracted general attention for their terseness and vigor. The *Democrat* started without outside aid and with a very small capital. It was without a press for a time at the start, and hired its printing done. It was soon made a paying property and the office supplied with good material, which from time to time has been increased, until now the *Democrat* has a much better printing establishment than most weekly newspapers. Its circulation has grown steadily, and for the past three years has never fallen below 1,000 copies, even at the first of the year, and has reached 1,700 copies in the course of the year. The *Democrat* is a financial success. Unlike former Democratic papers in New Castle, it has never been obliged to call upon its friends for donations to keep it running. That it has succeeded where so many Democratic journals have failed is highly creditable to its editor and proprietor. Mr. Goar is an able and forcible writer, and makes his paper sprightly and entertaining. Its political utterances are quoted extensively, and its influence is by no means confined to the county.

The *Democrat* started as a seven-column folio, 24 x 36 inches in size. In its third year, it had adopted a new plan in country journalism, changing its page to eight columns and its size to 26 x 40 inches, as often as the press of other matter made it necessary. In the fourth year the present size, 26 x 40 inches, eight columns to the page, was permanently adopted. In the holiday editions of 1882 a twelve-page paper was issued for two weeks, and a sixteen-page paper in Christmas week. The latter contained forty-eight columns of advertisements. All these issues were wholly printed in the home office.

HENRY COUNTY ARGUS.

A paper with the above name, devoted to the dissemination of the principles of the Greenback-Labor party, appeared in 1881,

published by H. W. Burtch. It was printed at Richmond in the office of the *Wayne News*. In 1883 Wm. R. Sanborn became owner of the *Argus*. He was overtaken by financial disaster in March, 1884, and the *Argus* suspended. Its local office was at New Castle.

THE KNIGHTSTOWN BANNER,

one of the most successful of Henry County journals, was started by John A. Deem, in May, 1867. At first it was issued as a six-column folio, one-half its present size. Under Mr. Deem's able management the *Banner* gained rapidly in circulation and influence. In 1877 he sold the establishment to T. B. Deem, one of the present proprietors, who managed the paper until March, 1883. R. F. Brewington then bought a half interest, and the *Banner* has since been conducted by Deem & Brewington. At the date given the proprietor of the *Banner* purchased the Knightstown *Shield* and consolidated it with their paper. The *Banner* is now in its eighteenth year, and its prosperity is increasing. It is ably edited, and contains a large amount of good reading. Its subscription price is only \$1.25 per year. The *Banner* has been strongly Republican from the start.

OTHER KNIGHTSTOWN JOURNALS.

The *City Chronicle* was started in 1870, by J. C. Riddell; and though it appeared only irregularly and "semi-occasionally," it continued its existence under his care until 1876. Riddell then sold out to Frank I. Grubbs, who changed the name of the paper to the Knightstown *Herald*. The first number of the *Herald* appeared in November, 1876. About six months later the *Herald* died. The Knightstown *Journal* was the next aspirant for fame. It appeared in December, 1876, Fleming Ratcliff, editor. It was a nine-column folio, ably edited and well printed, but it lived to be only six months old. Thenceforth, for about two years, the *Banner* was the only paper published in Knightstown. But in 1879 there came another "to flourish and then to fade." The Knightstown *Shield* appeared. It was conducted at the start by Frank I. Grubbs and Charles Moore. At the end of a year Moore retired, and L. P. Newby became the partner of Grubbs. In the fall of 1880 Newby retired. Deem and Grubbs then consolidated their papers, and published the *Banner-Shield*. Four months afterward the publication of both papers was resumed. The

Shield continued to be published by Grubbs until March, 1883, when it was purchased by the Knightstown *Banner* as above stated.

SPICELAND REPORTER.

The *Spiceland Reporter* was started in July, 1873, by James W. Harvey, proprietor, and Fleming Ratcliff, editor. About eighteen months later Harvey was compelled to give up the publication of the paper, not finding it profitable. The citizens, however, determined to keep the paper running, and the *Reporter* Company was formed, with about \$2,700 capital, and Mr. Ratcliff continued as editor. Lewis Woods, Elisha B. Ratcliff, Dr. J. B. Cochrane, Joseph E. Bogue and S. E. Unthank constituted the stock company. In July, 1876, Mr. Ratcliff retired from the editorship. His successors in that position were Nathan Newby, now professor in the State Normal School at Terre Haute; Clarkson Davis, C. P. Butler, and others. In July, 1880, the paper was sold at receiver's sale, and bought by Clarkson Davis and W. S. Chamness. It expired in November, 1880. For about eighteen months prior to that time J. M. Kissel had been the editor and publisher. The *Reporter* was an eight-column folio, well edited, and of a neat typographical appearance. At one time it reached a circulation of 900 copies; but as its advertising patronage was small, likewise the amount of job work, it could not be made to pay.

THE LEWISVILLE DEMOCRAT.

The first number of the Lewisville *Democrat* was issued Nov. 29, 1877. W. F. Taylor and Lee L. Porch were the publishers. Dr. N. G. Smith acted as editor for about three months, and was succeeded by T. W. Hall, for a few weeks; after this Taylor and Porch were both editors and proprietors. In January, 1880, the paper passed into the hands of Dr. N. G. Smith, who conducted it a few weeks. W. A. Dale then became editor and proprietor. He published the *Democrat* about six months, then abandoned the enterprise. The *Democrat* was a neat paper typographically, and was well edited. It was a seven-column folio, 24 x 36 inches in size, all printed at the publishing office. It had a fair patronage, but did not pay its publishers. There were seven papers published in the county the most of the time during its career, and there were not subscribers enough to "go 'round."

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.—ITS EARLY OFFICERS AND LICENTIATES.—PROMINENCE OF HENRY COUNTY PHYSICIANS IN THE SOCIETY.—THE NEW CASTLE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—THE HENRY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—LIST OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.—PHYSIO-MEDICAL SYSTEM.—HENRY COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—HENRY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEW CASTLE.—UNION AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, KNIGHTSTOWN.—HENRY, MADISON AND DELAWARE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, MIDDLETOWN.

HENRY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This is an able body, organized for a worthy object. Under its present name, the organization is new; but going back to its origin, we find that as far back as 1832 a society, known as the Medical Society of the Thirteenth Medical District of Indiana, was in existence, with headquarters at New Castle. The officers of the society in 1832 were John Elliott, President; Joel Reed, John H. Cook, John Elliott, Censors; Dickinson Burt, Secretary. Dr. Joel Reed afterward served as President of this body for many years, while the other officers were generally Henry County physicians. Unfortunately no records of this society are to be found at this day. Its object was the advancement of medical science and the self-improvement of its members by conference and discussion. The society examined candidates and granted licenses, established prices for professional services, and, in general, supervised the medical interests of the district, which comprised several counties. The physicians of Henry County who had received licenses from this association were as follows, in the year 1839, as we learn from an item in the *Indiana Sun*:

J. M. Whitesell, V. Kersey and Benjamin Duncan, of Knights town; J. Ryan and G. H. Ballengall, of Middletown; William M. Kerr, in the northern part of the county; John P. Taylor, New Lisbon; Joel Reed, J. V. Wayman and John Darr, of New Castle.

In 1845 the Thirteenth District Medical Society licensed the following physicians: Thomas N. Jones, of Lewisville; A. H. Hiatt, of Greensboro, and John C. Beck, of Cadiz. In 1846: Elisha Van Buskirk and Shelly Jones, of Lewisville; Andrew J. Batson, of New Castle; and Luther W. Hess, of Middletown. In 1847: William H. Gaston and John Rea. Dr. James V. Wayman was an early physician in the county, and an active member of the Thirteenth Medical District Society, in which he held office. He was a good physician and a prominent citizen. After some years of practice in the county, he removed to Cambridge City.

The officers of the Thirteenth District Medical Society in 1847 were: Dr. Joel Reed, President; G. W. Riddell, T. N. Jones and T. B. Woodward, Censors; A. J. Clawson, Secretary. Meetings were held annually on the first Monday in May. The society continued to flourish nearly, if not quite, up to the time when the New Castle Medical Society was formed.

On the first Monday in May, 1856, at a meeting of the physicians of the county, it was resolved to form an association to be styled the New Castle Medical Society; and Drs. J. C. Beck, John Rea and Isaac Mendenhall were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. The object of the society as set forth in the constitution was: "To promote the acquisition of medical knowledge by encouraging observation and comparing the experience of its members in the several departments of the science."

The officers elected in 1856 were: John C. Beck, President; W. H. Castor, Vice-President; John Rea, Secretary and Treasurer; Thomas S. Bayse, W. H. Castor and John Rea, Censors. The above and Isaac Mendenhall, W. F. Boor and S. Ferris were all of the charter members.

Three stated meetings were held at New Castle each year during the existence of the society. Dr. Rea served as Secretary from 1856 until the present society was formed, and has been Secretary of the present body from its organization. Presidents of the New Castle society were as follows: John C. Beck, 1856-'57; Isaac Mendenhall, 1858-'59; S. Ferris 1860-'63; W. F. Boor, 1864; W. M. Resoner, 1865; H. Benedict, 1866; W. F. Boor, 1867; I. Mendenhall, 1868; H. M. Minesinger, 1869; S. Ferris, 1870; G. W. Burke, 1871; C. N. Blunt, 1872; D. N. Kimball, 1873; L. W. Hess, 1874; J. C. Stanley, 1875. The following physicians were admitted to membership in the society: W. E. Millikan 1858; John Darr, Wm. M. Resoner, 1859; J. S. D. Comstock, B. D.

Leavell, 1861; H. M. Minesinger, 1862; W. H. Wheeler, H. Benedict, G. W. Zimmerman, 1864; D. N. Kimball, G. W. Burke, 1866; C. A. Estabrook, 1870; Edwin Cain, 1871; W. A. Boor, 1872; Amos B. Ballard, L. W. Hess, T. J. Bowles, Wilson Hobbs, D. W. Butler, J. C. Stanley, T. W. Gronendyke, 1873.

In consequence of a change in the constitution of the State Medical Society, in 1879 the organization hitherto known as the New Castle Medical Society was re-organized on the 14th of August under the name of the Henry County Medical Society.

ARTICLE 1 of the constitution declares: "The name and title of this society shall be the Henry County Medical Society, and it shall be auxiliary to and under control of the Indiana State Medical Society."

ART. 2 defines its objects in language already given above. Other articles in the constitution which may be of general interest are the following:

"ART. 9. A candidate to be eligible to membership must be a graduate of a regular medical school, or a practicing physician eligible to graduate in such school by attending one course of lectures, in which case, if recommended by the censors and voted for by two thirds of the members present, he may become a member by enrolling his name and paying an initiation fee of \$2.00.

"ART. 10. The meetings of the society shall be held in New Castle on the second Thursdays in April, June, August, October, December and February of each year, with adjournments from time to time and place to place as the interests of the society may require, no meeting to be held outside of the county.

"ART. 13. The society shall be divided into three classes and each alternately shall be required to furnish an essay or a report of a disease medically treated, once every third meeting of the society, and failing to do so shall be fined fifty cents. * * *

The charter members of the Henry County Society were Doctors Ferris, Mendenhall, Burke, W. F. and W. A. Boor, John and G. N. Rea, and Gronendyke, of New Castle; L. W. Hess, Cadiz; Wm. M. Resoner, Sulphur Springs; G. D. Bailey, James and Cochran, Spiceland; G. W. Zimmerman, Cadiz; E. T. Mendenhall, Millville; C. G. Bartlett, Dunreith; Wilson Hobbs, Knightstown; C. N. Blunt and H. Benedict. The following have joined since 1879: Rachel S. Bailey, 1880; J. T. Anderson, 1881; F. C. Hess, S. Pickering and Henry M. Crouse, 1882; F. G. Jackson, 1883.

The following have served as Presidents of the society: I. Men-

denhall, 1879; H. Benedict, 1880; S. Ferris, 1881; W. M. Resoner, 1882; Walter A. Boor, 1883.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL SYSTEM.

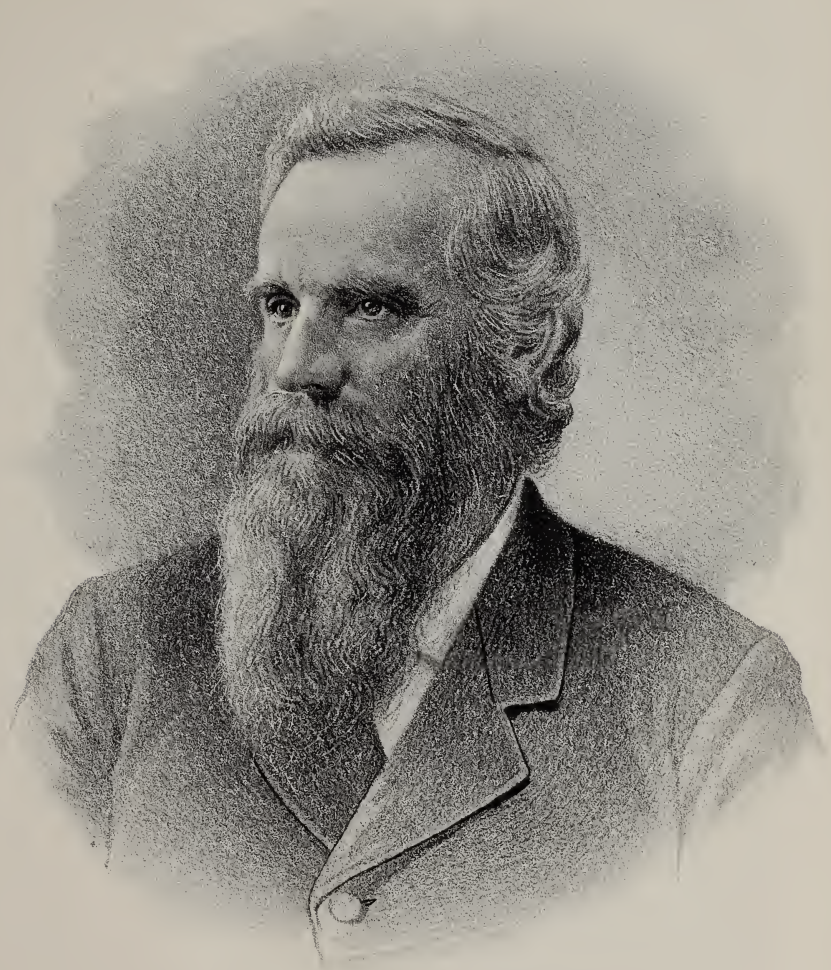
[REPORTED BY DR. J. H. JAMES, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PHYSIO-MEDICAL PHYSICIANS OF HENRY COUNTY.]

The history of the Physio-Medical System of Medicine is certainly a part of the history of Henry County, on account this system was practiced among the earliest settlers. There never was any county organization of this system of medicine until the summer of 1863, when the Physio-Medical physicians of this county, with some physicians of the same system from adjoining counties, met at New Castle, this county, and organized what has been known ever since as the First District Physio-Medical Association of Indiana.

This organization was to meet quarterly at some one of the central points of the district, and those places were more often in this county than any other in the district. The object of these meetings was for the purpose of discussing such things as were not fully understood by all our physicians. These meetings were mostly well attended, and each one would return home feeling he had learned something new and useful to him in his practice.

To make it so each one may more fully understand our principles, we will give the doctrines and practice of Physio-Medicalism, as written by Prof. S. E. Carey, and published in the January number of the *Physio-Medical Journal*, 1875:

“The term Physio-Medicalism is derived from two Greek words, which signify natural medication, or medication in harmony with, or in obedience to, the laws of nature. It differs from all other systems in this: That it is founded upon the laws of physiology—laws of health; whilst all other systems are founded upon pathology—the laws of disease. It teaches that irritation, inflammation and fever are vital manifestations, and therefore sanitive in their tendency; that they evidence the action of the vital force—life-power—in its efforts to remove obstructions which cause disease; that when there are no obstructions to the full and free flow of vital force through all parts of the system, there will be no vital manifestations of an extra effort of the vital force to remove offending causes, no irritation, inflammation or fever. Other systems teach that irritation, inflammation and fever are essentially and properly considered disease, and should be treated accordingly.



Joseph Weeks M.D.

“The practice of Physio-Medicalism being based upon the belief of the sanitive tendency of fever, all the means used must harmonize with the efforts of the vital force to remove the cause of disease, in order that the effects may cease sooner or later.

“Hence, Physio-Medicalism forbids the use of anything and everything which will mar or impair the vital force. Therefore poisons, of whatever kind or quality, whether mineral, vegetable or animal, are strictly and positively forbidden in every and all forms of disease. All other medical systems being based upon the belief that irritation, inflammation and fever are disease, use such agencies as will *break* the fever—destroy the vital manifestations—and hence they war with the vital force-power of life by every means of depletion they can command—by bleeding with lancets, cups, leeches, etc.; by excessive purgation, starvation, excessive refrigeration, narcotization, etc., by the latter of which, in the use of opium, chloral, aconite, etc., they destroy the nervous sensibility and power to act, and thereby often produce death, or lasting injury to the system; and this they call scientific practice. But we are often asked if Physio-Medicalists don’t use poisons in extreme cases. We answer, no; that no poison can act in harmony with the vital force in any case, but must always war against it; and therefore no poison can be a Physio-Medical remedy in any case, whether taken internally or applied externally. Again we are asked if poisons do not cure some cases of disease. We answer no, and yes. No, because poisons cannot co-operate with the vital force in its efforts to remove the cause of disease, but on the contrary they tend to impair its power to restore health. Yes, because, they may provoke the vital force to an extraordinary effort to remove them—the poisons—and thereby the cause of the disease may also be removed, and the poison often gets the credit of the cure, when it properly belongs to the extra efforts of the vital force. Then the question comes up: If you admit that cures are often effected by the indirect use of poisons, why not give them? We answer, there are two reasons why they should not be given in any case: First, because they are always dangerous and sometimes fatal in their effects; second, because we have sanitive agents—innocent remedies—which will cure all forms of disease more readily than it can be done with poisons.

“But we are asked: Cannot a skillful physician give poisons in such a manner as to always avoid the evil effects which are so often seen? We answer, no. The natural tendency of all poisons

is to do injury, and no man can tell with certainty when they will or will not destroy or injure the patient.

"As evidence of this we see the most skillful physicians salivate and sometimes kill their patients when they do not intend it. So they often kill or permanently injure their patients with opium, chloral, strychnine, digitallis, chloroform, ether, etc., when they do not intend it, and cannot avoid it. This doctrine that the tendency and effect of a poison can be changed or avoided by the skill of the administrator is one of the greatest humbugs of the day. It has led to the use of the 'fatal dose' in many, very many cases. How many thousands have been killed outright or permanently injured by taking opium, mercury, strychnine, chloral, chloroform, etc., whilst under the fatal delusion that these poisons were safe when administered by 'skillful hands' ?

"Physio-Medicalism avoids all these calamities by totally rejecting the whole catalogue of poisons as remedies, and in this we think Physio-Medicalism is infinitely better than any or all other systems of medical practice."

About the same time of the organization of the First District Physio-Medical Association of Indiana there was organized at New Castle, this county, the State Physio-Medical Association. This organization meets annually, and at first it met at some central point in or near this county. Some of the meetings were held at New Castle, Greensboro and Mechanicsburg, but of late years they have met in the city of Indianapolis. Not being able to get any written or printed reports of these early meetings, we are unable to give the dates of the meetings and the officers of the different organizations, until the year 1866.

The State Physio-Medical Association convened at New Castle, this county, June 20 of that year. Dr. J. F. Polk, of this county, was Secretary. The following is a list of those who attended the meeting from this county: Drs. Jos. Weeks, Geo. Hasty, D. H. Stafford, J. Needham and R. H. Homer. There may have been others, but nothing is said about them being in attendance.

As we said before, we have been unable to find reports of meetings, so we will notice some of the most prominent members who were instrumental in carrying on these meetings: Dr. Jos. Weeks, Mechanicsburg, is considered by all as the father of Physio-Medicalism in this county, and perhaps in the State. He has practiced for a third of a century. He has practiced longer than any other Physio-Medical physician in the county. A great

many physicians have received their first medical instruction from him; a great many that have read under him have become prominent physicians of the State. Among these we will mention First, Dr. George Hasty, now of Indianapolis. He read medicine, graduated, and then practiced in the same town with Dr. Weeks for several years, until he became one among the best physicians of the State. In 1872 he moved to Indianapolis, to engage in the practice of medicine, also to assist in the organization of the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, he filling some one of the chairs of the college. At present he fills the chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. After getting the college started he, with some others, started the *Physio-Medical Journal*. After running it a year or so he became sole proprietor and editor.

Second, we may mention Dr. C. T. Bedford, now also of Indianapolis. He formally lived at Middletown, this county. He received a part of his medical instruction from Dr. Weeks. He has practiced most of the time at Indianapolis, and at this time is Secretary of the Physio-Medical College of Indiana.

Third, we may mention Dr. John Needham, of New Castle. He read under Dr. Weeks. After graduating settled in New Castle, his home, where he has had an extensive practice, and filled the chair of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Physio-Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio.

There are a great many others that received a part or all of their medical education at Mechanicsburg, outside of the college before they graduated, but on account of space we will speak of some of these briefly: First, Dr. J. M. Thurston, now of Hagerstown, Ind. He studied for a while at Mechanicsburg. After graduating he entered partnership with J. A. Stafford, Millville, this county. After residing here a year he moved to Hagerstown, where he has a very large practice, and is considered a prominent physician of the State. Second, A. W. Fisher, who resided for a while at Mechanicsburg, but now is located in Indianapolis. Third, Dr. Reasoner, of Southern Illinois: Fourth, Dr. A. S. Huston, Pendleton, Ind. Fifth, Dr. M. W. Ricks, Muncie, Ind. Sixth, Dr. Reed, Mechanicsburg. Seventh, Dr. C. B. Pendleton, of the same place, and others we are not able to give any correct account of at present.

While Dr. Weeks was carrying on the good work in the north part of the county, Dr. D. H. Stafford, who has been practicing for a long time, was carrying on the work in the south part of the

county. He has sent out several students. Among some of these, First, Dr. J. A. Stafford, his son, who lives at Millville, this county, and has a very large practice. Second, Dr. T. B. Hammer, Charlottesville, Ind., and others. The Doctor is a regular attendant at the meetings of the Physio-Medical organizations, and is always ready to explain our system of medicine to those that want to know but don't understand its principles. But when you want to talk medicine, call on Dr. R. A. Smith and his wife, who are prominent physicians—the latter being the only lady physician of the Physio-Medical system in the county. They have a large practice, and have sent out a great many students, among some of these, First, Dr. J. T. Engleth, formerly of Honey Creek, this county. Second, L. F. Polk, Raymond, Neb.

If we were only able to give a correct history of all the Physio-Medical physicians we would gladly do so. We will make a brief mention of some of these. One Dr. Paxton practiced at Greensboro some forty years ago; after him a Dr. Harper; after he left there was a Dr. Coffin, who did not live long after he commenced to practice at Greensboro. Dr. J. S. Byers, Noblesville, Ind., formerly practiced at Greensboro, and a part of the time while residing there he was in partnership with Dr. R. A. Smith.

We will now briefly mention the Physio-Medical physicians who who are now practicing in this county: Drs. Jos. Weeks, J. W. Moore and C. B. Pendleton. Dr. J. W. Moore studied medicine under Dr. J. Needham, New Castle. After graduating he practiced most of the time in partnership with his preceptor, until the summer of 1880, when he removed to Mechanicsburg, to continue in the practice of medicine. Dr. D. H. Stafford lives on his farm in Franklin Township; Dr. J. Needham, New Castle; Drs. R. A. and M. J. Smith, Greensboro; Dr. R. H. Homer, Knightstown—Dr. H. formerly practiced at Greensboro; Dr. J. A. Stafford, Millville; Dr. J. Wayman, New Castle; Dr. J. P. Julian, Maple Valley; Dr. W. A. Bryson, Rogersville, and Dr. J. H. James, Middletown.

HENRY COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Henry County Bible Society was probably organized as early as 1840. Its object was to put Bibles into the families of the poor. Hon. Jehu T. Elliott served as its President a number of years, and other prominent citizens were among its members. For some years it accomplished considerable good work, but latterly it has not been in active operation. An auxiliary branch has

been established at Spiceland which is quite efficient. Diligent inquiry has failed to bring to light the early records of Henry County Society, hence this brief notice.

HENRY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Fairs have been held at New Castle since about 1851. The name of the original organization was the Henry County Agricultural Society. This society having become involved, another organization styled the Henry County Joint Stock Agricultural Society was formed on the 12th of October, 1867. The shares, placed at \$25 each, were quite largely taken up. The following officers were chosen: Thomas Wilhoit, President; Charles L. Hood, Vice-President; Elisha Clift, Secretary; Joshua Holland, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Robert Cooper, John R. Millikan, Jonathan K. Bond, Levi Leaky and Andrew J. Holliday.

A committee was appointed by the society to confer with the owners of the grounds relative to a transfer of the grounds to the society. This committee reported that the grounds would be transferred on payment of their cost, interest and taxes up to Jan. 1, 1868, amounting to about \$2,000. This was unanimously agreed to and the transfer was made.

For a time the Joint Stock Society appeared to be prosperous; but at length it, like its predecessor, succumbed to the inevitable. Its property, encumbered by debts amounting to \$2,900, was sold off at sheriff's sale, passing into the hands of the present society, which has paid all obligations and is now out of debt.

The present association, styled the Henry County Agricultural Society, was formed Oct. 18, 1879. Thirty persons, each holding a share of \$100, were the incorporators, viz.: E. H. Peed, Lon Rodgers A. J. Chambers, W. W. Shelly, J. R. Peed, D. W. Kinsey, W. W. Cotteral, Samuel Arnold, J. P. Nicholson, Elisha Clift, T. B. Loer, J. C. Hudelson, C. C. Colburn, Thomas Mullen, Elias Nay, A. J. Berry, Merritt Nicholson, John Rea, H. L. Powell, Thomas B. Millikan, M. R. Millikan, R. M. Nixon, Francis Johnson, Waterman Clift, Jehu Stanley, W. F. Boor, D. G. Wilkinson, Joel Wilkinson, Alanson Wilkinson and David Millikan.

The first officers of the present society, elected in November, 1879, were as follows: John R. Peed, President; A. J. Berry, Vice-President; D. W. Kinsey, Treasurer; R. M. Nixon, Secretary; Directors, J. P. Nicholson, Lon Rodgers, W. W. Cotteral, D. G. Wilkinson and H. L. Powell. J. R. Peed served two years as

President, and was succeeded by E. H. Peed for one year. The officers for 1884 are: John R. Peed, President; Josiah P. Nicholson, Vice-President; W. W. Cotteral, Secretary; and D. W. Kinsey, Treasurer. The society seems to be established on a permanent basis and apparently there is no reason why it should not prosper. It owns fifteen acres of ground upon which there are fair improvements and a half mile track. Its annual exhibitions have been very successful.

UNION AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Union Agricultural Fair, for the counties of Henry, Hancock and Rush, was established in 1851, with headquarters at Knightstown. Among the principal organizers were: S. W. Furgason, Solomon McCain and Nathan H. Ballenger, of Henry County. Grounds were rented, buildings erected, and the first fair was held at Knightstown in 1852. Since that time a successful exhibition has been held annually. There was at first no regularly organized association. It was customary to elect a board of six directors, two from each county, the presidency being held successively by each county. A constitution was adopted in 1858. I. W. Stuart was then President, and Gordon Ballard, Secretary. The latter was re-elected each year until 1883, when he declined to serve longer.

In the beginning premiums were paid in silverware of a cheap order. The exhibitions were good from the first, and interest in them has increased year by year. On the 1st of April, 1883, the association was re-organized as the Union Agricultural Association. It is a joint stock company, in which shares are \$10 each. Two hundred and seven shares have been taken. The officers of the society for 1883-'4 are: W. L. Walker, of Rush County, President; J. W. Walker, Hancock, Vice-President; J. S. Patterson, Henry, Treasurer; T. B. Deem, Henry, Secretary. Directors: Charles H. Fort, Samuel Hill, J. A. McDaniel, Hancock; Robert Cooper, T. B. Wilkinson, T. C. Phelps, Henry; T. A. Jones, Jesse L. Phelps, George W. Hall, Rush.

THE HENRY, MADISON AND DELAWARE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The above society was organized in 1870, with a capital stock of \$6,000. It at once purchased twenty acres of ground near Middletown, and has since made first-class improvements upon it. A good amphitheatre, vegetable and floral halls, 150 stalls for stock,

and the best half-mile race-track in Eastern Indiana has been constructed.

The first officers elected were: N. R. Elliott, President; Jackson Wischart, Vice-President; W. J. Hillegoss, Secretary; D. J. Yount, Treasurer, and D. M. Strickler, Superintendent. N. R. Elliott served as President of the association twelve years, Thomas Wilhoit one year, and I. N. Chenoweth is elected for the present year. The present board of officers consists of I. N. Chenoweth, President; A. S. Miller, Treasurer; E. L. Elliott, Secretary, and John Davis, Superintendent.

Owing to losses by fire in 1880 and 1882, the society is in debt about \$600. During its existence the association has always paid in full all premiums offered. The annual fairs have always been held during the month of August. They have been uniformly well attended and successful.



CHAPTER IX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE FIRST ROADS LAID OUT.—STATE ROADS.—THE NATIONAL ROAD.—TURNPIKES.—GROWTH OF THE TURNPIKE SYSTEM.—THE FIRST RAILROAD ENTERS THE COUNTY AT KNIGHTSTOWN.—THE NEW CASTLE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD.—OTHER RAILROADS, EARLY AND LATE.—NUMBER OF MILES OF RAILROAD IN THE COUNTY.

A noted writer has asserted that the three greatest indications of a people's prosperity are: 1. The state of the roads; 2. The State of agriculture; 3. The methods of transportation. That the citizens of Henry County have not been slow in making improvements in each of these three great essentials is proved by their early attention to them, as well as the condition of roads, agriculture and transportation facilities to-day. In all these great and important features, few communities are more fortunate than the people of Henry County.

EARLY ROADS.

On the 20th of August, 1822, the commissioners met at the house of Joseph Hobson, and ordered—

"That Moses Finch, Jr., and Nathan Pearson be appointed to view a road to commence at the town of New Castle, and running thence the nearest and best way to John Baker's; and from thence an east course until it strikes the east line of said Baker's land; and from thence running on the said line south unto the southeast corner of said Baker's land; and from thence the nearest and best way to David Thompson's, on Simon's Creek; from thence the nearest and best way to Shock's Mill, on Wayne County line."

The same date Abraham Harvey, Asahel Woodward and John Dorrah were appointed to view a road—

"To commence at the town of New Castle, and from thence on the nearest and best way to Abraham Heaton's mills; and from thence to the county line, where sections 33 and 34 corner, in township 16, range 9, on the line dividing 15 and 16."

The same date:

"Ordered, That Thomas Ray and Daniel Heaton be appointed to

view a road, commencing on the line dividing ranges 12 and 11, and running thence on the section line dividing 24 and 5; thence on the said line, or as near the said line as the ground will admit of, so as to intersect the road leading from the town of New Castle to Shock's Mill in Wayne County."

The fourth and last order of the above date is as follows:

"Be it ordered that William Shannon, Asahel Woodward and Abijah Cain be appointed to view a road commencing at the town of New Castle, and from thence the nearest and best way to Alan Shepherd's; and from thence the nearest and best way to Drury Wales'; and from thence the nearest and best way to the county line, in a direction to intersect the State road at Mr. Luse's, on White River."

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed Jan. 24, 1824, a road was laid out in 1825, by commissioners appointed by the State Government, from Vernon, Jennings County, to Greensburg, Decatur County; thence to Rushville, Rush County; "thence north to the northern boundary of Rush County, in the direction of Fort Wayne; thence north 20 degrees east; thence north 6 degrees west to 14 miles; thence north 10 degrees east 65 chains; thence 95 chains; 21 miles north, through New Castle," etc.

In the fall of 1826 a State road was opened from Liberty, Union County, to Centreville, Wayne County, thence to New Castle. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate it were Matthew Foster, William Shannon and George Cornelius. The road afterward became the Hagerstown and New Castle turnpike.

In 1827 the National road was located through the southern part of Henry County, giving quite an impetus to business in the townships through which it passed, and resulting in the speedy growth of several villages.

Other roads than those already mentioned were located from time to time, at the discretion of the county commissioners. They were, however, scarcely ever in good repair, and at certain seasons became well-nigh impassable. Yet the county had no better roads until the era of turnpike building began.

The first step in the direction of improving the roads in this county was probably made in 1844. In that year the Cambridge, New Castle and Muncie Turnpike Company was organized and incorporated. The route of the road was from Cambridge City via New Lisbon and New Castle to Muncie. About the same time a company received a charter to build a turnpike from New Castle to Anderson. In 1846 stock in the Hagerstown and New Castle turnpike was advertised for sale.

Although these schemes came to naught, the discussion of them served to awaken the people to the importance of improvements, thereby rendering future ventures successful.

TURNPIKES. *

In 1852 an act was passed by the General Assembly authorizing the construction of plank, macadamized and gravel roads. This law conferred extensive powers upon turnpike companies, and a number of good turnpikes were built, agreeable to its provisions, connecting all parts of the country with the county seat.

By an act of the Assembly in 1865 the county commissioners were authorized to organize turnpike companies, under certain provisions; also to levy taxes for the construction of a road, and to provide for making the same free. "By this law only the land within three-fourths of a mile of the proposed route was affected; and upon the report of a commission to survey and estimate the cost of construction, the auditor was required to enter a tax upon said lands according to its value, as shown by the books in his office, and without reference to the benefits to be derived from the same, one-third to be collected annually, and in the same manner as other taxes; and it might happen that lands the most remote would be most heavily taxed. This law, however, was but an experiment, and but little attempt was made to work under it." The following companies were organized under this act: Blountsville and Circleville; Blountsville and Morristown; Flatrock and Bentonville; Fairview and Lewisville. The first named were soon abandoned. It is believed that only one road was begun and completed under the law of 1865.

The act of 1867 was an improvement upon the act of 1865. This authorized the assessment of all lands situated within half a mile of the turnpike, when the subscription for a road amounts to at least \$800 per mile, and is not large enough to complete the route. The assessments were to be made by three disinterested property-holders, who were also to estimate the benefits likely to accrue to each tract of land. A number of roads were projected under this law, and the tax placed upon the duplicate of 1867, along with the State and county taxes. Some dissatisfaction resulted, and to decide the matter a test case was brought before Judge Buckles of the Circuit Court. He decided that the assessments were ille-

* The facts relating to turnpikes are here given substantially as they appear in "Henry County, Past and Present."

gally made, because, among other reasons, the lands had not been viewed as required, nor had all land within the prescribed limits been listed.

This decision caused the assessments on other roads to be considered illegal, and the several companies did not make much effort to have the tax collected. The county commissioners, however, were petitioned to have the assessments made again and according to law. The Blue River turnpike, of Prairie Township, was an exception. About \$3,000 of the first installment had been paid in, and was considered sufficient; therefore the second and third installments were not placed upon the duplicate.

Out of a total tax of \$27,221.93, the sum of \$16,074.04 was paid in in 1867 on turnpike assessments declared illegal. No part of the gravel road tax collected during 1867 was paid over to the officers of the several companies, but remained a part of the balance in the treasury, June 1, 1868.

All the roads of 1867, with the exception above noted, were assessed again in 1868. At first assessments were placed on the same duplicates with other taxes; but in 1868 the auditor of the State ordered them to be placed on separate duplicates. A tabular statement, which may prove interesting, is given below:

UNDER THE LAW OF 1865.

	MILES.	TAX LEVIED.
Blountsville and Morristown.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$4,687.27
Flatrock and Bentonville.....	5	11,478.91
Fairview and Lewisville.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,790.33

UNDER THE LAW OF 1867.

Beech Grove Union.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,312.99
Duck Creek and Southern.....	2	2,622.12
Flatrock Valley.....	3	8,172.13
Greensboro and New Castle Junction.....	2	4,228.37
Franklin Junction.....	4	5,046.54
Flatrock and Simon's Creek.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,417.38
Northern Junction.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,332.57
Hillsboro and Franklin.....	7	8,317.09
Northwestern.....	6	13,324.05
New Castle and Flatrock.....	9	10,723.67
New Castle and Muncie.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,397.86
Union and Blue River.....	2	2,243.61
Southern.....	6	8,453.88
Sugar Creek.....	2	723.12
Sulphur Springs and Cadiz.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,215.38
Sulphur Springs and Western.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,197.43
Knightstown and Middletown.....	10	16,100.04
Northwestern Extension.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,458.46
Middletown and Daleville.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,277.67

ON DUPLICATE OF 1869, UNDER LAW OF 1869.

	MILES.	TAX LEVIED.
Dunreith Gravel Road.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	\$ 635.43
Middletown and Range Line.....	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	3,153.68
Blountsville and Smithfield.....	1	1,052.00
Blountsville.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,075.50
Blountsville and Windsor.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,507.00
Prairie, G. E., and Franklin.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,574.00
Blountsville and Millville Extension.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,072.00
Blountsville Extension.....	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	6,629.50

DUPLICATE OF 1870, LAW OF 1869.

Rush and Henry Co. Road.....	3	5,965.68
Old State Road.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,354.00

The above tables refer only to such turnpikes as were built under the so-called Gravel Road Laws. Other gravel roads in the county in 1871 are shown in the following table. The list has been somewhat extended since that date, but there is no source of information which will give the precise data. It is also proper to state that in some districts the plan of grading and graveling a small portion of the common roads each year has been adopted with good results. On the whole, no county in the State is better supplied with good roads and turnpikes than the county of Henry.

TURNPIKES

not included in the preceding lists:

	MILES.
Henry County Turnpike (Nat'l Road).....	20
Knightstown and Warrington.....	7
Knightstown and Greensboro.....	7
Ogden and Rushville.....	1
Independent Turnpike.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Castle and Spiceland.....	10
Union Turnpike.....	4
Lewisville and Flatrock.....	3
Hopewell and Flatrock.....	6
New Castle and Dublin.....	12
Northern and Branches.....	14
New Castle and Cadiz.....	7
Cadiz and Western.....	3
Greensboro and Cadiz.....	5
Spiceland and Blue River.....	3
Spiceland and Greensboro.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mechanicsburg and Middletown.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz and Mechanicsburg.....	5
Sulphur Springs and Muncie.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sulphur Springs and Summit.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Greensboro and Western.....	4
Greensboro and Grant City.....	3

RAILROADS.

The first railroad that reached Henry County was the Knightstown & Shelbyville, built between the towns named, and completed in 1850. It was entirely a local enterprise. At this late day people would smile at the idea of connecting two villages, such as Knightstown and Shelbyville then were, by a railroad and looking to local traffic for its maintenance. The building of railroads was not a well-understood business then, and the making of a local road without through connections was enthusiastically undertaken, and what is still more wonderful, completed.

By act of the Legislature approved Jan. 19, 1846, the Knightstown & Shelbyville Railroad Company was incorporated. Its President and Directors were as follows: Robert Woods, S. McCain, W. M. Cary, John N. Robinson, and John H. McGuffin, of Henry County; R. J. Hubbard, William McKee, John Addison, Sr., and H. B. Hill, of Rush County; John Wolf and John Haskett, of Hancock County; and Jonathan Johnson and Stephen Ludlow, of Shelby County. The railroad failed after being operated a few years and soon disappeared from off the earth forever.

In 1848 a company was formed and chartered under the name of the New Castle & Knightstown Railroad Company, for the purpose of extending the Knightstown & Shelbyville Road to New Castle. But in the meantime, a railroad to Richmond was proposed and so earnestly pushed as to cause the abandonment of the New Castle and Knightstown enterprise.

The New Castle people were not much behind their neighbors of Knightstown in forwarding railroad building. In the *Indiana Courier* of March 20, 1847, appears the following notice of a meeting to be held at the date given:

“RAILROAD MEETING.

“Those of our citizens who desire to make New Castle a point in the contemplated railroad from Cincinnati in the State of Ohio to St. Louis in the State of Missouri are requested to meet at the court-house in this place on Saturday evening next, at early candle lighting, for the purpose of deliberating upon the subject. The superiority of railroads over all other channels of communication

is now too well established by the results of actual experience to need any commendation from us."

Signed by	M. L. BUNDY,	SAM'L GRAHAM,
	MILES MURPHY,	S. T. POWELL,
	J. A. MC MEANS,	B. W. SCOTT,
	JOEL REED,	RALPH BERKSHIRE,
	WILLIAM GROSE,	RICHARD GOODWIN,
	JOSHUA HOLLAND,	A. J. CLAWSON,
	G. W. WOODS,	J. H. MELLETT,
	M. E. MC MEANS,	WM. D. SHEPHERD.

The "proposed railroad," however, never reached New Castle. The citizens therefore determined to have a railroad of their own. By act of the Legislature approved Feb. 16, 1848, John Powell, Jacob Elliott, Elijah Stout, Robert Boyd and Moses Robertson, of Henry County; and Mark E. Reeves, James Scott, John H. Hulton and John Gillespie, of Wayne County, were constituted a body corporate under the name, "The New Castle & Richmond Railroad Company;" capital stock, \$250,000; shares, \$50 each.

Books of subscription for the purpose of raising funds for the prosecution of the road were opened in the fall of 1848. The road was built wholly by local capital, the citizens of Henry County aiding to construct it from New Castle to the county line, and Wayne County people completing it to Richmond. The railroad was completed in the latter part of the year 1853, and the first locomotive reached New Castle on Christmas day of that year. Hon. Jehu T. Elliott became President of the road soon after the company was formed, and acted in that capacity several years. His administration gave universal satisfaction. The New Castle & Richmond Road, extended from time to time, eventually became a through line and was run under the name of the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line, afterward the Chicago & Great Eastern. In 1867 it became one of the Pennsylvania Company's lines, by consolidation. Though generally styled the "Pan-Handle," its official designation is now the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

While the above road was building, another was in progress, through the southern part of the county. This was the Indiana Central Railroad, completed as far as Indianapolis in 1853. It is now part of the main line—the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, or the "Pan-Handle" proper, one of the most important through lines in the State.

The Connersville & New Castle Junction Railroad, from Cambridge City to New Castle, was completed in 1867. It was at first operated under the name of the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad. The building of the Union Depot in New Castle was undertaken the same year, the town pledging its aid to the amount of \$3,500.

The New Castle & Muncie Railroad (a part of the old Fort Wayne and Southern route, the road-bed of which was nearly completed in 1864) was agitated in 1867. Track-laying from New Castle to Fort Wayne on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad began in May, 1869, and it was proposed to have the road completed to Fort Wayne by the 1st of December, 1869. June 9, 1869, a meeting of the directors of the two lines was held, and a consolidation effected, whereby the Connersville & New Castle Junction Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company became one under the latter style. In August, 1869, the road was completed to Muncie, and not long afterward the entire line was completed.

In 1879 the project (which had been discussed previously) of opening up to the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad a through route to Louisville began to attract general attention; and two years later the work was actually accomplished by the completion of two "connecting links," viz., the North Vernon, Greensburg & Rushville, and the New Castle & Rushville Railroads. The latter was principally a local enterprise, and many citizens of Henry County were actively identified with it. The following citizens of New Castle were members of the Board of Directors of the N. C. & R. Railroad in 1880-'81: L. A. Jennings, Isaac Mendenhall, T. B. Loer and J. H. Mellett. L. A. Jennings served as President of the road while it was building. Trains began running in the fall of 1881; the actual building of the road commenced the previous spring. The road is now operated by the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company, successors to the Ft. W., M. & C.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad (Springfield extension) was built through the county in 1881 and 1882.* This latest addition to the railroad system of the county has been most beneficial to the county seat, and has added much to the value of real estate in other parts of the county.

*The first passenger train between Indianapolis and New Castle ran June 20, 1882.

Various other railroads have been projected and surveyed through the county from time to time, both in early and later years; but as they were never built, no special mention of the projects is required.

The number of miles of railroad in Henry County in 1884 was as follows:

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg.....	44.39
Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville.....	17.79
New Castle & Rushville.....	11.29
Indiana, Bloomington & Western.....	22.00
Total.....	95.47

In addition to the above there is a total of 7.92 miles of side-track in the county.



CHAPTER X.

REMINISCENCES.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN HENRY COUNTY.—EARLY TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES.—THE WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY.—SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—GOOD TEMPLARS.—THE WOMAN'S CRUSADE.—MURPHY MOVEMENT.—A HEALTHY TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT.—ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.—EARLY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.—NOTABLE FLOODS AND STORMS.—REMINISCENCES OF OLD-TIME MAIL ROUTES.—MARTIN VAN BUREN'S VISIT TO KNIGHTSTOWN.—GENERAL GRANT IN NEW CASTLE.—FIRST EVENTS.—EARLY POSTMASTERS AND THEIR SALARIES.—THE FIRST BAND IN NEW CASTLE.

TEMPERANCE.

Quite early in the county's history a strong and healthy temperance sentiment was developed. In the *Indiana Courier* of April 9, 1842, appears an account of a meeting of "a large and respectable portion of the citizens of the town of New Castle," for the purpose of organizing a temperance society on the Washingtonian plan. Ralph Berkshire was elected President, and J. A. McMeans, Secretary of the meeting. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was selected for the purpose of drafting a constitution and by-laws, for the government of the society: Edmund Johnson, J. W. Grubbs, M. L. Bundy, Dr. Joel Reed and Miles Murphey. The pledge was offered at this meeting, and thirty-nine signatures were obtained in a few minutes.

In the same paper appears a copy of the declaration of sentiments of the Knightstown Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society signed by F. L. Goble, A. Cary, Edmund Bishop, G. W. Riddell and S. McCain.

The New Castle society was still flourishing and accomplishing good work in 1847. Among its officers, in addition to those already given, the names of William Henderson, Peter Shroyer, J. G. Welch and Rotheus Scott are found, as early as 1844. On the third of April in that year it was decided to try to promote

temperance sentiment in different parts of the county through the agency of missionaries. The following were appointed to act in that capacity: Dr. Joel Reed, J. A. McMeans, G. W. Scott, John M. Barrett, William Henderson, H. C. Grubbs, M. S. Ward and M. L. Bundy.

The Washingtonian movement was succeeded by the Sons of Temperance, who organized in several towns of the county and for several years did not relax their interest. New Castle Division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 80, was organized July 12, 1847, with the following officers: M. S. Ward, M. L. Bundy, M. E. McMeans, S. T. Powell, Joshua Holland, William Grose, George W. Woods, J. H. Mellett, L. D. Meek, and James Comstock.

Greensboro Division, No. 118, Sons of Temperance, was organized Feb. 4, 1848. The officers were: J. W. Crowley, Jacob Elliott, Ezra Foster, John T. Swain, M. L. Wickersham, Jordon Pickering, John W. Hunt, J. W. Thornburgh, Elihu Ridgway and Elisha W. Sanders.

Beginning in 1861, organizations of the Independent Order of Good Templars were made successively at Knightstown, Ogden, Mechanicsburg, Spiceland, Middletown, Dunreith, Greensboro and New Castle. Though many of the lodges were short-lived, it is to be hoped that none of them expired before accomplishing some good.

The "Crusaders," although they organized and carried forward temperance work in this county, created less excitement here than in many communities. The woman's crusade was begun at Hillsboro, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1873, and rapidly spread through the neighboring States. In March, 1874, the excitement had reached Knightstown, where a band of some 400 women was formed. New Castle and other towns of the county soon had similar organizations. The women were successful in closing up several saloons temporarily if not permanently.

This woman's movement was followed by the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874. Several branches of the Union have been formed in Henry County, and much good has been accomplished thereby.

In 1877 the Murphy temperance movement, "red ribbon pledge," flourished in the county. Meetings were begun at New Castle by A. Jacquette, of the National Christian Temperance Union. Seven hundred signed the pledge in one week. Thence the movement spread until all parts of the county were influenced by it. The

people of New Castle early took advanced ground upon the temperance question. By an act of the Legislature, Feb. 2, 1848, it was declared unlawful for any person to sell any spirituous liquors or wine in Henry Township, Henry County, except licensed merchants or druggists, who were allowed to sell for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes. Violations of this law were to be punished by fines ranging from \$5 to \$50. Although this law was repealed by the Constitution of 1851, New Castle had no licensed saloons until after 1870.

Judge J. T. Elliott was one of the earliest and most active temperance workers in the county. At a meeting in New Castle, March 11, 1869, he stated in a speech that there had not been a licensed grog shop in the town for twenty years. He, with many other pioneers of the Washingtonian movement, began advocating temperance when such sentiments were decidedly unpopular. There has been great improvement in the social condition of the people of the county, a result particularly gratifying to the friends of temperance. The county has been strongly in favor of every temperance movement, the best people, irrespective of party, aiding the work. Violators of the law have generally been dealt with rigidly. At the present time it would be hard to find a community with stronger sentiment against the whisky interest than the people of Henry County.

SENTIMENT UPON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Henry County, in proportion to its population, contained but few friends of the slavery system. Its Abolitionists were early in the field, and through long years of animated controversy, valiantly maintained their principles. But here, as elsewhere, there was great difference of opinion with regard to the wisdom of anti-slavery agitation. In proof of this statement we give one instance. We find in the *Indiana Courier* an account of a meeting held at Greensboro, on Saturday, the 23d of November, 1850. The editor of the journal referred to characterized the gathering as a "run-mad abolition meeting," and bitterly denounced its action. Edward Wickersham was President of the meeting, and James Paxton, Secretary. Business was opened by the appointment of a committee "to prepare business for a future session," and the following gentlemen were chosen for this duty: R. Vaile, W. W. Wales, M. L. Wickersham, Dr. Hiatt, J. Bond and Jonathan Hudelson. Next, the following committee was appointed to

draft a petition to Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law: Shubal Julian, Seth Hinshaw, James Paxton. The petition was drawn up and presented at the afternoon session, and soon received the signatures of seventy-five persons present.

The business committee then reported declarations and resolutions, which, after preliminary remarks from Dr. Hiatt and others, were unanimously adopted. The first paragraph of these resolutions reads:

"We, a portion of the citizens of the State of Indiana, in a public meeting assembled to consider our duty in respect to the Fugitive Slave Law recently enacted by Congress, do hereby declare that we view the provisions of that law as a direct and daring assault upon human rights; as odious, tyrannical and oppressive; as a flagrant violation of the higher law written by the finger of God Almighty upon the human heart, revealed by his word, and transcribed into our Declaration of Independence, which declares that the laws of God for the government of man are inalienable, and necessarily set aside all human statutes which attempt to subvert them; and therefore we feel ourselves called upon to make immediate, public and persevering resistance (in a peaceable manner)," etc.

The *Courier*, which probably reflected the sentiments of many of the citizens, reviewed the above utterance thus:

"The community will put the proper estimate upon such folly, fanaticism and madness; and the lawless and anarchical spirit manifested by this handful of restless malcontents will be properly rebuked by our citizens, the masses of whom, however much they may dislike the Fugitive Slave Bill, are yet devotedly attached to the Union and the supremacy of the *law* as the only safeguards of life, liberty and property, and without which the country must give way to the rule of faction, resulting in anarchy, civil feud, bloodshed, and all the accumulated horrors of war."

Before the Greensboro meeting adjourned notice was given of a meeting to be held at the court-house, in New Castle, on Saturday, Dec. 5, 1850. Contrary to expectation, the so-called Unionists were in the majority at this meeting, and the assemblage was by no means harmonious. Amidst considerable excitement resolutions were passed deprecating the evils of slavery, but admitting the right of a master to pursue and capture a fugitive slave in a State which did not tolerate slavery—in short, approving the Fugitive Slave Law. A minority report of the committee on reso-

lutions was also brought in, and the meeting finally adjourned, the Unionists elated at their success.

The two opinions above outlined are fairly expressive of popular sentiment in the county during the *anti-bellum* period, and thus for years the dispute was kept up between the friends of the compromise and the unyielding Abolitionists.

But when the crisis came, and the lives, liberties and happiness of the Nation were threatened by the monster Secession, the patriotism of the people of Henry County, roused to magnificent enthusiasm, carried all differences before it, and gave hearty and magnanimous aid to the work of preserving the Union.

THE FLOOD OF 1843.

On Sunday, June 4, 1843, the county was visited by a heavy flood, which did great damage to crops all along the principal streams. The rain fell steadily for twelve hours, raising the water of Blue River the highest ever known. The bridge on the National road at Knightstown was carried away, and other property destroyed.

STORMS OF 1877.

The month of June, 1877, was memorable for two violent storms by which great damage was done in Henry County. On Monday, June 25, 1877, a rain-storm, accompanied by heavy wind, passed across the northern part of the county, from west to east, leaving its mark all the way. Beginning near Middletown, houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, and much damage done to growing crops and other kinds of property. On Saturday, June 30, another storm, even more violent and destructive, visited the county, injuring much property in Henry Township and elsewhere.

A CYCLONE IN 1884.

On the 1st of April, 1884, there was great damage by a heavy storm in various parts of Indiana and Ohio. The village of Oakville, Delaware County, was destroyed and several lives lost. In Henry County much damage was done near Middletown. James Sanders was killed by a falling building. Several buildings were torn down and others unroofed.

OLD-TIME STAR ROUTES. *

In the year 1838, and for several years prior, William Silver resided and kept a store, in a house which formerly stood on what is known as the "Shroyer Corner," in New Castle, and during that year he removed to Pendleton, where he still resides, at an advanced age. He was the contractor for carrying the United States mails, once a week, on horseback from Centreville via Jacksonburg, Nettle Creek, Boyd, New Castle, Middletown, Chesterfield, Anderson and Pendleton to Noblesville, and for the year 1835 he employed me to perform the service at \$5 per month. It was not, in fact, possible to carry the mails in any other way than on horseback, because the streams were not bridged, and the roads were impassable for vehicles of any kind; but it is perhaps needless to say the mails never failed to reach their destination during my administration, though often the rivers were crossed by swimming them.

In the summer time and when the weather was pleasant, the trip—which occupied five days of each week—was one of unalloyed pleasure, because there was ample time and opportunity for sport and amusement on White River at Anderson and Noblesville, and on Fall Creek at Middletown and Pendleton, or on Whitewater at Centreville, and I look back to the year spent in that occupation with satisfaction.

I do not know why the mails started from Centreville, unless it was because the great lawyers and politicians of the Whitewater Valley nearly all resided there, and there was a weekly newspaper published at that place, by Samuel C. Meredith, who still lives, at an advanced age, in Indianapolis. Jacksonburg was then a place of some importance, but Hagerstown had no existence, and the postoffice was called Nettle Creek. Anderson was a village which might have contained 100 inhabitants, and had shortly before become the county seat. The site on which it stood was a vast hazel thicket, where one might easily hide to elude pursuit, and the so-called streets were merely openings cut through the thicket. R. N. Williams held all the county offices, Clerk, Recorder and Postmaster, and I question if all of them yielded an annual income of \$300; and the same may be said of General Stevenson, who held all the offices of Hamilton County, with a like income, and was also Postmaster. But what shall I

* This article, originally contributed to the *New Castle Courier*, by Hon. M. L. Bundy, contains so much that is interesting and valuable, that we have thought best to copy it entire.—Ed.

say of Middletown? Henry Peirce kept a store in a small log hut, composed of round logs, mostly buckeye, which would sprout in the spring of the year, for the logs had great vitality, and he was also the Postmaster, and it was here that Jack Fessler and the other Virginians from Rockingham and elsewhere had to call for their mail. My venerable friend Chauncy H. Burr, who lived there, and was engaged in business at the time, can verify what I say. Whisky was abundant and cheap at all the towns I have named, and was freely used by the inhabitants, probably for the same purpose that Andy Johnson recommended it to the people of West Tennessee, as "an antidote for the ague."

The people gathered at the postoffices on mail days to hear the news, and the carrier, who was supposed to know the contents of the bag he carried, was plied with questions. Very few people took newspapers, but depended on others for their news. Having been partly raised among the Quakers, who never neglect education, I was counted a good reader; and to gratify them, when time permitted, I would put my hand into the mail-bag and take out General Stevenson's Philadelphia paper, and read it to them, and this might be repeated half a dozen times each week, but the paper always reached its owner, at Noblesville, safely.

As to New Castle, it was rather larger than Anderson and better improved, but that terrible scourge, the cholera, had two years before swept away one-tenth of the population, and there was little to encourage improvement. The streets were in a deplorable condition, and wagons frequently mired down opposite the public square, and were compelled to use the jackscrew for relief; and as to stage coaches, such things never visited that locality.

I carried the Centreville paper to many farmers along my route, who would put up a box to receive it by the roadside, and gladly pay me a small remuneration. I can name a number of them: Judge Jacob Thorp, the bell-maker; Moses Robertson, Jesse Forkner, Dr. Buchanan and Ezekiel Leavell, who have all passed away, but Michael Shively, one of my customers, is still an active man. The men I have named all lived in Liberty Township and were among the foremost citizens of the county.

At the time I name there was no such thing in existence in this country as an express company, and the only way parcels could be conveyed was by a messenger sent for the purpose. Centreville contained a number of large dry-goods stores, and not unfrequently gentlemen residing on my route would desire me to buy

dressess for their wives, which I did, and my selections I am glad to know always pleased the ladies so well that their lords cheerfully handed me a quarter for my services, which placed me in funds so amply that my companions in our amusements never failed to call on my purse for aid, to which it cheerfully responded.

I have already alluded to Centreville as a place of great importance, and so it was. I often had time to go to the court-house where Judge Charles H. Test was holding court, the first man I ever saw occupying a judicial position, and often heard him order the lawyers to take their seats, and give opinions. I wondered if there ever was as great a man as Judge Test. He had a circuit extending from the Ohio River to the State of Michigan, and he held the courts twice a year and traveled the circuit on horseback, the only practicable way, and his annual salary was precisely \$700 for such a service. This sum would barely command the services of a good lawyer at this day, but possibly the honor then was taken in part pay. I confess to some admiration for heroes and the heroic in history, but I fear the early and faithful services of such public servants amounted to a heroism not sufficiently appreciated by those whom they served. If we consider age, qualification and responsibility, the pay of Judge Test was hardly equal to my own as carrier of mails. He still lives at the age of eighty-four, in the vicinity of Chicago, and is understood to be in straightened financial circumstances. He was nearly a man when the State of Indiana was admitted to the Union, and I have heard him say that he helped survey the lots in Indianapolis when it was laid off. His name appears among the lawyers first admitted to practice in Henry County, March, 1821, and he bids fair to live out the century.

WAR OF 1812 SOLDIERS.

Among the settlers of Henry County were many soldiers of 1812, several of whom secured land warrants on the score of their services. Of course there is no means of obtaining a complete list of such. The following are known to have been soldiers or widows of soldiers of 1812. With possibly a few exceptions all settled in Henry County:

Henry Fitch, Anson Ballard, David Phillips, Samuel Marshall, Rebecca Reed, Samuel Templeton, Joseph Cowgill, Elizabeth Chunk, David Landis, Alexander Winders, George Rinard, Jacob Jones, John Collinsworth, David Porter, Peter Spencer, James

Walters, John Jacoby, Jacob Elliott, Sr., William Riadon, Mary E. Hedrick, Enoch Hoglin, Israel Jackson, John Moore, Martin Oder, John Hayes, John Engle, Mary Bowers, Thomas Allen, Rebecca Fadeley, John Mc Cormack, Humphrey Sutton, Samuel Beavers, Moses Robertson, Reuben Mc Connell, Jacob Chrestner, John Judge, Mary Cain, George Howk, Asahel Woodward.

MARTIN VAN BUREN'S VISIT.

The citizens of Knightstown had the honor of entertaining ex-President Van Buren in 1844. Judge Bundy, who was among those who paid their respects to him, relates the following incident:

"When our party reached the hotel where the ex-President was a guest a large number of people had collected in and about the house, but they all seemed disinclined to approach very near him. Elisha Scovell, his warm political friend, appeared to be acting as master of ceremonies by common consent, and Mr. Van Buren was in the center of the hotel office, standing erect on a raised seat, willing to shake hands with such as desired that ceremony, and accordingly we walked up and were presented to him. He had a courteous word for each of us, and his cordiality impressed us as one of the foremost gentlemen of the age in which he lived, as in fact he was. Though we had broken the ice the people still appeared rather shy of the great man, when Scovell led up his son and namesake, then a boy, and said: 'Mr. Van Buren, allow me to present my son, Martin Van Buren Scovell.' Then the ex-President grasped the boy by the hand and expressed his satisfaction at meeting him in the most pleasing manner of a cultured gentleman. This ceremony pleased the people, and yet they did not rush up to shake hands, and I thought he felt a little annoyed at their backwardness. Mr. Scovell then proclaimed in a loud voice so all could hear him: 'Walk up, gentlemen, and shake hands; he won't bite.' At this Van Buren smiled and the people came up with greater freedom and took his hand. This man had occupied the White House four years, had been a Senator from New York and Minister to England, in all of which places he had been accustomed to see the greatest deference paid to him by the most polished society, still he was willing to mix with our Hoosier society and travel our mud roads that he might have a longer lease of power."

A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

President Grant and family passed through New Castle, *en route* for Chicago, Sept. 25, 1871. There was a large concourse of peo-

ple at the depot to see the distinguished party, and the General was tendered an informal reception. He had not then learned to make speeches. The *Courier* of that week represents "Grant's Speech" by leaving a half-column blank.

FIRST EVENTS.

It is believed that the first birth of a white child in Henry County was that of a son born to Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, in 1819. The Whitingers were among the first settlers of Henry Township, where, however, they remained but a short time before moving away. Dr. T. B. Woodward, son of Asahel Woodward, was the second white child born in the county. He was born Dec. 23, 1819, on the Woodward homestead. He died in 1863. Captain Pyrrhus Woodward was born Aug. 1, 1822, on the farm where he now lives, and is among the oldest of the *natives* of the county now living.

The first marriage on record in the County Clerk's office is that of Francis Crum and Sarah David. This couple were united in marriage on the 23d of April, 1823, by James Johnson, Justice of the Peace.

The first will admitted to probate was that of Thomas Cox, proven before Rene Julian, Clerk, Sept. 23, 1822.

The first sewing machine in the town of New Castle, as well as the first in the county, was bought by Judge Bundy in 1858. A lady came all the way from Cincinnati to instruct his wife in the use of it. Many articles, now deemed indispensable in every household, were unknown to the early settlers; or if known, looked upon as luxuries that only the wealthiest could have. According to the recollection of Captain Woodward, the first cook-stove brought to New Castle was purchased by Thad Owen, one of the early tavern keepers. The whole village turned out to see it, and many were the opinions expressed as to its merits and demerits.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

From a letter written by Dr. John C. Beck and published in the *Courier* in 1875, we learn that there were but five postoffices in Henry County in 1833. These were at New Castle, Knightstown, Lewisville, Greensboro, and Middletown. Isaac Bedsaul, Postmaster at New Castle, received \$45 for his services for the year ending March 31, 1833. For the same term John McColly, Postmaster at Knightstown, then an infant village, received 85 cents only. Lewis C. Freeman, Postmaster at Lewisville, re-

ceived \$24 as his salary for the year; William Reagan, Greensboro, \$13; and Joshua Willetts, Middletown, \$11.

THE FIRST BAND IN NEW CASTLE.

S. R. Mc Means, in the *Courier* of June 8, 1883, wrote as follows:

"I remember that on the morning of Feb. 22, 1842, I, in company with my brothers, made my first visit to New Castle. There was a temperance meeting held on that day in the old Methodist Episcopal church, addressed by a man named Lemonoski. The music for the occasion was furnished by the first band ever organized in New Castle. The band was composed of the following members: A. Guening*, teacher, E flat clarionet; Matt Ward, first E flat clarionet; Wm. Wayman*, second E flat clarionet; M. E. McMeans, first B flat clarionet; Richard Goodwin*, second B flat clarionet; A. D. Rogers, piccolo; J. A. McMeans, plain trumpet; Jas. Kinsey, first French horn; G. W. Goodwin, Sr., second French horn; J. H. Mellett, tenor trombone; George Scott*, bass trombone; Wm. Kinsey, bass drum.

*Deceased.



EMINENT DEAD.

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Jacob Elliott 6 7 1810 - 9 1 1869 s. of
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the spring of 1821 he removed to the new county of Henry, where he remained the rest of his life. His father, Hugh Healey, who served through the Revolutionary war, died in this county about 1825. Jesse was appointed, and subsequently elected the first Sheriff of Henry County, and as an officer proved upright, faithful and conscientious. After serving out his term as Sheriff, he devoted himself to farming and teaching. In the latter occupation he was very successful in winning the regard of his pupils, many of whom are still living. The Legislature having created the office of probate judge, he was elected to that position in 1829. He served the entire term—seven years. In 1838 he was elected to the Legislature as a Whig. He was a candidate for the same office in 1839, but was defeated by one majority, Colonel Ralph Berkshire being the successful nominee. In 1849 Mr. Healey was again elected Sheriff, and served another term.

One reminiscence of his official career is worthy of record. While he was Sheriff, and *ex-officio* Tax Collector, in 1824, the State tax in this county amounted to \$112. He took the money and walked to the State capital, at Corydon, where he paid it into the treasury. After his second term as Sheriff he moved to a farm east of Spiceland, where he died. Says Judge Bundy, to whose writings we are indebted for the foregoing facts: "No man ever had warmer friends and fewer enemies."

WILLIAM McDOWELL was born in Orange County, Vt., March 25, 1800, and died at his home in Henry County, Ind., Aug. 12, 1883. He went to New York State with his parents when young, and there grew to manhood. In 1821 he settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Rogers, west of New Castle. He married Penina Bundy in ¹⁸²⁴1826, and had seven children. Three are still living. For his second wife he married Anna Dyson, in 1838. She survives him, and five of her children are living. Mr. McDowell was a member of the Methodist church. He was well known in his official capacity, serving as Court Bailiff forty years, and as Coroner about thirty years.

ABEL NATION, one of the earliest settlers of the county, died in 1880. He was born in Kentucky, in 1808, and came to Indiana when six years old. For fifty-eight years he was a resident of Henry County, and for forty-eight years he lived on a farm adjoining New Lisbon. He married Esther Lennard in 1839, and eleven children survived him. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1833, and remained a consistent member thereof until his decease.

JOSIAH MORRIS died Dec. 9, 1881, in his eighty-third year. He was born in North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1816, walking most of the way. He returned to his native State, but in 1822 came to Henry County and settled a mile and a half west of Dublin, where he lived and died. He was one of the jurors of this county in August, 1823. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was honest, truthful and benevolent.

COLONEL MILES MURPHEY.—This gentleman was one of the earliest and most prominent of the business men of New Castle. His long and active career caused his name to be known and honored throughout the county. He was upright, benevolent and public-spirited; a friend of education, religion, morality and temperance. In his death, which occurred Feb. 17, 1882, Henry County lost one of her most worthy citizens. Miles Murphey was born in North Carolina on the 14th of November, 1806. In 1822 he came to Henry County with his parents, who settled on Flat-rock. About the year 1828, soon after attaining his majority, Mr. Murphey came to New Castle, where he continued to reside for fifty-four years. He entered the store of William Silver, as a clerk, and after continuing for a short time in that capacity, bought the business of his employer. With some changes in the name of the firm, he continued the mercantile business about forty years. Oct. 10, 1830, he married Elizabeth Carpenter, who survives him. Of the children born of this union, only two survive, L. E. Murphey and Mrs. George Goodwin. In 1831 Mr. Murphey was chosen Colonel of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Militia, and held that rank until the abolishment of the military system then prevailing. In 1837 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and during the session he was active in encouraging and advancing the system of internal improvement which was then the leading question before the people. In 1842 he became interested in the Whitewater Valley Canal, and contributed much toward the success of that enterprise. He was one of the canal company until 1849. In 1850 he engaged zealously in the work of building a railroad from Cincinnati to Chicago, contributing his time, money and influence until the road was completed. When he joined in advancing this project he was the richest and most successful merchant in the county; but this and other unfortunate investments consumed a large portion of his estate, and left him comparatively poor. His aid was not given to railroads alone, but to every public enterprise likely to be of benefit to the community.

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Mary Redding.

Mrs Goodwin
had the artists
Frances & Helen.

In politics, though generally active, he was independent. He was a Democrat until 1856, then a Republican. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, and on that occasion was a guest at the home of Lincoln for a time. During the latter years of his life he voted with the Democrats. Brought up a Friend, he joined the Christian church in 1843, and thenceforth remained one of its most steadfast supporters. On the day after his death, a public meeting was held in New Castle, on which occasion the leading citizens paid grateful tribute to his memory, and adopted resolutions eulogizing his life and character.

CLEMENT MURPHEY was born in North Carolina, Dec. 23, 1808, and died in New Castle, April 10, 1882. He came to Henry County with his parents, at the age of thirteen. In 1827 he married Huldah Bundy, and soon afterward settled on a farm near Hillsboro. In 1860 he removed to New Castle, where he resided until his death. He was the father of fifteen children, nine of whom survived him. He was honest, industrious and systematic in business. Beginning life poor, he gained a comfortable property. He was an earnest friend of temperance, and a life-long member of the Baptist church.

JACOB ELLIOTT, one of the early settlers of New Castle, was born in Randolph County, N. C., June 7, 1810, and died in New Castle, Sept. 1, 1869. He came to Indiana at the age of nineteen, and after residing a few months at Centreville, removed to New Castle, where he remained until his death. Beginning life without other means than a strong constitution and industrious habits, he became a successful business man, and secured a competency. By trade he was a carpenter, though he followed farming and the mercantile business at different times. He was married three times. Mr. Elliott was a man of correct moral deportment and industrious habits. He held the office of County Commissioner, and was often urged to accept other trusts, but refused.

DANIEL HUTSON was born in Randolph County, N. C., in 1808. He came with his parents to Indiana in the fall of 1823, and the next spring removed to Henry County, settling on Duck Creek. In 1825 he married Elizabeth Modlin, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom survive. He was a veritable pioneer, strong physically, and noted for his feats at log-rollings. He earned the first ax he ever owned by chopping wood. He was a zealous member of the Friends' Society, and the last survivor of the

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Dorothy (Evans)
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10 18 1838
da. of Robert
da. of Evans*

*da. of Wm J
Elizabeth
(Bundy.
Elizabeth was
b 1786
d 1864
She had a
bro. Hiram.*

*Dorothy Evans
had 4 bros.
who m. 4
Willard Sisters*

*Shively
Rachel Wood Ward
Julia (Peed) Corwin*

Lydia Jobs - sister of Emeline - m Chas. Williams.
Lydia grandfather John Trenton N. J. son
in Revolution.
Mrs Catherine Burnett, 1035 McPherson Ave. - East
Attumwa, Ia.

founders of the Clear Spring Meeting. He died July 6, 1882; his wife two years previously.

MICAJAH FORKNER, one of the early pioneers, was born in Virginia in 1814. His parents came to Centreville, Wayne County, in 1819, and thence to Liberty Township, Henry County, in 1823, where the subject of this notice passed the remainder of his days. He died in 1879. He was a man of positive opinions, and a consistent Christian. He married Elizabeth Allen in 1835. She died in 1849, and in 1852 he married Margaret A. Jordan. Six children by the first wife reached maturity, and four by the second wife are still living.

DR. JOEL REED, one of the earliest settlers of Henry County, and for many years one of the best known and most esteemed citizens, died in 1869. From a memoir from the pen of Judge M. L. Bundy, we gather the following facts: Dr. Reed was born May 13, 1796, in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, and while young went with his parents to Warren County, in the same State, the family settling on a farm near Lebanon. Here he resided until of age, working on his father's farm, and receiving such an education as his limited means and the schools of that early day enabled him to procure. On attaining his majority he removed to Wayne County, Ind., and engaged in teaching school, continuing this occupation five or six years, by this means acquiring sufficient money to enable him to begin his professional studies. He then placed himself under the tuition of Dr. S. W. Waldo, at Jacksonburg, Wayne County—a physician of large practice. He remained with Dr. Waldo three years, practicing a part of the time, and in 1826 removed to New Castle, where he thenceforth resided. In the same year he married Emeline Jobs, whose death occurred Feb. 17, 1862. The Doctor died just seven years later, on the 17th of February, 1869. Of this marriage two children were born.

Dr. Reed's practice soon became extensive, and so remained as long as he was able to attend to it. His professional services were in demand in all parts of the county. The labor, fatigue and exposure which he endured in the performance of his duties cannot be adequately described. He was never known to inquire whether his patients were able to pay, and in his practice of more than forty years, never enforced payment in a single instance; consequently fully half of his labors were gratuitous.

Dr. Reed took quite a prominent part in politics, and his influence was valued by aspirants for official honors. In 1834 he

Joel Reed
S. J. Bundy
W. J. Trenton
Emeline Jobs
Catherine
To son
181
Joel & Catherine
Katherine
181

was elected Recorder of Henry County, and for seven years he served in that capacity. At the expiration of this term he was chosen by the Whigs a member of the Legislature, and in 1843 was re-elected. This was his last appearance in public office, though long afterward he took an active interest in the questions of the day.

In 1839 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. In 1838 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which body he remained a consistent member and a faithful supporter until his death. For more than thirty years he was a zealous advocate of the cause of temperance, often speaking in public, and in private teaching by example. He was liberal of his means, which he had at command, and especially friendly to young members of his own profession.

As a physician Dr. Reed was punctual, diligent and earnest. His judgment and skill were implicitly trusted, and he was widely esteemed. The physicians of New Castle, at a meeting held soon after his death, adopted resolutions in which a high tribute was paid to his character, both as a citizen and as a physician. The *New Castle Courier*, just after his death, said: "He was perhaps more widely known than any other man in the county, and was universally respected and beloved. Perhaps no man in the county has done more good than he."

SETH HINSHAW, one of the early settlers, and for more than forty years a resident of Greensboro, was one of the first Abolitionists in the county, and was intimately connected with the management of the Underground Railroad. He was reared a Quaker, but withdrew from the society in the latter part of his life. He was eccentric, but a good citizen, hospitable and liberal. He was a merchant, but would sell nothing produced by slave labor.

EZEKIEL ROGERS was born in Nova Scotia in 1801, and died in Henry County in 1883. He moved from North Carolina to this State, and came to Henry County in 1833. He settled two and a half miles southwest of New Castle, where he resided until his death. He was a Methodist and a worthy citizen. His widow and five children survive.

SAMUEL HOOVER.—The subject of this notice was born near Richmond, Ind., May 22, 1809. In 1832 he removed to New Castle, where he married Lean Stinson the same year. He reared a family of nine sons and two daughters, and died Aug. 2, 1869. In 1836, at the age of twenty-seven, he was chosen Judge of the Henry

ELEANOR (Hinshaw)

County Probate Court, an office which he filled with credit and impartiality for seven years. Immediately after the expiration of his term as Judge he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and entered upon the duties of that office in October, 1843. He proved a competent and faithful officer, and won high commendation during his clerkship of seven years.

From this time forward he was identified with the business interests of New Castle and Henry County, and was a most highly esteemed citizen. During the war he was connected with the pay department. Six of his sons were in the service, one of whom fell a victim to the Southern climate while on active duty with his command. He was a firm Union man, and during the darkest period of the war was heard to remark that "when his boys were all gone the old man himself would shoulder a musket." He was a man of liberal opinions and generous good nature, possessed of excellent qualities both of mind and of heart.

DR. WILLIAM M. KERR, the pioneer physician of the Northern part of Henry County, was born in West Virginia in 1810, and spent his early life in his native State. He attended school and studied medicine in Virginia. At the age of twenty-two he went to Missouri, where he remained about a year, then located in Dublin, Wayne Co., Ind. Here he practiced his profession about a year; then went to New Castle, and remained two years. He then removed to Stony Creek Township, where he passed the remainder of his life. The hardships of a country physician at the early date of his location in this county, were many and continual. He was active and energetic, and led a very useful life. He had a large practice and an enviable reputation. He died in 1878, leaving a widow and seven children living. He was married while living in New Castle to Narcissa, daughter of Hon. Thomas R. Stanford. She is now living on the homestead in Stony Creek Township.

ADAM BEAM, a native of Bedford County, Pa., came to New Castle in 1835, and soon after started the manufacture of furniture in a log shop, in partnership with Mr. Brennenman. Later he removed to Broadway, where he carried on the business until his death. Mr. Beam was a much respected citizen. He died in 1871 of injuries received from a runaway team.

SAMUEL B. BENFORD, an esteemed citizen and a member of the Society of Friends, died in 1872, at the age of sixty-five. He was a native of Virginia, and for about forty years resided in Henry County. He served several years as County Commissioner.

Wm E. Kerr m Mary Leakey & 12 29 1862 d 12. 6. 1935 da. of Ephraim and Cath. (Stornbaugh)

DR. JOHN DARR was born in Northampton County, Pa., Sept. 27, 1810. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Muskingum County, Ohio. There he studied medicine under Drs. Dillon and Strahl, and after practicing his profession about three years in Ohio, he moved to New Castle, Ind., in 1837. He soon gained a good practice and stood high in his profession. He practiced more than twenty years in this town. He was pre-eminent as the physician of the poor, never making any charges where his patients were known to be poor. For some time before his death he was in poor health. Jan. 8, 1870, he died at Ossawattamie, Kan., whither he had gone to look after some property which he held in that State.

Dr. Darr was the first, and for some years the only Abolitionist in New Castle. While the Underground Railway was in operation his house many times furnished a shelter for unfortunate fugitives. He is remembered as kind-hearted, generous and benevolent.

ALEXANDER MILLIKAN, born in North Carolina in 1787, died in Henry County in 1880, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He removed with his parents when nine years of age to East Tennessee. In 1809 he married Elizabeth Russell, by whom he had thirteen children, of whom eleven survived him. In 1838 he came to Henry County and settled on a farm. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church.

OBADIAH ELLIOTT, an old and respected citizen of Greensboro Township, died Dec. 29, 1879. He was born in North Carolina ^{B. 28} 1801, and moved to this county in 1833. He was twice married, and was the father of eleven children. ^{1st Mary (Burham) Bowman} ^{2nd Mary (Burham) Bowman}

s. of Obediah
b 9 1837
m 12 20 1786
Sarah Chamness
b 12-9-1764
d 1839
da. of Joseph &
Margaret (Norton)

WALTER EDGERTON, for many years a resident of this county, died suddenly in 1879 at the age of seventy-three. He was an earnest and active anti-slave worker; also an influential member of the Society of Friends. He was the author of a document entitled "Ancient and Modern Quakerism," which attracted considerable attention. He possessed a good intellect and was highly respected.

CLARKSON DAVIS, A. M., who was widely known as an educator, was born in Wayne County in 1833, and was the son of Wyllis and Ann (Cogshall) Davis. He received a limited common school education, then attended the Friends' Boarding School, now Earlham College, in 1856-'9, until obliged to leave school by poor health. He married Hannah E. Brown in 1862 and the next year took charge of Spiceland Academy, in which institution he served, assisted by his wife, most of the remaining years of his life. Un-

der him the school prospered greatly, attaining a prosperity hitherto unknown. He served several years as examiner. He was a man of unblemished character with an excellent reputation as a teacher. He died in 1883.

DR. H. M. MINESINGER, a prominent physician of Henry County died in 1876. He was educated at the New Castle Academy and in the college at Cannonsburg, Pa. He read medicine in New Castle and graduated from the Rush Medical College, Chicago. He located at Sulphur Springs in 1862 and there practiced until his death. He was a faithful and successful physician, and was prominent as an Odd Fellow and a Knight Templar.

HARRY H. HIATT was reared in Wayne Township. He served in the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment in the war of the Rebellion, and afterward studied dentistry. He was nominated and elected Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1866, and was re-elected for a second term, but died in 1871 before entering upon his second term of office. Mr. Hiatt was a young man of talent and worth and had many friends.

HON. JOHN IRWIN MORRISON, late of Knightstown, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in the old town of Chambersburg. Early in life he exhibited a marked fondness for study and devoted himself earnestly to the work of securing an education. He exchanged his first possession for a Latin grammar, and by earnest, unfaltering work managed to secure a classical education, graduating from the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. At the age of nineteen years, in 1825, he took charge of the grammar school in Salem, Ind., where he remained two years, gaining a reputation of excellence for ability in scholarship and thoroughness in instruction. In 1828 he became the principal of the then new seminary of Washington County, over which he presided many years. In 1840 he was chosen professor of Greek and Latin in the State University. This position he resigned in 1844; but he was afterward connected with the university as Trustee a number of years.

He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850, and, serving as chairman of the committee on education, he drafted the article which gave to the State the present grand system of common schools. In 1864 he was elected State Treasurer, and during the dark days of the war, carefully administered the finances of the State. He was an intimate friend of Governor Morton who often sought his advice. On assuming the office of Treasurer he made his home in Knightstown, and there resided

until his death. He held a number of local offices, and was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the present school building of Knightstown. He died July 17, 1882, at the age of seventy-six, having earned a lasting reputation as an educator, entitling him to rank among the foremost friends of the public schools. His love of educational work amounted to an enthusiasm, and his memory will long be treasured for the good results accomplished through his agency. Mr. Morrison first married Maria Plummer, a New England lady of culture and refinement who lived but a short time. In 1832 he married Catherine Morris, of Salem. His children are—Sarah P., Robert I., Mrs. H. B. Finch, Mrs. D. W. Coffin, Mrs. R. W. Cathcart, Dr. J. B. Morrison, Frank W., attorney at law, and Lieut. T. W. Morrison, of the United States Army.

SALLIE THOMPSON.—Sallie Mitchell was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1777. In the year 1785 her father, Major Robert Mitchell, and nine other men with their families started for Kentucky by the old Cumberland trail, Major Mitchell leading the company. Near Fort Pitt the emigrants were surprised by the Indians, and Sallie Thompson, then eight years old, was captured. She was four years a prisoner among the savages and four years a slave in Canada. Two years of her captivity she spent with the Pawnee Indians on the head waters of the Whitewater River, now in Henry County, Ind. She escaped or was rescued from her captivity and subsequently married John Thompson, a pioneer settler near Indianapolis. She was the mother of the late John W. Thompson, Esq., of Indianapolis; also of Mrs. Naomi Hobart, of that city. She died in Springfield, Ky., in 1852.



CHAPTER XII.

NEW CASTLE AND HENRY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION OF HENRY TOWNSHIP.—ITS ORIGINAL METES AND BOUNDS.—FIRST TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—FIRST LAND ENTRIES.—FIRST SETTLERS.—PIONEER LIFE.—INDIANS AS NEIGHBORS.—GROWTH OF THE TOWNSHIP.—RELIGIOUS HISTORY.—NEW CASTLE.—RETROSPECTIVE.—FROM THE FOREST PRIMEVAL TO THE POPULOUS TOWN.—THE DONATION OF THE TOWN PLOT.—THE FOUNDING OF THE TOWN.—THE FIRST SETTLERS.—THEIR WORK.—THE VILLAGE AND VILLAGE LIFE.—THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC OF 1833.—LATER EVENTS.—INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.—BUSINESS MEN OF LATER YEARS.—INDUSTRIAL HISTORY.—HOTELS, BANKS AND MANUFACTORIES.—PORK PACKING.—IMPROVED AGRICULTURE.—FIRE RECORD.—MERCANTILE INTERESTS.—POPULATION, 1830 TO 1884.—CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

In the Commissioners' Court, June 11, 1822: "*Ordered* by the board, that all that tract of land contained in the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated by the name and style of Henry, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Dudley Township, and running thence west twenty miles to the western boundaries of Henry County; and thence due north to congressional township's line, dividing townships 17, 18; and thence east with said line to the line dividing Wayne and Henry counties; thence south with the line dividing said counties, to the place of beginning. The new township of Henry shall, from and after the first Saturday of July next, enjoy all the rights and privileges which to separate and independent townships do or may properly belong and appertain."

Thus was formed a township six miles in width by twenty in length—soon to be reduced, however, by the formation of other townships. At present Henry exactly coincides with the limits of a congressional township.

The first election was ordered to be held at the house of Samuel Badson, July 6, 1822, for the purpose of electing two justices of

the peace. Charles Jamison was appointed Inspector; William Shannon and Samuel Badson were chosen Justices of the Peace; Asahel Woodward, Thomas Watkins, and Micajah Chamness, Fence Viewers.

This township is watered by Blue River, Duck Creek and Flat Rock Creek. The surface is somewhat variable on account of the streams. A large part of the land is bottom-land of the best quality. The soil is generally good, and the farms in excellent condition.

Asahel Woodward, Charles Jamison, Alan Shepherd, William and Andrew Shannon, — Whiting, George Hobson and David Cray were the earliest settlers. Woodward settled in April, 1819, and the others mentioned within the same year. Asahel Woodward is said to have been the first white man who raised a crop of corn in what now constitutes Henry County.

William Shannon settled in the spring of 1819, on an eighty-acre tract adjoining the land afterward taken up by Shepherd. In 1820 he sold out to Shepherd for \$50, and the latter proceeded to erect a hewed-log house, 20 x 20 feet, on the lot. The house, which is now standing on the J. C. Hudelson farm, was at that day the best in Henry County.

Alan Shepherd, an Englishman by birth, came to Henry County with his family in October, 1819, and settled one and three-fourths miles north of New Castle. He had been here a short time previously, and selected a site for his cabin and engaged Charles Jamison to build it. The Woodward and Jamison families were then the only settlers at New Castle. There was an Indian cabin about eighty rods from the Shepherd cabin. The Indians seemed friendly, though they objected to the white men hunting and fishing. The Shepherd family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd; Nathan Powell, a Revolutionary veteran of eighty, who was the father of Mrs. Shepherd; Alan Shepherd, Jr., a boy of eight or ten years; an infant son, Samuel; and ⁴⁸⁰Eliza and Martha Ward, daughters of Mrs. Shepherd by a former marriage. Martha (now Mrs. Andrew J. Lytle) is still living in New Castle. Alan Shepherd was one of the first commissioned officers of Henry County. He died in 1832.

William McDowell, for many years Court Bailiff of the county, was an early settler west of town. Judge Abraham Elliott came from Wayne County to the Elliott farm in 1823. Meshit Luellen was an early settler south of New Castle. Moses Finch located

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where the County Asylum now is in 1823. Many other early settlers have found mention in the history of New Castle.

During the year 1821 seventeen persons made purchases of land in Henry Township. Their names and the date of each purchase were as follows:

Aug. 15, Alan Shepherd, William C. Drew, Thomas Symons, Christopher Bundy, Joseph Hobson, William Shannon, Joseph Newby; Aug. 16, George Hobson; Aug. 20, Asahel Woodward, Thomas Woodward; Aug. 21, Robert Hill; Aug. 27, Joseph Holman; Aug. 31, Aaron Mills; Sept. 21, Ann Ward, Caleb Cummins; Sept. 24, Joseph Hiatt; Oct. 17, William Blount, Sr.

Other early settlers, chiefly at New Castle, are mentioned elsewhere in this work. The township, having the county-seat within its borders, naturally grew quite rapidly, and in early years it was probably improved more rapidly than any other portion of the county.

The population of Henry Township in 1880 was 3,656, of whom 1,357 resided outside of the limits of New Castle.

The township officers for 1884-'5 are: D. A. Tawney, Trustee; C. C. Perdiew and Jesse N. Hall, Justices of the Peace; J. W. Sanders, Constable.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the house of William Conner, in the winter of 1830, under the ministry of Rev. Fairchild. The first members were: William and Mary Conner, Emsley Brookshire, Joseph Allen, Hannah McDowell, Nancy Conner and Mary Langley. Joseph Allen was the first Class-leader. Meetings were held at the houses of William Conner and Emsley Brookshire several years.

About 1838 a log meeting-house was erected, and later a frame building, which was destroyed by fire. The present house, also a frame, was next erected, at a cost of about \$1,000. The pastors have been: Revs. Swank, Farnsworth, Robert Burns, Ansel Beech, Constant B. Jones, James Scott, E. Whitten, Davidson, L. Smith, Bruce, Davis, Beamer, Greenman, J. C. Medsker, Dale, C. Martindale, M. Mahan, N. Gillam, Harrison, Powell, Miessie, McKaig, R. B. Powell, H. C. Klinge, W. S. Boston, Newton Wray, M. Mahan. The present Class-leader is Moses Bowers; Trustees, Moses Bowers, Samuel Fisher, John McDowell. The

Sunday-school was organized about 1844. The number of pupils is now about fifty.

McDonald Methodist Episcopal Church.—The church, located on section 33, in Henry Township, was organized about 1835. Among the early members were: Hugh McDonald, Wiley Ballard, Woodside, William Woolen, David Templeton, Jonas Moss, John Black, William Shelly, Ephraim Anderson, George Adkinson, William Davis, Samuel Low, James Smith, John Welsh, and their wives. A Sabbath-school has been maintained about thirty-five years. The church now has about twenty-five members. The first meeting-house was a small log building, the logs being unhewn. This was used until the present church was built.

Wesleyan Methodist.—Duck Creek Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized in August, 1843, by Rev. Emsley Brookshire. The first members were: E. Brookshire, Miles and Sarah Lamb, Benoni Pressnal, Jane Pressnal, Preston Kennard and Sarah Lamb. The first officers were: Preston Kennard, Steward; Jeremiah Pressnal, Clerk; Miles Lamb, Class-leader. The class first met at the house of Miles Lamb, and afterward at the Brookshire school-house. The first church—a log building—was erected in 1847. In 1863 the present house was built, at a cost of \$1,200. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Mifflin Harker, Daniel Worth, Elmsley Brookshire, Orlando Haywood, ——— Summers, Wilson Payne, John Harrison, J. L. Fall, Absalom Parris, J. W. Johnson, L. White, William Talbert, P. W. Bilberbach, C. S. Smith. There were revivals under the pastorates of Haywood, Fall and White. The present membership is about fifty. The present officers are: B. F. Vanmatre, Class-leader; W. Bennett, Clerk; P. Lamb and W. H. Conner, Stewards. The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1844. Shubal Julian was the first Superintendent.

NEW CASTLE.

Continuous change in all things earthly is one of the immutable laws of progress. Geologists prove that the earth was brought from a chaotic state to its present physical condition, fitted for human inhabitants by successive evolutions. So in the history of mankind, tribes, nations and kingdoms have flourished and passed imperceptibly from barbarism to civilization. The mightiest empires of antiquity have fallen into ruin, and above the buried ashes of their once magnificent cities another people, nobler and freer, now holds sway, governing by new laws, guided by new maxims, actuated by new motives. Only God and his laws are

unchangeable, and change is one of His laws. It is the law of nature, of man, and of the works of man. In civilized life advancement and not retrogression attends the operation of this law.

Long after advancing civilization had begun the work of transforming the West, and even after the Territory of Indiana had been erected into a State, the wily Indian still hunted the deer in the deep forests bordering upon the Blue River, paddled his canoe up and down the placid waters of the tortuous stream, sought the otter along its shady margin, or enticed the fish from the deepest pools. Stealthy beasts of prey roamed at will over the wooded plains, and only their cries at intervals awoke echoes in the wilderness of solitude.

But with the advent of the white man an era of change began; and though for some years improvements were made but slowly, yet in the period of a lifetime, magnificent results were achieved. To-day the beautiful town of New Castle crowns a gentle elevation east of Blue River, upon which, prior to 1819, the white man, perhaps, had never set his foot.

Among the pioneers of 1819 was Asahel Woodward, a native of Ohio. He came early in the spring of the year mentioned, and chose for his farm land which is at present included within the limits of the corporation. His cabin was the first dwelling built by a white man within the present town limits, though for some years his land was not a part of the town. Other early settlers located on the river bottom, and thence, after the town site had been selected, moved their cabins to it.

When the legislative commission, referred to in a previous chapter, were seeking a site for the seat of justice of the newly erected county of Henry, about 100 acres of land was offered to them for the use of the county, on condition that the county seat should be located upon it. The commission accepted the offer, and thus New Castle was founded. By whom the name of the town was bestowed there is no record to inform us. ^{36 13 1791} Of the land donated twenty-eight acres were given by Absalom Harvey; twenty-eight, less two lots, by John Brumfield; fourteen by A. Lewis; ten by Alan Shepherd, and twenty-four acres, less five lots, by Rue & Holman, of Wayne County.

The land donated was surveyed by William McKimmy and John Dorrah, to whom the commissioners of the county subsequently granted \$25 each for their services, and in July, 1822, lots were first offered for sale. The lots appear to have been a drug in the market. They were taken slowly, and yielded but a small price,

although the commissioners tried their best to dispose of them, by ordering advertisements of the date of the sales to be inserted in the newspapers of Richmond and Connersville. Ezekiel Leavell, agent of the county, was ordered to make sales of town lots in May and August, 1823, in May and September, 1824, and many times subsequently. At their May term, 1824, the commissioners settled with Mr. Leavell, and found that the whole amount arising from the sale of lots up to that time was \$522.12½. At the same term the agent was ordered "to offer for sale to the lowest bidder the clearing of the public square in New Castle."

Charles Jamison, whose house was the election place and the court-room until other accommodations were provided, was perhaps the first to occupy a town lot in the new village. He erected a cabin on what is now the Davis lot, on the west side of Main street, near the site of Judge Mellett's residence, and at once engaged in the business of tavern keeping, without going through the formality of obtaining a license to sell liquor. For this offense he was duly indicted by the first grand jury of the county, and subsequently found guilty and fined \$3. The next year, however, he was granted a tavern license, and probably no allusion was made to his former offense by the commissioners, who appear to have taxed the liquor traffic for revenue only.

Among the first to locate in the infant town was an enterprising young man by the name of Isaac Bedsaul (afterward son-in-law of Jamison). Foreseeing the importance of the county-seat as a trading-point, he made haste to establish a store. Having procured a small stock of goods, in the year 1823 he began business in a shanty, constructed of logs and poles, 12 x 16 feet in size. The commissioners' record shows that on the 12th of May, 1824, "Isaac Bedsaul, merchant of New Castle, made application to the board to assess rates of license to vend foreign merchandise, and having proved to the satisfaction of the board" that his capital was less than \$1,000, the board assessed his rates at \$10 per year agreeable to statute. According to the statement of an old resident, Bedsaul had about \$200 worth of goods when he began to "vend foreign merchandise," and the greater part of them had been brought on his back from Cincinnati. His primitive mercantile establishment, the first in New Castle, was situated on the lot on which Judge Mellett's residence now stands. Bedsaul afterward removed his goods to another log building on East Broadway, and there continued business. The first frame building in the town was

erected by Bedsaul about 1827, on or near the lot now occupied by the store of J. C. Hudelson, Jr., & Co. Part of the frame of this store of Bedsaul's was used in the residence now owned by Mrs. Edmund Johnson.

John Smith built a cabin about 1824, near Bedsaul's store, on the Mellett lot, and began keeping tavern. He remained but a short time, and was succeeded by Anthony Boggs. Nathan Crawford, blacksmith, was the first mechanic to locate in the town. A man named Mitchell started a tannery near where the Union Depot now is. A few years later he sold out to John Powell, who carried on the business for a number of years.

May 26, 1825, Matthew Williams & Co. were granted, by the county commissioners, the privilege of "vending foreign merchandise" in New Castle for one year, on payment of \$10.

William Silver was one of the early merchants of the town. He sold out to Miles Murphey about 1830. Colonel Murphey, with whom for several years was associated his brother William, was one of the foremost business men of the town for nearly forty years.

New Castle was unfavorably situated for rapid growth. It had no water-power, and as the age of steam had not then dawned, it could look for no increase of prosperity from any except the usual small industries of country villages. The densest population of the county was in the Southern part, and Wayne County received considerable of the trade. The fact that it was the county seat was the chief recommendation of New Castle. By the year 1826, the town contained about twenty families, two stores, a postoffice, tavern-keepers, lawyers, doctors, etc. The buildings were chiefly clustered about Broad street. A log court-house adorned the public square.

NEW CASTLE IN 1827.

In the New Castle *Courier* of April 25, 1867, Dr. Joel Reed published the following reminiscences:

"Forty years ago New Castle consisted of two taverns, kept for the double purpose of entertaining travelers and supplying the country with whisky. There were two dry-goods stores, which did considerable business in the exchange of goods for ginseng, deer hams, deer skins, and furs of various kinds, which constituted their principal business operations. The Clerk of the Circuit Court lived in the place; one lawyer, one doctor; the rest of the citizens

were in the main hunters, trappers and 'seng-diggers.' The buildings consisted mainly of rude cabins of round logs; some had floors and some had none. There were, however, three or four hewed-log houses, which constituted the attraction and style of the town."

Muddy streets, at times almost impassable; stumps and trees standing upon vacant lots, and woods on all sides—such were some of the prominent features of the village. Yet the people were mostly happy and well-contented. Their wants were few and simple. The utmost freedom and sociability characterized their habits. Everybody knew everybody's business, yet there was little mischievous gossip; much good-natured fun, many a harmless prank and practical joke relieved existence of monotony. The stores and taverns were the chief resorts, and, we may say, the chief places of amusement.

PROGRESS.

In the year 1828 New Castle had one frame building—Bedsaul's store—and one brick house. The latter was a small, one-story structure, which stood about where Nixon's drug store now is. It was erected by Thomas Ginn, who was once Recorder and Sheriff of the county. The oldest brick house now standing in the town is that occupied by Mrs. Charles Powell. It was erected by John Powell in 1838.

"On the 31st of March, 1833," says Rev. George B. Rogers, in a published reminiscence, "myself and family landed in New Castle, then a little village of 150 inhabitants." Among the prominent citizens of the town at that date Mr. Rogers mentions Judge Abraham Elliott, who had his law office in the village, but lived south of it on the Elliott farm; Major Asahel Woodward, a worthy man, who lived west of the town; Colonel Miles Murphey, then, as afterward, a leading business man; Dr. Joel Reed, the village physician; John Powell, a quiet, unassuming citizen of intelligence and Christian character; Isaac Bedsaul, the Postmaster and pioneer merchant, who began life by peddling, and trading with the Indians; Judge Jacob Thornburgh, a quiet, modest, worthy citizen; L. D. Meek, one of the first who began business in the town, a tailor by trade, quick-witted, quick-tempered and honest; Evan B. Hobson, the landlord; Dr. John Elliott, then the County Clerk; John R. Coleman, one of the first settlers, who helped to organize the Methodist church; Judge Samuel Hoover,

Samuel Hawn, Thomas Ginn, James Carr, and Father Coleman, were then also citizens of the town, according to Mr. Rogers. To this we might add that Mr. Rogers himself became prominent in the little village. He set up a shop, and began the manufacture of chairs, the first article of the kind ever made in New Castle. Some of them are still in use in the town.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

A few months later a dread calamity had fallen like a thunder-bolt upon the little village, whose pastoral simplicity is described by the writer above quoted, and there was mourning and gloom in many a household. What citizen of Henry County has not heard of the cholera epidemic of 1833 in New Castle? Or who that was then living fails to remember the consternation, the grief and the suffering which it brought?

There is an old-fashioned country grave-yard in Henry County, known as the Batson Cemetery. In it one of the headstones is marked with the name of Samuel Batson, Esq., who died Aug. 11, 1833, of cholera. Mr. Rogers states as a historical fact that this was the first case, and the first death from that terrible disease in the State. The cause and results of Mr. Batson's decease he also gives, substantially as follows:

'Squire Batson visited Cincinnati some time in July, 1833, and soon after returning to his home he fell ill. His sister, Mrs. Laboyteaux, who lived near, visited him during his sickness, and was with him when he died. After he was buried she returned home, and soon afterward was taken sick. Mrs. Laboyteaux's daughter, Mrs. John Ross, of New Castle, visited her mother and remained with her until she died. The funeral of Mrs. Laboyteaux was on Sunday; on the same evening Mrs. Ross returned home. So far no one knew the nature of the disease, but there was talk that it might be cholera. Other persons in the Batson neighborhood took the disease and died.

Mrs. Ross, after reaching New Castle, was taken violently ill on Monday morning, and died in the afternoon of the same day. Three of her children died, two before midnight and one the next day. Mrs. Webster, a young widow, who attended the Ross family, died on Tuesday. Mrs. Abraham Elliott was the next victim. Among the others who died were Mrs. Jesse Bedsaul, Mrs. Samuel Hawn and the wife of Dr. Penny. The names of all the victims of the disease are not recollected, but there was a total of fifteen deaths out of a population of 150.

Another name may be added to the foregoing list given by Mr. Rogers, for an old resident informs the writer that Dr. John Elliott died of the cholera during the epidemic. He was one of the first settlers, and probably the first physician in the town. He was Clerk of Courts from 1828 to 1833.

LATER EVENTS.

By an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 6, 1839, the town of New Castle was incorporated, and the control of said corporation vested in a president and Board of Trustees. A subsequent act, approved Jan. 1, 1849, substituted a mayor and four councilmen for the president and trustees. At a regular meeting of the mayor and town council, March 30, 1867, it was resolved to surrender the charter. And it was further agreed that steps should at once be taken to incorporate the town of New Castle in accordance with the general law of the State for the incorporation of towns, which law was approved June 11, 1852. The following officers were elected for the year 1867: Trustees—Michael Swigart, First Ward; Daniel Murphey, Second Ward; Jacob Mowrer, Third Ward; Jehu T. Elliott, Jr., Fourth Ward; Samuel Hoover, Fifth Ward. Marshal and Assessor, William N. Clift. Clerk and Treasurer, Robert M. Nixon.

No complete records of the town are to be found. In 1873 a Sixth Ward was formed. The officers for 1884-'85 are as follows: Trustees—W. A. Brown, First Ward; John F. Luellen, Second Ward; J. S. Hedges, Third Ward; Ed. Kahn, Fourth Ward; T. B. Loer, Fifth Ward; S. P. Jennings (President of the Board), Sixth Ward; C. F. Sudwarth, Clerk; A. W. Lennard, Treasurer; J. J. Watkins, Assessor; Daniel Harvey, Marshal.

Quite early in the existence of the town Jacob Brenneman started a cabinet-maker's shop. He followed his trade here for over forty years, most of the time in partnership with Adam Beam.

About 1835 John Davis started a hardware store and tin shop. After numerous changes Martin L. Powell become proprietor of the establishment and for nearly twenty years carried on a large business. The hardware store of John C. Livezey was established in 1866, and S. P. Jennings's store a little later.

Among the principal merchants of New Castle in 1843 were Miles and William Murphey, Rogers & Meek, opposite Hazzard's Hotel; and Wells & Goodwin, east of the court-house. In 1848

Wilson Clift and Woods & Holland were among the leading merchants.

In 1847 Shirk & Johnson began the manufacture of grain cradles in New Castle. Numerous changes in the management of the business took place. In July, 1871, the firm of Shirk, Johnson & Fisher was organized and a flouring mill added to the establishment. Besides manufacturing thousands of cradles annually, the firm do a large business in the milling line.

INDUSTRIAL.

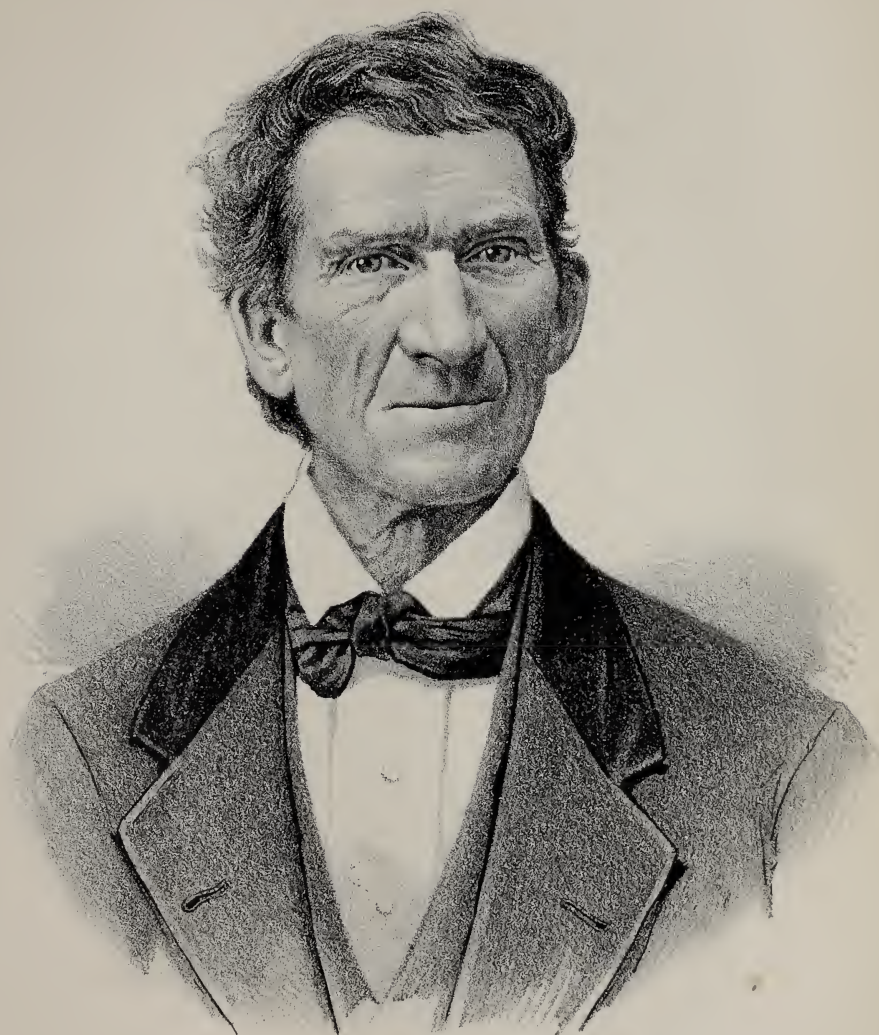
Aside from the usual minor industries usually carried on in small places, New Castle had no manufactures until within recent years. The railroad shops of the New Castle & Richmond Railroad were established in the town in 1854. This was the first industry of importance, and unfortunately the shops were removed before the town received much benefit from them. The first grist-mill in the town was built about 1855 by Daniel Mowrer and Hiram Bundy. This establishment was quite an extensive one. It stood north of the Union depot on the east side of the railroad. The mill, however, was not a paying property, and after passing through several changes of ownership, it became known as Strickland's mill. It was destroyed by fire in 1874. A good mill, on Main street, erected by Shirk, Johnson & Fisher, was finished in 1871, and is still in operation.

The New Castle Flouring Mills, of which Rhine, Miller & C . are the proprietors, were built by John Rhine in 1881. These mills are provided with the latest improved machinery and have a capacity of 100 barrels per day.

J. M. Gough & Co., carriage manufacturers, etc., have one of the most extensive industries of the kind in the town. This firm was established in 1868.

L. A. Jennings came to New Castle in 1867 and in 1868 started a saw-mill, planing-mill and lumber yard. He has since added to his business the manufacture and sale of furniture, and a hardware store. Under wise management his business has grown to vast proportions. In 1883 he erected a large factory for the manufacture of furniture. This manufactory is the largest building in the county and is a model establishment of its kind. It is 40 x 100 feet, four stories high, with a basement, and is well and substantially constructed of brick. When run at its full capacity 150 hands can be employed.

After sundry meetings and much discussion of the project of



Joshua H Mettett sen

building a foundry and machine shop in New Castle, at a meeting held Feb. 3, 1871, definite action was taken, by accepting the proposition of George Keiser, of Anderson. Mr. Keiser agreed to build the works, and have them ready for operation in the spring of 1871, provided the citizens would donate \$3,000 and land worth \$300. The required amount was soon raised by subscription, and the works were started in March. Mr. Keiser failed before the end of the year, and in 1872 the shops were sold by his assignee to Barber & Harris. They were subsequently managed by Martin L. Powell and others, and finally ceased to operate, involving almost total loss to the investors.

Shroyer & Co., dry-goods merchants of New Castle, established a flax factory in 1871 for the manufacturing of flax straw into lint.

In 1882 Waldron & Maxim erected a factory near the L., B. & W. depot, at a cost of \$4,500, and engaged in the manufacture of shovel handles, which business they are still carrying on quite extensively.

The New Castle Building, Loan and Savings Association was organized Aug. 4, 1882. A Board of Directors was chosen, as follows: W. W. Cotteral, President; E. T. Mendenhall, P. J. Conley, W. H. Busser, George H. Cain, W. E. Livezey, J. T. J. Hazelrigg, S. M. King, W. H. Elliott. The following officers were elected Aug. 14, 1883: W. H. Elliott, President; Thad. Coffin, Vice-President; J. W. Foutz, Secretary; R. B. Carson, Treasurer; Appraisement Committee: R. B. Carson, George T. Melle, W. E. Livezey, D. A. Tawney.

A business college was started in New Castle by Herrold & Isaacs in 1881. It was afterward conducted by T. M. Herrold and I. W. Pearson. In 1883 the proprietors removed to another location.

The New Castle Foundry and Pump Company was organized April 28, 1883. The organization is a stock company, having the following Directors: G. W. Burke, President; J. S. Hedges, Treasurer; W. W. Cotteral, Secretary; Hugh Mullen and E. H. Bundy. The works are located in the northwest part of the town on the L., B. & W. Railroad. A general foundry and repairing business is carried on; also the manufacture of the Anti-Freezing Force and Lifting Pump—an invention which is fast coming into general use.

PORK PACKING.

A business which has already grown to magnificent proportions, and brought millions of dollars to the pockets of Henry County

farmers, was started in 1873, by Smith, Shaffer & Co., the firm being composed of the following members: James M. Smith, Jacob Clapper, Henry Shaffer, and John R. Millikan. The operations of this firm, though not extensive, were successful.

J. R. Millikan and B. F. Shaffer soon sold out their interests, and the remainder of the company continued business under the firm name of J. M. Smith & Co. In 1874 the firm secured grounds on the outskirts of the town, and erected a packing establishment at a cost of about \$12,000. In 1876 this firm made an assignment; assets, \$33,000; liabilities, \$88,300. This failure was a serious misfortune to many. In the fall of 1876 Baldwin, Roberts & Co., of Boston, bought the property at assignee's sale. This firm have since carried on the business on a large and successful scale. They enlarged and renovated the establishment, making it the largest of the kind in Indiana, outside of Indianapolis. Its appliances and machinery are perfect, and when the establishment is run at its full capacity more than a thousand hogs per day can be disposed of.

BANKS.

The First National Bank of New Castle was organized in February, 1864, with a capital stock of \$100,000. This was the first national bank established in Henry County. Martin L. Bundy was its first President, and Daniel Murphey the first Cashier. Hon. Jehu T. Elliott served several years as President. William Murphey, S. T. Powell, Clement Murphey, C. C. Powell, and others have served upon the Board of Directors. The bank has been judiciously managed and steadily prosperous. To-day it ranks among the soundest financial institutions of Eastern Indiana. The present officers are William Murphey, President; R. M. Nixon, Cashier. Directors—William Murphey, W. F. Boor, Waterman Clift, Robert H. Cooper, Robert M. Nixon, George B. Morris, and M. A. Pickering.

The Bundy National Bank went into operation Nov. 9, 1874, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers were: M. L. Bundy, President; L. E. Bundy, Cashier; Directors, M. L. Bundy, J. S. Elliott, T. B. Redding, A. R. A. Thompson, N. E. Black. The Bundy National Bank was the successor of a private bank started a short time previous by M. L. Bundy. It went out of operation in 1881.

The Citizens' State Bank was organized July 1, 1873, with a cash capital of \$130,000. The first officers were: John R. Millikan,

President; George Hazzard, Vice-President; and W. C. Murphey, Cashier. The bank has been conducting a steady and prosperous business from the first. The present officers are: John R. Millikan, President; D. W. Kinsey, Cashier; Benj. Shirk, Vice-President; T. B. Millikan, Assistant Cashier. The capital and surplus now amounts to \$140,000.

HOTELS.

If we may judge by the number of hotels, the "traveling public" (if there was any) could find abundant accommodation in New Castle while yet the town was in its infancy. On the commissioners' records the names of the following persons who were granted tavern licenses appear in the years mentioned: Chas. Jamison and Anthony Boggs, 1824; Samuel Stinson, 1824; Jeremiah Meek, 1825; William Meek and John Smith (one license), 1825; Charles Jamison, 1825; Matthew William and Jacob Thornburgh (one license), 1825; Brazil Meek, 1826; Anthony Boggs, 1826; Jacob Thornburgh, 1827; Thomas Ginn and Charles Jamison (one license), 1827. Ginn also got a mercantile license for the same date.

In 1824 and 1825 the price of a tavern license for one year was \$4. Probably the cheapness of the article accounts for the number of licenses taken—four in one year in a village having perhaps 100 inhabitants! But in 1826 the commissioners raised the price to \$5 and only two licenses were granted.

Charles Jamison died in 1835. He had numerous successors in the hotel business, but no hotel had very ample accommodations until within later years.

The Exchange Hotel on Main street, south of the court-house, was kept by J. Chappel in 1840.

The "New Castle Hall Hotel," corner of Main street and Broadway, was kept for some years by Samuel Hazzard. His card appears in the *Courier* in 1842.

In 1848 Anthony Livezey announces that he has "just finished a new and commodious house of entertainment in the south part of New Castle, on the Cambridge Road."

The principal hotel of New Castle is a large three-story brick building situated in the central portion of the town. It is now known as the Bundy House and is conducted by Bundy & Sons—Josiah Bundy, Proprietor, and Frank Bundy, Manager. The building was commenced in 1856 by Jeremiah Page and George Goodwin. Before it was completed it was transferred to Wesley

Goodwin, and by him to E. B. Martindale. Finally John Taylor became the owner, and in October, 1857, opened it to the public under the name of the Taylor House, by which designation it was known until recently. In 1869 Taylor sold out to T. B. French who managed the hotel until 1870. He then sold to Oliver H. Welborn, of Knightstown, who leased the house to Cunningham a year later. In October, 1871, George Hazzard bought the property, and in 1872 sold out to Colonel John S. Hoover.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established at New Castle soon after the town was laid out. Rene Julian, County Clerk, was Postmaster in 1823. Isaac Bedsaul, the merchant and County Treasurer, was the next Postmaster, and held the office until 1839. His successors have been: Samuel Hazzard, 1839-'45; B. W. Scott, 1846-'49; James Calvert, 1849; Samuel Hazzard, 1850-'53; Jacob Mowrer, 1853-'61; Samuel S. Cannady, Thomas S. Haley, Jacob Mowrer, W. H. Elliott, Thad. Coffin, Cornelius M. Moore, Thad. Coffin and L. S. Denius. By courtesy of Mr. Thad. Coffin, ex-Postmaster, we are enabled to give the following summary of postoffice business for four years:

VALUE OF STAMPS SOLD.

DENOMINATION.	YEAR 1880.	YEAR 1881.	YEAR 1882.	YEAR 1883.
One cent.....	\$ 180.70	\$ 173.80	\$ 314.05	\$ 265.00
Two cent	28.50	25.46	50.10	526.74
Three cent.....	1,857.45	2,087.70	2,404.89	1,971.45
Five cent.....	21.50	23.75	28.05	22.75
Six cent.....	39.78	51.66	64.62	55.92
Ten cent.....	51.20	55.70	76.00	67.70
Postal cards.....	449.00	515.00	603.75	598.75
Due stamps	18.41	19.01	26.36	29.87
N. and P. stamps	95.93	140.99	126.34	184.00
Stamped envelopes.....	244.60	575.67	457.99	573.32
Stamped wrappers.....	30.07	14.28	.....	73.64
Total.....	\$3,017.14	\$3,683.02	\$4,178.51	\$4,369.14
Box rent.....	\$ 307.46	\$ 388.71	\$ 417.96	\$ 419.10
Total receipts.....	\$3,314.60	\$4,071.73	\$4,596.47	\$4,788.24
No. of registered letters sent.....	305	296	530	548

Summary of four years' business; Registered letters dispatched, 1,679; registered letters delivered, 2,014. Money orders issued,

6,159, amount, \$53,643.82; money orders paid, 2,731, amount, \$33,409.57. Total receipts for four years, \$16,602.84.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUILDINGS.

In 1841, states one who first visited the town then, New Castle consisted of from eighty to one hundred buildings, chiefly small frame structures. Broad street was the chief street and the business thoroughfare. There were but two brick buildings in the town—John Powell's, on Broad street, and Samuel Hazzard's, a one-story brick house, situated about where Cummins's bakery now is.

Improvements progressed slowly for many years. The three-story brick building on the southeast corner of Main and Broad streets, known to everybody in the county as the Murphey building, was the first substantial business building in the town, and in its day was a veritable wonder. It was built by Colonel Miles Murphey in 1848. The next important building was the Taylor House, now the Bundy House. Thenceforth, until after the war, although there were gradual improvements, there was nothing so important as to require special mention.

That part of the town known as Christian Ridge has been built chiefly since 1850. To enumerate the various additions made to the town would require a more lengthy chapter than our space allows. Suffice it to say that New Castle has grown gradually but steadily, thus securing a substantial and permanent prosperity.

Pennsylvania avenue and other streets on "Christian Ridge," which are now in good condition and ornamented with fine buildings and comfortable homes, are included in Powell's addition. The avenue was laid out through an old cow pasture in 1868, by Martin L. Powell. Since that time he has laid out and sold a large number of fine lots, at advantageous rates, thereby adding much to the prosperity of the town.

There are few towns in Indiana, or indeed in any part of the country, of the size of New Castle, with so many substantial and beautiful buildings as this town now has. Broad street, from Main eastward to the next corner, is lined with brick blocks such as would be an ornament to a city of 50,000 inhabitants. The year 1869 (in which the court-house was completed) marks the beginning of improved architecture in the town. Since that date more good buildings for business purposes have been erected than in all the years before. There have also been built many neat,

tasty and costly residences. The Shroyer building, northwest corner of Main and Broad streets, was the first improvement of the new era. This is a large three-story brick edifice, erected in 1869. With the exception of the Murphey building, all the best part of Broadway has been built up since. In many cases fire prepared the way for new buildings, as will be seen elsewhere.

A handsome block on West Broadway was erected by N. E. Black in 1869, to replace his store destroyed by fire. Mr. Black began business in 1861, as a clerk for Joshua Holland. In 1863 he and L. L. Burr bought out Holland, but afterward resold to him the store. Mr. Black next engaged in the clothing business, which he continued until 1879, when he retired from business. Dick Goodwin & Co. now occupy the Black stand.

The year 1872 was marked for the large number of fine buildings erected in the town. During this year was undertaken William Peed's livery stable, of brick; the Cummins building, two stories, brick, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 60$ feet; Nixon's block, adjoining Cummins's, two stories, 132 feet long—all on Broadway; a two-story brick block, by Dr. Boor; a brick block, 22×100 feet, two stories and basement, by M. L. Powell; L. L. Burr's building, and L. A. Jennings's residence.

The three-story Jennings block, on Broadway, the finest business house in town, was erected by L. A. Jennings, in 1877-'81. In 1883 the large furniture manufactory situated opposite the Union depot was erected by Mr. Jennings. This gentleman is deserving of honorable mention for the part he has taken in adding to the architectural as well as to the industrial improvement of New Castle, in which work he has taken the lead of all the others.

The completion of a through line of railroad to Louisville in 1881, and of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western extension, from Indianapolis to Springfield, Ohio, in 1882, has given such an impetus to the growth and business prosperity of New Castle that these events seem to mark an epoch of advancement unprecedented in the history of the town.

In this connection a few estimates made by the New Castle *Courier* are interesting: Aug. 26, 1881, that paper enumerates sixty-two buildings completed, being completed or improved, the total cost of the same amounting to \$84,000—all the growth of one year. The next year was still more eventful. The I., B. & W. Railroad was completed, new streets were laid out, others graded and improved, sewers laid, and substantial evidences of

prosperity appeared on every hand. The number of improvements for the year ending with December, 1882, was 126; cost of individual improvements, \$124,545; street improvements, \$13,746.78; general expenditures by the town, \$2,000; total, \$140,291.78. Total number of improvements for 1883, 82; total value of improvements, \$107,950.

Among the improvements of 1883 were Jennings' furniture manufactory, cost \$30,000; Bouslog & Ice's saw-mill, between the Ft. W., C. & L., and the C., St. L. & P. railroads, \$1,000; From & Bond's bent-wood factory, \$600; New Castle Foundry and Pump Company, buildings and machinery, \$5,000.

FIRES AND BANK ROBBERY.

Monday, April 15, 1867, a block of frame buildings two and three stories in height, situated on Broad street, was destroyed by fire. The building was owned by Brown, Burton & Nicholson, and was occupied by several stores and offices. The losses amounted to nearly \$6,000. On the 28th of April, in the same year, a large wooden building on East Broad street, owned by Dr. Boor, and occupied by Byer & Chambers as a grocery, was burned. There was no clue to the origin of these fires, although they were supposed to have been incendiary. Incendiary fires, robberies and petty crimes were very prevalent during the years immediately succeeding the war, and New Castle had her full share of them.

On the night of Oct. 29, 1869, burglars attempted to rob the First National Bank in New Castle. T. L. Campbell, a clerk in a store, slept near the bank, and was awakened by hearing them at work. He dressed hastily, went to the bank, and discovered two burglars inside. Summoning help, he returned, accompanied by about a dozen men. One of the robbers was wounded, but escaped; the other was captured. In assisting in the capture, Mr. Campbell was shot through the arm; James Mowrer was shot at twice, and J. A. Chambers received wounds. The safe was ruined, but the robbers secured only about \$30, not being able to penetrate the "burglar box." The captured robber succeeded in effecting his escape from the county jail only a few days after he was taken.

There was a fire, supposed to have been incendiary, on Saturday, May 15, 1869, which destroyed \$4,000 worth of property. It broke out in the loft of Charles Colburn's livery stable on North Main street and was rapidly spread by the wind. The heaviest

losers by this fire were Charles Colburn and Johnson & Fisher, about \$1,000 each. The buildings were mainly old and not valuable.

On the night of Saturday, Oct. 8, 1871, the same date on which the great conflagration in Chicago began, about \$6,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in New Castle. The losses, partially covered by insurance, were estimated by the *Courier* as follows: William Peed, livery stable, \$2,500; Dr. Ferris's buildings, \$2,000; Johnson & Fisher, wagon shop, \$1,000; Edward Johnson, \$400. As yet the town had no fire department.

June 5, 1872, the building known as Burr's Corner was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been incendiary. It was occupied by Burr & Co., dry-goods merchants; Hoover & Ridgway, grocers, and J. M. Mowrer's harness shop.

On Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1881, nearly \$12,000 worth of property was destroyed by a fire which broke out in Hernly's livery stable at eleven o'clock p. m. The heaviest losers were M. & J. Hipes, livery stable, \$6,000; James Harvey, horse, \$1,000; M. D. Harvey, billiard tables, liquors, etc., \$1,000.

In spite of the great destruction of property by fire during recent years, the citizens of New Castle, enterprising though they be in all things else, are still living in the year of grace 1884 without the protection of a well-organized fire department, and with no fire engine. So far as we can learn the first fire company in the town was not organized until March, 1878. This was New Castle Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, officered as follows: President, Geo. W. Burke; Vice-President, John Thornburgh; Secretary, L. A. Williams; Treasurer, Lon. Rodgers; Captain, A. W. Coffin; First Lieutenant, Charles Hatch; Second Lieutenant, John Thornburgh; First Sergeant, Mat. Grose; Second Sergeant, W. J. Stilley; Third Sergeant, Will Gary; Fourth Sergeant, William Albright; Axmen, Wesley Goodwin, B. F. Moore, David Fisher and Charles Jeffries.

BUSINESS OF 1884.

Among the principal mercantile and industrial establishments of New Castle in the year 1884 are the following:

Bakeries: James Cummins, Ed. Mann, W. P. Sedam. Boots & Shoes: T. C. Jordan, R. B. Carson, J. P. Bundy & Co., J. C. McBride, Murphey Bros., J. W. Firestine, Ephraim Clark. Clothing: J. C. McBride, Dick Goodwin & Co., Max Weil, T. R.

Vaughan & Co., J. C. Hudelson, Jr., & Co. Carriage manufacturers: J. M. Gough, Lon Rogers,—Higby. Dentists: I. W. Ellis, Jas. J. Hamilton, Wm. Peper, W. F. Shelly. Druggists: Nixon & Son, Smith & Shirk, W. M. Pence, J. M. Mowrer, Chas. Needham. Dry goods: Ed. Kahn, Campbell Bros. & Co., O. Rentzsch, Murphey Bros. Furniture Dealers: L. A. Jennings, New Castle Furniture Company, Nathan Livezey. Farm machinery dealers: W. W. Modlin, Wm. Newhouse & Co., Ice & Winnings, R. B. Smith. Grocers: Murphey Bros., Samuel Arnold, A. R. Wayman, G. H. Barr, James Cummins, Fairfield & Moore, W. P. Sedam, John N. Watkins. Grain merchants: Thomas B. Loer, Geo. W. Goodwin, Shirk, Johnson & Fisher. Hotels: Bundy House, Junction House. Hardware: J. C. Livezey & Co., L. A. Jennings, S. P. Jennings. Harness and saddlery: John M. Mowrer. Jewelry: C. P. Murphey, H. T. Coffin, W. G. Hillock. Livery stables: Chas. Bundy, Hernly & Gough, Chas. Colburn. Lumber and saw-mills: L. A. Jennings, Bouslog & Co. Mills (flouring): Shirk, Johnson & Fisher, Rhine, Miller & Co. Millinery: Mrs. G. W. Bunch, Mrs. Lee Harvey, Mrs. Kate Zimmerman. Music stores: R. B. Rudy, King & Co. Physicians: John Rea, S. Ferris, Wm. F. & W. A. Boor, T. W. Gronendyke, G. W. Burke, E. T. Mendenhall, J. H. Millikan, allopathic; C. & W. Hubbard, eclectic; J. F. Thompson, homeopathic; John Needham, Physio-Medical. Stoves and tinware: John O. Shriner. Tailors: James Armstrong, R. D. Goodwin, M. A. Heirich.

The several mills mentioned, Jennings's furniture factory, the works of the Foundry & Pump Company, and Waldron & Maxim's handle factory are the principal manufactories.

For further details regarding the business interests and business men of New Castle, past and present, the reader is referred to the biographical chapters.

POPULATION.

The population of New Castle in 1830 is estimated at 125. In 1840 Henry Township had 1,318 inhabitants, of whom probably 400 lived in the town. In 1850 the population of the town was 666; in 1860 (estimated), 1,100; in 1870, 1,556; in 1880, 2,229; in 1884 (estimated), 3,300.

At the time the last census of New Castle was taken, June 1, 1880, the population was 2,299. The places of birth of the persons living in New Castle at that time are as follows: Bavaria

1, Prussia 5, Hesse Darmstadt 2, Wurtemberg 5, Switzerland 3, Mecklenburg 1, Kur Hessen 2, Denmark 1, Saxony 1, Baden 2, Spain 1, France 2, Wales 1, England 6, Ireland 50, Jamaica 1, Tennessee 11, Illinois 20, Iowa 11, Michigan 8, South Carolina 1, Missouri 6, Massachusetts 6, Maine 3, Minnesota 3, Georgia 19, Utah 4, Mississippi 1, Delaware 3, West Virginia 17, New York 29, New Jersey 17, Maryland 11, Kentucky 47, Pennsylvania 131, Virginia 39, North Carolina 56, Ohio 248, Connecticut 1, Vermont 1, Kansas 4, Indiana 1,514.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—The New Castle Methodist Episcopal church, the oldest religious organization in the town, was formed in 1827. Rev. James Havens, who traveled a circuit embracing about six counties, was the first who preached in the place. In December, 1827, he met the Methodists of New Castle and vicinity at a private house and organized a congregation. The original members were as follows: Revel Colburn, Margaret Colburn, John R. Colburn, Elizabeth Colburn, Hugh Carroll, Keturah Carroll, Hugh Carroll, Jr., Sarah Carroll, Mary F. Colburn, Frances A. Colburn, Allen Macklin, Arcsey Macklin, Conrad Slagle, Sarah Slagle, Jane Webster, James Rozzell, Susan Rozzell. John R. Colburn was appointed class-leader. The first church building was a small frame structure, erected on the lot on which the present church edifice now stands. It was built by W. P. Harman in 1831. The present brick church was erected in 1856-'58. The church property is valued at \$12,000 to \$15,000. The congregation is large and flourishing.

Presbyterian.—The New Castle Presbyterian church was organized on the 13th of January, 1844, by Rev. Robert Irwin, Rev. George S. Rea and Elder Templin. The following persons were admitted to membership, by certificate: Jane Swan, David C. Hazzard, Elizabeth M. Hazzard, Eli S. Messick, Sarah A. Messick, Hiram A. Bundy and Prudence Aiken. Eli S. Messick and Hiram A. Bundy were elected Ruling Elders. A house of worship was begun soon afterward, and on the 21st of November, 1845, it was dedicated by the pastor, assisted by Rev. John Dale, of Knights-town. Among those who have officiated as pastors of this church have been Revs. Geo. S. Rea, A. R. Naylor, Henry Thomas, R. M. Overstreet, Armstrong, Haney, Stewart, Shockley, R. F. Drake, J. M. Lawbach, Alex. Telford, D. A. Tawney; Rev. C. F. Beach,

supply, present pastor. Membership, about seventy. Present Elders: D. W. Chambers, T. R. Vaughan.

Lutheran.—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. J. Geiger, Sept. 14, 1850. The original members were: Benjamin Shirk, Frances A. Shirk, Mary Over, Susan Mitchell, Henry F. Clunk, Catharine Clunk, Elizabeth Johnson, Catherine Mowrer, Jacob Mowrer, Elizabeth Clunk, Joanna F. Wood, Louisa Newcomer, John Heichart, Rebecca Heichart. The first officers were: John Heichart, Elder; Benjamin Shirk and Henry F. Clunk, Deacons. The pastors have been: Revs. S. P. Snider, S. McReynolds, H. Bickle, J. Keeler, P. G. Bell, Duncan Ross, J. H. Link, J. C. Myers, C. S. Sprecher, P. G. Bell, E. A. Wagner and J. B. Baltzley. The present house of worship was erected in 1857, under the pastorate of Rev. S. McReynolds, at a cost of \$2,400. The present membership is thirty-four. Present officers: George Alsbaugh and Benjamin Shirk, Elders; D. W. Kinsey, George M. Byer, C. Sweigart and J. M. Fisher, Deacons.

United Brethren.—The first class was organized by this denomination in 1853 and consisted of Jacob Byers, Martha Byers, Jacob Shupp and wife, Henry Shupp and Hershey Shupp. In 1854 Jacob Byer and Jacob Shupp purchased the brick school-house for use of the congregation. The present house of worship was erected in 1863 and remodeled in 1883. The congregation is in a prosperous condition with about 100 members. The pastors have been as follows: First, Rev. William Nicholson, followed by Rev. C. W. Witt, Father Witt Floyd and James Wall. Present pastor, Rev. J. M. Kabrich.

Christian Church.—"Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If you continue in my word you are truly my disciples, and you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." "And the disciples were called Christians first at Antioch."

March 1, 1863, at New Castle, Henry County, about 100 persons, known as Disciples, or Christians, were organized into church relation, with Miles Murphey, Clement Murphey and Samuel Roof as Elders, and N. T. Clawson and James Loer, Deacons.

Miles Murphey, James Loer, Clement Murphey, James Mullen, George Koons and William L. Boyd were elected Trustees, and, with the addition of Daniel Murphey, they were the Building Committee. The congregation met regularly every Lord's day, in what was known as the Murphey Hall, until the following

spring. During the year the present edifice, situated on South Main street, ninety feet long and forty-five feet wide, was erected, and basement rooms finished, the congregation and Sunday-school occupying them the spring of 1864.

In August of 1865 the audience room, seating 800, the gallery, library room, vestibules, etc., were all finished, and furnished at a cost of about \$15,000, A. I. Hobbs, then of Cincinnati, preaching the dedication sermon. In 1873 a baptistry, with dressing rooms and a large cistern, were built in an unoccupied part of the basement. In 1880 a new roof of iron, with all the external wood repainted, added very much to the preservation and beauty of the building.

The women of the church superintended the remodeling of the audience room, decorating the walls and ceiling, and filling the windows with handsomely colored glass, and subsequently putting in two large coal stoves, the addition and repairs costing about \$1,650. The exterior of the church building presents a massive and substantial appearance; the interior, harmonious, and beautiful, while its acoustic properties are pleasing to speaker and audience.

While twenty-one years have passed away, and the church building, seemingly able to stand the conflict of many scores of years yet to come, what of the congregation that first met within its walls? Of the 100 members at organization sad requiems have been sung over the lifeless remains of about one-half. Many elderly saints and young lambs of the fold have been gathered into the garner of God. Vividly do we recall that patriarch Elijah Martindale, whose faith never faltered amid persecutions or adversities; also, the three brothers, Miles, Clement and Eli Murphey; Asahel Woodward and wife, Elijah Stout and wife, Mark Modlin, Nancy Watkins, Dorothy Roof, Melvina Mullen, Sarah Murphey, Clarinda Lennard; "Mother" Goodwin, whose voice in prayer and exhortation so often cheered the younger members on to duty; Martha Branson, so devoted and enthusiastic in her Christian life; Elder A. S. Burr, who recently passed over—kindred spirits, happy in associations, sacred in memory, the flitting years are but bringing us to thee! Oh, when will Death this moldering old partition wall throw down, and give to beings one in nature one abode?

About one-fifth of the charter members are yet living in this community, faithful in their attendance upon the services of the house of the Lord. Among them are: Samuel Roof, now past

eighty-seven years of age. He and his wife, Dorothy, were the first persons immersed as Disciples in New Castle, Nov. 5, 1839. Mrs. Miles and Mrs. Eli Murphey, Mrs. Julia A. Shroyer, Arabella Goheen, Mrs. Maria L. Nay, James Mullen, N. T. Clawson, Ellen Murphey, William Murphey, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. George Goodwin, Belle Stanford, Maggie Shirk, Naomi Shively and Sarah A. R. Boor. The widows of Elijah Martindale and Clement Murphey, past ninety-one and seventy-four years of age, are no longer able to meet with the Disciples on the Lord's day, but are patiently waiting to hear the summons: "It is enough! Come up higher."

The membership at this time is 175; men, 55; women, 120. The present Trustees are: Dr. W. F. Boor, James Mullen, Elias Nay, N. T. Clawson and H. L. Shopp.

The Elders are: Robert S. Lynn, James Harvey, Ephraim Clark and A. H. Moore, the resident preacher, together with a full corps of deacons and deaconesses, all of whom comprise the Official Board; H. L. Shopp, Clerk of the Board.

A large and interesting Sunday-school has always been sustained, and many of its members have united with the church. The women of the church have an auxiliary missionary society, sending out for foreign missions \$100 per year; also a woman's working society, whose funds are used for home needs. The women are the janitors of the church building, attending to all that appertain thereunto. They believe with the Psalmist, "That it is a good thing to be even a door-keeper in the house of the Lord."

The first regularly employed preacher was Alex. Johnston. His successors were: W. G. Irvin, D. H. Gary, J. B. Ludwig, J. A. Roberts, A. J. White, and A. H. Moore, who has now entered upon his sixth year's labor. The congregation has also enjoyed the preaching of Benj. Franklin, who was its organizer; Samuel K. Hoshour, Elijah Martindale, T. D. Garvin, O. A. Burgess, L. L. Carpenter, E. L. Frazier, Charles Blackman, Daniel and Joseph Franklin, O. A. Bartholomew, J. C. Tully, Robert and William Howe, J. L. Parsons, S. L. Conner, William Baxter, David Walk.

St. Anne's (Roman Catholic) Church. — Catholics began to settle in New Castle about 1851, when railroad building commenced. There was occasional preaching for several years in private houses, by Rev. Willian Doyle, of Richmond, and other

priests. In 1872, under Rev. Herman Alerding, stationed at Cambridge City, the building of a church was undertaken. The building was dedicated by the Bishop, Rev. Maurice de St. Palais, May 25, 1873. It cost \$1,365.85, of which sum not less than \$405 was contributed by non-Catholics. Rev. John Kelly, of Cambridge City, was pastor from 1872 till 1881, and under him the parsonage was built. The first resident pastor was Rev. John Ryves, 1881-'83, succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John B. Unversagt, Sept. 11, 1883. The congregation consists of about thirty-seven families.

African Methodist Episcopal Church. — The colored population of New Castle have quite a flourishing congregation. Their house of worship is situated on Christian Ridge, and was completed in 1875. The church is of the Methodist denomination. The present pastor's name is Mitchell.

NEW CASTLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The New Castle Cemetery Association was organized Sept. 11, 1858, with a capital stock of \$1,800 in shares of \$25 each. This stock was immediately taken by citizens of New Castle and vicinity. Sept. 30, 1858, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the association: Miles Murphey, John Powell, Jacob Mowrer, E. B. Martindale and John W. Grubbs. At the same date the capital stock of the association was increased to \$3,000. The Board of Directors organized with the following officers: Miles Murphey, President; John W. Grubbs, Secretary; John Powell, Treasurer. In January, 1861, the following Directors were elected: James S. Ferris, President; Benjamin Shirk, Secretary; Wm. I. Haskett, Treasurer; Jacob Brenneman and James A. McMeans. From February, 1862, to March, 1866, the following Board of Directors served: Eli Murphey, President; Benjamin Shirk, Secretary; James S. Ferris, Treasurer; Henry Shroyer, Elisha Clift. From 1866 to the present time the board has been as follows: Joshua Holland, President; Benjamin Shirk, Secretary; Elisha Clift, Treasurer; Henry Shroyer, Nathan Livezey. This board have managed the affairs of the association to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders. The cemetery is kept in good condition and the association is financially sound, having a surplus in the treasury of about \$1,500. The cemetery contains about ten acres of ground, surrounded by good fence. The lots are 15 x 25 feet, and so arranged as to be easily accessible by good graveled drives.

LODGES.

Odd Fellows.—*Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.*, is an old and prosperous organization. It was chartered July 13, 1848. The following were the charter members: John C. Beck, John Corr, James Comstock and James V. Wayman. The lodge has enjoyed great prosperity, and now has property valued at about \$7,000. It owns a large two-story brick building, situated on Main street. The lower floor is occupied by Mowrer's drug store, and on the upper is a large hall, finely furnished, in which the lodge meets. This building was finished in 1875, and dedicated on the 27th of May. The membership in January, 1884, was seventy-five.

Henry Encampment, No. 69, was chartered Nov. 21, 1865. C. Markle, George Paul, Nathaniel Carey, A. R. Shroyer, Henry Hernly, Frank Wills and J. L. Peed were the charter members. The present membership is forty-five. The encampment is in a good condition financially and otherwise.

Masonic.—*New Castle Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M.*, was instituted Feb. 13, 1850, with the following charter members and first officers: Franklin Woodward, W. M.; Bushrod W. Scott, S. W.; J. H. Healey, J. W.; John C. Beck, S. D.; W. H. Beck, J. D.; Jesse Ice, Treasurer; W. Millikan, Secretary; John King, Tyler. The lodge has had the following Worshipful Masters, some of whom have served several terms: Franklin Woodward, Daniel Mowrer, John W. Grubbs, Elijah Holland, Geo. W. Lennard, James J. Hamilton, Robert M. Chambers, Wm. L. Brown, W. P. Goode, John Thornburgh, Owen Evans, Seth S. Bennett, Asa Hatch, L. L. Conner, T. W. Gronendyke and N. T. Clawson. The present officers are: N. T. Clawson, W. M.; John F. Thompson, S. W.; Geo. F. Mowrer, J. W.; John Rea, Treasurer; Newton F. Williams, Secretary; T. H. Hazelrigg, S. D.; Samuel Arnold, J. D.; Jacob Mowrer, Tyler. The present membership is ninety-four, and the value of the lodge property, \$2,500.

New Castle Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M., was organized Feb. 22, 1864, under a dispensation from E. W. Ellis, Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Indiana. The following named companions officiated at the first meeting: Reuben Peden, E. H. P.; Milton Mahin, E. K.; C. P. Pence, E. S.; James Brown, C. of H.; Lewis Dale, P. S.; J. W. Heaton, R. A. C.; J. J. Hamilton, G. M., Third Vail; H. M. Crouse, G. M., Second Vail; J. H. Hart, G. M., First Vail; J. B. O'Harra, Guard; T. B.

Redding, Secretary. The chapter was granted a charter May 19, 1864. The charter members were: Milton Mahin, C. P. Pence, J. J. Hamilton, David Millikan, Joseph Pearson, C. B. Morehouse, C. C. Connell and John B. O'Harra.

The first officers were as follows: Milton Mahin, E. H. P.; Thos. B. Redding, E. K.; John Minesinger, E. S.; John B. O'Harra, C. of H.; C. C. Connell, P. S.; Levi Leakey, R. A. C.; C. B. Morehouse, G. M., Third Vail; Frank Wills, G. M., Second Vail; E. T. Ice, G. M., First Vail; J. J. Hamilton, Sec.; Jos. Pearson, Treas.; Lewis Dale, Chap.; J. Q. Minesinger, Guard. The following have served as High Priests of this chapter: Milton Mahin, W. P. Goode, L. L. Dale, John R. Peed, G. W. Burke, James M. Mowrer, C. P. Pence, W. F. Walker, John Thornburgh, John Needham, L. L. Conner. The present officers are: T. W. Gronendyke, E. H. P.; John Needham, E. K.; R. H. Polk, E. S.; F. P. Ice, C. of H.; G. W. Burke, P. S.; R. M. Chambers, R. A. C.; Lewis Swindle, G. M., Third Vail; Lewis Smith, G. M., Second Vail; J. M. Harris, G. M., First Vail; S. H. Elliott, Treas.; George F. Mowrer, Sec.; Jacob Mowrer, Guard. The assets of the chapter amount to about \$600; the membership is now fifty-six.

New Castle Council, No. 50, R. & S. M., was organized under a dispensation April 12, 1881, and chartered later. The petitioners for the dispensation were James M. Caffey, N. S. Hawkins, Levin Swiggett, T. E. Whetton, Hugh L. Mullen, James J. Hamilton, James M. Mowrer, Thomas L. Campbell and H. L. Shopp. The first Illustrious Master, J. J. Hamilton, has been succeeded by James M. Mowrer and John Needham. The council has twenty-eight members, and is in a good financial condition. The present officers are: John Needham, I. M.; Hugh L. Mullen, D. I. M.; R. H. Polk, Treas.; T. W. Gronendyke, Recorder.

Knights of Pythias.—Crescens Lodge, No. 33, K. of P., was organized in 1872, with officers and charter members as follows: T. B. Loer, Chancellor Commander; A. W. Coffin, Vice-Chancellor; H. L. Mullen, Prelate; George N. Rea, Keeper of Records and Seal; Eli B. Mooney, Master of Finance; D. W. Kinsey, Master of Exchequer; C. R. Scott, Master-at-Arms; W. G. Hillock, Inside Guard; R. H. Mellett, Outside Guard; A. M. Grose, Past Chancellor; Ed. Kahn, J. F. Murphey, Lee Harvey, Frank Bowers, C. H. Cunningham, Henry Herliman, W. H. Albright, Lon Rogers, N. T. Nixon, Henry Denius. Total number of members since organization, 122; present membership, eighty-nine.

The present officers are: P. C., Wentford Needham; C. C., W. A. Brown; V. C. C., W. O. Barnard; K. of R. and S., Charles Sudworth; M. of F., John R. Hernley; M. of E., W. W. Modlin; M. A., M. Peed; I. G., L. Moore; O. G., Wm. Kinsey; Trustees: Lon Rogers, A. W. Coffin, and Dr. J. F. Thompson. Present value of lodge property, \$1,000.

Knights of Honor.—*New Castle Lodge, No. 121, K. of H.*, was organized June 11, 1875, with the following charter members and officers: George W. Burke, Past Dictator; H. L. Mullen, Dictator; W. S. Bedford, Vice-Dictator; W. M. Watkins, Assistant Dictator; C. M. Moore, Guide; Frank Bowers, Reporter; J. W. Ashdill, Financial Reporter; R. B. Carr, Treasurer; John S. Hedges, Sentinel; Milton Brown, W. N. Clift, George H. Cain, I. W. Ellis, I. W. Pitman, M. E. Anderson and M. D. Harvey. Since the organization thirty-seven have been admitted to membership. The lodge has the same number of members in good standing at present. The lodge is financially in a sound condition, meeting all obligations promptly without making demands upon members, except for the regular dues. The officers for the present term are: H. L. Hernly, P. D.; John F. Thompson, D.; W. H. Elliott, V. D.; Adolph Rogers, A. D.; George B. Robson, R.; George H. Cain, F. R.; W. N. Clift, T.; N. T. Clawson, C.; L. S. Denius, G.; A. F. Kramer, G. S.; Reporter to G. L., George B. Robson; Lodge Deputy, Lon Rogers.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge in February, 1881, Past Dictator, W. N. Clift, of the New Castle Lodge, was elected Grand Dictator of the State, and at the session of 1882 he was elected Reporter to the Supreme Lodge for two years. He attended the sessions of that lodge at Baltimore, Md., in 1882, and at Galveston, Tex., in 1883.

Grand Army.—*George W. Lennard* Post, No. 148, G. A. R.*, was organized March 15, 1883, with officers and charter members as follows: George H. Cain, P. C.; W. H. Elliott, S. V. C.; H. C. Gordon, J. V. C.; E. T. Mendenhall, Adj.; Samuel Arnold, Q. M.; T. W. Gronendyke, Surg.; George W. Bunch, Chap.; A. W. Coffin, O. D.; G. W. Goodwin, Jr., O. G.; T. W. Gough, S. M.; M. E. Anderson, Q. M. S.; Patrick Sullivan, Miles Haguewood, P. Harvey, T. Burchett, Owen Evans, Isaac Grove, Thad. Coffin, Jacob Sweigart, George Robson, Wint Needham, J. I. Newby, William Thomas, A. F. Kranor, Louis Moore, W. H.

* See biography in Bar Chapter.

Albright, D. Daniels, Milton Burk, John M. Goar, John Albertson.

Membership in January, 1884, sixty-seven. Present officers: Exum Saint, P. C.; Jos. M. Brown, S. V. C.; Lewis Moore, J. V. C.; Thad. Coffin, Adj.; Andrew F. Kramer, Q. M.; E. T. Mendenhall, Surg.; George W. Bunch, Chap.; W. F. Shelly, O. D.; Owen Evans, O. G.; Asa Hatch, S. M.; M. E. Anderson, Q. M. S.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

James Armstrong, merchant-tailor, New Castle, Ind., is a native of County Sligo, Ireland, born Dec. 20, 1831. He learned the tailor's trade in his native country serving an apprenticeship of five years. After completing his trade he came to America, and remained in Philadelphia, Pa., eighteen months; then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed as a cutter till 1871. He then came to New Castle, and was employed as cutter for Shroyer & Loer eighteen months when they went out of the business. Mr. Armstrong then opened a shop in the second story of the Shroyer building and subsequently moved to his present place of business on Broad street, opposite the court-house, where he is well established carrying a full line of clothing, cloths and trimmings. He was married to Mary, daughter of Michael O'Donnell, of Cincinnati. They have eight children, four sons and four daughters. Two of his sons, Hugh and James, are practical tailors. Mr. Armstrong is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.

William O. Barnard, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, of Henry County, Ind., was born in Union County, Ind., Oct. 25, 1852, the eldest son of Sylvester and Lavina (Myers) Barnard, now of Spiceland. He was principally educated in the Spiceland Academy, and subsequently taught district schools there winters. He was principal of the schools of Economy, Ind., a year and then accepted the same position in the schools of New Castle. In the meantime he studied law with James M. Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1878 he began the practice of his profession, being associated with D. W. Chambers two years, and since then has conducted his business alone. He served as Treasurer of New Castle two years, and in October, 1883, was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for a term of two years. He was married in 1876 to Mary V., daughter of Nathan H. Ballinger. They have three sons. Mr. Barnard is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

John W. Bell, Superintendent of the Henry County Poor Farm, was born in Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind., May 9, 1846, a son of Nehemiah and Emeline Bell, his father a native of North Carolina and his mother of Virginia. His mother came to Henry County with her parents in 1822, aged four years, and lived here till her death in 1880. His father was born in 1804 and came to Henry County when a small boy, still residing here, in his eightieth year. John W. received a good education and subsequently taught school six years, and since then has engaged in farming. He was appointed to his present position in 1880, and has proved himself fully competent to fill it, everything being kept in good order, and satisfactory to the county. He was married in 1871 to Mary E., daughter of Rev. Samuel and Mary Sayford. They have one daughter—Irene S. Mr. Sayford died many years ago. Mrs. Sayford is living in Delaware County, Ind.

Rev. William S. Birch, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Richmond District, Ind., is a native of Hocking County, Ohio, born March 29, 1825, the eldest son of Benjamin and Eliza Birch, natives of Virginia. His parents moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in an early day, and he received his primary education in the schools of that county. He afterward attended Asbury University for a time and then taught school two years. In the fall of 1849 he entered the ministry of the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has since faithfully performed the duties of an itinerant minister. He has served as Presiding Elder of Goshen, Fort Wayne and West Fort Wayne districts, in all eleven years. In 1872 and 1876 he was a delegate to the General Conference. He assumed the pastoral charge of the church in New Castle in May, 1883, and in April, 1884, was appointed Presiding Elder of Richmond District. He has for many years been President of the Board of Trustees of Fort Wayne College. Mr. Birch was married Aug. 28, 1851, to Cynthia A., daughter of Caleb and Malinda Stevens, of Wabash County, Ind. They have three children—Emma L., wife of Rev. W. H. Daniels; Eddie A., and Rose M.

mis Jesse Bond, deceased, emigrated from Grayson County, Va., to the then Territory of Indiana, and purchased and settled on the farm where Earlham College is now located. After a few years' residence in Richmond, he moved to a farm near the present site of Washington and resided there till his death, April 11, 1862. He was a member of the Society of Friends and one of the first ministers

of Whitewater Meeting. Though a recorded minister for sixty-four years, it was not his mission to travel in that capacity. His communications were not embellished by human learning, yet his ministry was clear and powerful. He seldom gave extended dissertations on abstruse questions of doctrinal controversies. His object was to draw the minds of the people to practical rightness—from all outward dependencies to the sure foundation. His devotion to religious truth and duty was strikingly shown in the fact that after being in a measure cut off from other opportunities he erected a meeting-house on his farm, where, for many years meetings were held regularly twice a week, composed of his own family, and the families of his children, and such of his neighbors and others as saw proper to meet with him. He early felt the enormity of African slavery, and his testimony was strong against it. When the schism in the Society of Friends occurred, he plead with his friends against separate organizations, recommending them to the light of Christ within, as He was one with the Father and all men are brethren. His mental powers continued unimpaired to the close of his life, a period of four score years and ten. His clear perception of spiritual truths remained undimmed. His wife, Phoebe, daughter of the late Robert Commons, a true helpmeet and worthy companion, died a few years before her husband.

Jonathan C. Boone was born in Spiceland, Henry Co., Ind., Aug. 14, 1852, a son of Driver and Elizabeth C. Boone. His father was a native of North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1830, settling in Spiceland, where he resided till his death in 1880, aged eighty-five years. He opened one of the first stores in the place and was appointed the first Postmaster. He was married in North Carolina to Anna ^{Kesey}~~Kesey~~, who died soon after coming to Indiana. He afterward married Elizabeth, widow of Richard Ganze, and to them were born five children—Richard G., now Superintendent of the Frankfort, Clinton County, schools; Christina B., widow of Dr. Thomas Ganze; John W. and Anna J., died in childhood; and Jonathan C., who was reared and educated in Spiceland. When sixteen years of age he began clerking for Samuel Parch. He afterward clerked for Halloway & Stanly four years, and for O. H. Nixon, druggist. In 1879 he entered the office of T. B. Reeder, Recorder, and remained with him two months when he was employed by Milton Brown to complete a set of abstract-books. In 1882 he was elected County Recorder, his duties to begin Nov. 4, 1884. Mr. Boone was married in August, 1878, to Mary A.

Dennis, of Wayne County, Ind. He is a member of Crescens Lodge, No. 33, Knights of Pythias.

William F. Boor, M. D., was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 10, 1819. He is the sixth of a family of seven children, of Nicholas and Rachel (Guisinger) Boor, who were Pennsylvanians, of German descent.

Losing his father in early childhood, it became necessary for him to depend on his own exertions. As soon, therefore, as he was able he was put to work assisting on a farm, or "striking" in his brother's blacksmith shop when he was so small that he had to stand on a block "to swing the heavy sledge with measured beat and slow." Working in summer time and attending school during the winter season did not fully meet the earnest desires of the young man for an education; but while educational opportunities were limited, his teachers were men of the most sterling worth—men of "ye olden time school," who taught thoroughness in letters, purity in morals, and uprightness in character, which at times were almost severe. With such an instructor as Robert Stuart, and a determination to succeed, advancement was rapidly made, so that the pupil soon occupied the position of teacher, still pursuing his studies more zealously. Obtaining a good English education, in April, 1842, he became a student of medicine in the office of Drs. Dillon & Spencer, in Uniontown, Muskingum Co., Ohio, with whom he studied three years.

The fertile and growing State of Indiana was then the attractive point of immigration, and to Henry County the young doctor made his way on horseback in June, 1845. Shortly after his arrival in Indiana he received a call from Carlisle, Monroe Co., Ohio, and by the advice of his preceptor, Dillon, he returned to his native State, and at once engaged in a good practice in Carlisle. In visiting his patients, he would frequently contrast his climbing the rugged hills of Monroe County with "what might have been" in Henry County had he remained in the West. In the spring of 1846, a fire breaking out in the block containing his office, everything he had was consumed but his horse and the clothes he wore. This circumstance confirmed him in his decision to leave Carlisle where he had made many friends in his year's practice. No railroads, and the stage lines not connecting, he again started on horseback for Indiana, arriving at Middletown, Henry County, August, 1846. Here, in a short time he built up an extensive and profitable practice. Now fully established in his profession, he returned to Muskingum

County, Ohio, and was there married April 15, 1847, to Miss Catharine E. Axline. This happy union was broken by her death in March, 1852. In the following October, determined upon obtaining greater proficiency, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1853. Returning to Middletown, he again resumed his practice, day and night bearing the hardships of a pioneer doctor, plodding bad roads and corduroy bridges, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. In the spring of 1857 he disposed of his property, and prepared to leave Middletown, where he had practiced medicine eleven years. Strong ties of friendship and confidence had grown between practitioner and patrons that will never be broken. He had been interested in its growth from a mere village to one of the best towns in the county, except the county seat. The cars on the Pan Handle Railroad whirled by many times in a day, and the almost impassable roads were being transformed into smooth, solid gravel pikes. He had assisted in the development of its morals, until, under the local option law of 1851, all intoxicants were banished one mile beyond its incorporated limits. All these surroundings made it no small task for the Doctor to leave Middletown; yet other circumstances arising, these became subservient, and accordingly, on April 1, 1857, he was married the second time, removing to the neighborhood of his old home, in Perry County, Ohio. Here he bought a magnificent farm, and lived on it one year, then moving to New Castle, Henry Co., Ind., April 1, 1858. Finding nothing so conducive to his happiness as the practice of his profession, he once more entered the physician's arena, with a kindly spirit, attending the sick faithfully, ever conscientious in the discharge of its duties.

In April, 1862, he was appointed by Governor Morton Surgeon of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, but declined to serve; yet on Sept. 4, of same year, he accepted the Surgeoncy of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and served with that regiment until June, 1863, when he was appointed Brigade Surgeon of the First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Unfortunately for the medical interests of that department, he was obliged to resign his post November, 1863, because of the protracted illness of his wife. Upon returning to civil life he engaged with youthful ardor in his profession, which grows not old nor rusty with his years. By his studious devotion to his books, journals and newspapers, he keeps himself up to the demand of

the times in his art and in the current news of the day. By his keen observation and calm judgment in his practice of nearly forty years, none stand higher, and few whose counsels are sought more eagerly.

He was a charter member of the New Castle Medical Society, organized in 1856, which held regular meetings three times a year, until it was reorganized under the name of the Henry County Medical Society, as an auxiliary to the State Society. He was at various times chosen President of these societies, before which he read many papers on medical subjects, one of which we find as early as 1858, on "Phe-moral Phlebetis as a sequela of Enteric Fever"—a painful complication ushered in with a chill and increase of fever about the end of the second week, in which he argued its pathological identity with *phlegmasia alba dolens*—there having been no mention made of this troublesome complication in any of the medical literature at his command. He is also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. March 11, 1869, he was appointed physician to the Henry County Asylum, and on April 2, 1870, he received the appointment of United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, both of which offices he still holds.

In the development of our educational interests the Doctor is an earnest advocate, being one of the three trustees, who argued and labored to bring up our schools to a free graded standard, under which system they are among the most successful in the State. As School Trustee he served for more than twelve years. Dr. Boor has never indulged in dissipation, as his splendid physique and perfect health, in the main, attest, weighing the heaviest, 218 pounds, but generally about 210. He never used intoxicants nor tobacco in any form. The Washingtonian movement originated in 1840, and in April, 1842, he joined the society. Subsequently the Sons of Temperance were organized; the Doctor, joining them, worked for the abolishment of strong drink. He has been connected with all the temperance organizations, and given largely of his means for the furtherance of the cause. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, passed all the chairs, and been several times a representative to the Grand Lodge. The Doctor's political attachments, though strong, are ever held subordinate to his sense of right, as seen in the fact that, although once a devoted Democrat, he left the party when it broke the Nation's compact and outraged the rights of man by repealing the Missouri Compromise. Since that event he has been a Republican.

The Doctor is a member of the Christian church, and was immersed March 7, 1871, by Elder D. H. Gary, then pastor of the New Castle Christian congregation. In church relation, as in other walks in life, a conviction of duty insures a steadfastness of purpose to the cause espoused. In the sacred trusts of a teacher in the Sunday-school, a Deacon in the church, President of the Board of Trustees, attendance at the Lord's-day services, and one of the singers, his place is rarely ever vacant. Business or pleasure, for the time being, are laid aside.

In finance, Dr. Boor has been eminently successful—a charter member of the First National Bank, a Director and Vice-President of the same. But, after all, a true man's light shines brightest in his own home-circle. Should its rays be clouded there, they cannot fall with much warmth or force in their radiation on a church relation, business circle, professional engagement or general society. This phase of the Doctor's life the historian cannot touch without giving more than a passing notice to his wife.

Sarah A. R. Roof was born in New Castle, Henry Co., Ind., Jan. 28, 1838. At a very early age she learned her A B C's, and when she was five years old—then reading in the second reader—she was sent to school, taught by the Hon. S. T. Powell. Books were her chief delight; to be a teacher her highest ambition. Industrious in habit, persistent in efforts, utilizing her meager opportunities with much ability, when she was fourteen years of age the earnest desires of her heart had been attained. Passing a critical examination by James S. Ferris, she received a teacher's certificate, and opened her first school. The subsequent years were spent in ardent devotion to literature, as pupil or teacher, until her marriage to Dr. W. F. Boor, April 1, 1857—two lives now merged into one, complementing and supplementing each other; the one full of experience, and communicative; the other eager to grasp opportunities which were opening up, broadening and deepening channels for her life work. From this home, "the spot of sunshine in a shady place," emanates the hospitality of which we read: "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me." A home of intelligence and culture, without formality or exclusiveness; of industry and order, without disquietude or severity—home to them is an equal partnership, rather than a place to stay. Together business is

Shively

planned, books studied, and the questions of the hour discussed. When the Doctor went into the army he left all of his business interests to his wife's management, which she judiciously controlled, sending her husband monthly or quarterly statements of their financial standing. Mrs. B.'s library, in number and variety of books, on almost all subjects, is perhaps not excelled by many other private individuals in the State; among them are books she purchased with her first earnings; others valuable because of their antiquity. Her cabinet of rare minerals and shells, specimens in geology, archæology, paleontology, Chinese and Japanese curiosities, would seem a life-work within itself. With her books, specimens and bric-a-brac she is conversant, and equally at home upon the moral, religious and political questions of the day.

Mrs. B. is a charter member of the Christian church at New Castle, and was immersed by Elder Benjamin Franklin, Feb. 25, 1863. She is Treasurer of the church, collecting and disbursing its funds; Deaconess on the official Board; one of the singers; Manager of the Woman's Working Society; President and Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions; has been a teacher for more than thirty years in the Sunday-school; and at this time, with Miss Naomi Shively, is superintending a school every Lord's day afternoon, three miles in the country; they are also janitors of the Christian Church, ringing the bell, making the fires, lighting the lamps, and thus assisting to meet the demand on church repairs.

Mrs. B. is one of a committee of three appointed by the commissioners, provided by statute, to look after the interests of the Pauper Children's Home, located at Spiceland. For thirty years she has been an earnest advocate of temperance and woman's suffrage. In these positions of responsibility and trust, as in the execution of her household management, her motto is, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Doctor Boor is the father of four children—two sons by his first wife, the younger, Milton G., dying in infancy. The elder son, Walter Axline, was born Jan. 27, 1849, in Middletown, Henry Co., Ind.; studied medicine with his father, and was graduated from the medical department of the Michigan University, March, 1872. He attended a regular course, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital College, New York, March, 1876. But few physicians at his age have had his advantages, and none have made closer application and been rewarded with more successful

results. August, 1877, he entered into partnership with his father in New Castle, and is now one of the most efficient and active practitioners in the city. He is a member of the Henry County Medical Society, and has several times been elected as its presiding officer; also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In September, 1873, he married the only daughter of Dr. L. W. Hess, of Cadiz. Two sons have been born of this marriage—Howard Hess Boor, Oct. 21, 1874; and Frank Boor, May 25, 1884.

By the second wife Dr. W. F. Boor had a daughter and son. The daughter, Minnie L. Boor, was born in New Castle, April 5, 1858. When nearing her twenty-second birthday she was suddenly and unexpectedly called hence in the early morn of the new year, 1880. She was possessed of an amiableness of disposition and gentleness of spirit rarely found, endearing herself to all. An active and devoted member of the Christian church, she was ever found at her place in all the meetings. A graduate of the New Castle schools, under Prof. G. W. Hufford, and two years at Antioch College, Ohio, she attained a high degree of intellectual culture. Thoughtful for humanity, she was diligent in the temperance work and moral reforms of the day.

The son, Orville L. Boor, was born in New Castle, Sept. 24, 1859. He and his sister Minnie were taught by their mother at home until they were prepared to enter the high school, then superintended by Prof. G. W. Hufford. He was within one year of graduating when the Professor was called to other fields of labor, and the graduating class disbanded. He studied medicine in his father's office about one and a half years, but on account of ill health was compelled to abandon the profession, and in the spring of 1881 moved to the farm in Prairie Township, where he now resides. He has been very successful as a tiller of the soil, which also has tended to develop a vigorous manhood. He was married April 1, 1882, to Miss Cora L. Bouslog, daughter of Wesley and Amanda (Pickenpaugh) Bouslog. Of this union they have one son, Everett Blaine Boor, born June 7, 1884. Politically Walter A. and Orville L. Boor, having been nurtured upon the love of country and rocked in the cradle of patriotism, are active Republicans.

We contribute to HENRY COUNTY HISTORY a sketch of one who has been identified with her interests for forty years. That his career has been highly successful is generally known. There

are no cascades, whirling eddies or shallows on his life-strand; it has always been an even, deep and steady flow. He moves quietly on, and when he acts does so without ostentation or show. By precept and example he gives to his fellow men, and more directly to his two sons and three grandsons, honesty, industry, economy, faith, hope, charity, upon which to build their own characters for time and eternity.

Moses Bowers was born in Mechanicsburg, Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 8, 1838, the eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth Bowers, natives of Ohio. His parents were married Dec. 25, 1834, and settled near Middletown, where the father died in 1868, and the mother in 1873. Of their nine children six are living. Moses spent his boyhood on the farm, receiving a good education. He then engaged in teaching, following the vocation twenty-five years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served one year. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was disabled by the exposure and was discharged in November, 1862. After his return home he was appointed Principal of the Mexico high school but declined to serve on account of ill health, but accepted a position in the common school of his neighborhood. Since giving up teaching he has engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1863 to Catherine A., daughter of Ezekiel and Elinor Rogers. ^{Hinshaw} They have had three children—Cora, John Whitefield and Clara B. The latter died aged fifteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers are members of Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been Class-leader seventeen years.

Charles Brennemon was born in Washington County, Pa., May 8, 1838, a son of Henry and Tamar Brennemon who came to Henry County in 1850 and settled three miles south of New Castle, where his mother died in 1877 and his father in 1878. The family consisted of ten children, eight living. Our subject remained with his parents till manhood, receiving a common-school education. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in what was known as the Benton Cadets, commanded by Colonel Marshall. They were detailed as Fremont's body guard and served three months. After his return home he engaged in farming and now owns 120 acres of fine land, eighty acres under cultivation. He was married in September, 1862, to Sarah E., daughter of William and Mary Stinson, ^{Grant} of Grant County, Ind. They have a family of two sons and five daughters. Mr. Brennemon has served two years as Assessor of Henry Township.

Jacob Brenneman was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Feb. 1, 1809, where he resided till he was twenty-two years of age. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade at Newton after which he went South for the summer. He came to Henry County, Ind., in 1835 and opened a cabinet shop at New Castle where he has carried on the business ever since, employing at times seven hands. He was associated with Adam Beam who died in April, 1871. In 1875 Mr. Brenneman became associated with his son, George Alsbaugh and Hugh Mullin, the business being known as the New Castle Furniture Association. They continued together for seven years when they sold out and the name was changed to New Castle Furniture Company. Mr. Brenneman was married in 1837 to Margaret M. Branson, a native of Wayne County, Ind. She died in 1881. To this union were born eight children—Daniel, George, Lavina (now Mrs. Gough), Eli and Henrietta (now Mrs. H. H. Hernley). Mr. Brenneman served as Town Councilman. He was largely instrumental in getting and locating the Pan Handle Railroad from Richmond to New Castle, Ind.

Rev. Emsley Brookshire was born in Randolph County, N. C., Dec. 8, 1813. When he was fourteen years of age he came with his mother and little sister to Henry County, Ind., walking all the way and carrying their effects, it taking them three months to make the journey. He was converted in 1830 and began his ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church as an exhorter continuing with that denomination until 1840, when he withdrew on account of his anti-slavery principles and for three years labored in different denominations, lecturing against intemperance, slavery, etc. In 1843 he organized the Duck Creek Wesleyan Methodist Church and began his labors as a home missionary. He became a member of the annual conference and was ordained an Elder in 1846 and commenced his labors as an itinerant and sustained that relation until 1866 when he accepted an appointment as missionary to the State of Tennessee and remained there two years. During this time he assisted in the organization of an annual conference, the churches numbering 600 members. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Indiana and labored as missionary at large three years. In 1871 he was appointed missionary to North Carolina, and while in that State organized six churches, numbering 200 members. In 1873 he returned to Indiana and was appointed pastor of the church in Richmond, Ind., and remained there two years. His labors there resulted in the conversion of 120 persons and an addition to

Wm. H. Hammon
Hammon

the church of eighty members. He was then appointed to the Fairmount Circuit. Since 1881 he has sustained a superannuated relation, his health and age rendering him unable to assume the duties of the pastorate, although he preaches and does other work as he is able. Mr. Brookshire was married in 1834 to Elizabeth Shelley, who died in 1858 leaving nine children. He afterward married Julia M., daughter of Rev. Alfred Thorp, one of the first ministers of the Indiana Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist connection of America. They have one daughter—Bell. Mrs. Julia Brookshire had four children by a former marriage.

Samuel H. Brown, attorney at law, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Henry County, born in Liberty Township, Nov. 21, 1852, a son of Moses and Delphia Brown. He was reared on a farm and received a good education, attending the high school of New Castle, Ind. He taught school five years, in the meantime reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He then formed a partnership with Charles S. Hernly the firm name being Hernly & Brown. He was married in 1880 to Sarah J., daughter of James H. and Nancy Frazier. They have one daughter—Lizzie. Mr. Brown is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Theodore F. Brown, passenger agent for the Pan Handle Railroad, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Henry County, Ind., born May 8, 1847, a son of Milton and Sarah (Moore) Brown. He learned the blacksmith's trade of his father and worked with him till after the breaking out of the Rebellion. He ran away and enlisted but being too young was taken home by his father. The third time he succeeded in getting away and served six months, till the close of the war. He was appointed passenger agent in 1878, under H. E. Townsend, General Agent of the Gould lines and served two years when he received the appointment to his present position.

George W. Bunch, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born Aug. 24, 1844, a son of Calvin and Eliza A. (Williams) Bunch, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Wayne County, Ind.. The latter died in 1863; the former is still living. There was a family of three children, one son and two daughters, our subject being the only one living. He was reared in Whitewater, Ind., attending the school of that town. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, and was appointed Sergeant; was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant, and served in that position

three years, when he was promoted to Captain of his company, serving till the close of the war. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the important engagements of that division, among them Antietam, Gettysburg, Bull Run and Fredericksburg. He was mustered out in July, 1865. After his return home he took a course in Hadley's Normal School, Richmond. He then opened a store in Whitewater, carrying a complete stock of dry-goods, groceries, etc. He continued in the mercantile business three and a half years, and then engaged in the sale of sewing machines and organs in Connersville and Hagerstown. In 1878 he came to New Castle, and opened an office, still continuing the business. In 1881 he with his wife established a millinery store on Broadway, where they carry a full stock of goods in their line. Mrs. Bunch is a practical milliner, and has the leading store of the kind in New Castle. Mr. Bunch was married in 1868 to Jennie L., daughter of Rev. W. C. Bowen, of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had three children; but two are living—William M. and Byrham C.; Harry Lee died October, 1880, aged four years. Mr. Bunch is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and active workers of the church and Sunday-school, and Mr. Bunch is Class-leader.

Charles Bundy, proprietor of boarding and sale stable, New Castle, Ind., was born in Greensboro, Ind., June 22, 1846, a son of Josiah and Maria J. Bundy. He spent his boyhood and received his education in his native town, remaining with his parents till his marriage. In the spring of 1877 he opened his livery stable in connection with the Bundy House. He has a well stocked stable, owning about twelve horses. He also runs two omnibuses and is doing a good, thriving business. He was married in 1883 to Mary C., daughter of Thomas B. Woodward, of New Castle.

Josiah Bundy, proprietor of the Bundy House, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born April 21, 1823, a son of George and Kerene (Elliott) Bundy. When he was twelve years of age his parents moved to Greensboro, Henry County, where his father soon after died. He remained with his mother till his marriage, and then engaged in farming four years. He subsequently carried on a hotel in Greensboro, till 1862, when he sold his farm and hotel, and moved to Minneapolis, Minn. In the

fall of 1868 he returned to Henry County, and bought a farm near Spiceland. In 1877 he moved to New Castle, and bought his present hotel of George Hazard. It is situated on the corner of Main and Race streets—a three-story brick building containing fifty rooms. The house has recently been thoroughly refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Mr. Bundy was married in 1844, to Maria J., daughter of John and Elizabeth Study. They have had a family of eight children; but five are living—Charles, L. D., John M., George F. and O. P.

George W. Burke, M. D., was born Feb. 22, 1841, in Franklin County, Pa., and was educated in his native county at the academy at Chambersburgh. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. C. Richards, of Chambersburgh. He took a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and soon after passing the examination he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania, in the Army of the Potomac. In the fall of 1863 he was transferred to the Twentieth Army Corps, under command of General Hooker. He served three and a half years, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa., in July, 1865. He then completed his course of lectures, graduating in 1865. At the same time he received private instruction from Prof. Pancost, and was also connected with Blockley Hospital, until he graduated, after which he practiced in Baltimore, Md., until the fall of 1866. He then practiced in New Castle, Henry County, until 1867, when he went to Sulphur Springs, where he remained till April, 1870, when he resumed his practice in New Castle. He was married in 1870 to Belle Shook, of Franklin County, Pa., and daughter of Jacob Shook. The Doctor has served two terms on the City Council and one term as member of the School Board. He is President of the New Castle Foundry and Pump Company. He was appointed by General Porter Trustee of the Insane Asylum, but, owing to political complications in the Senate, the nomination was not confirmed. The Doctor belongs to the State Medical Society, the Henry County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Lycurgus L. Burr, Justice of the Peace, was born Nov. 24, 1835, in Franklin County, Ind. He came with his parents to this county in 1843, and was reared in Blountsville. He learned the tanner's trade, at which he worked some years. In 1859 he embarked in the mercantile business at Ashland, and in 1863 he came to New Castle, and bought the stock of Joshua Holland, and car-

ried on the mercantile business until 1878. He was married Aug. 24, 1859, to Martha J., daughter of Dr. W. M. Kerr, of Rodgersville, Henry County. He has one son living, Horace L. Mr. Burr, in connection with his duties as Justice of the Peace, attends to his farm, near New Castle, which contains 200 acres of land. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is Trustee and Treasurer. His father, Alvin S. Burr, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 26, 1810, and in 1820 moved with his parents to Butler County, Ohio. He was married to Lavina Conn, who was born in Pennsylvania, July 16, 1810. He moved to Henry County in 1843, and lived in Blountsville some twenty years. He moved to New Castle in 1865, residing here till his death, which occurred Feb. 12, 1883. He was a member of the Christian church. His wife, who still survives, is living with our subject. They had seven children, four now living—Elizabeth J., wife of Dr. J. A. Wendell; Anna B., wife of H. H. Hoover, of Richmond; William G., of Huntington County, Ind., and Lycurgus L. Alvin Burr was elected Justice of the Peace in 1846, and held that office till his death, when his son was appointed to serve out the unexpired term.

Noble Butler was born in Spiceland Township, Henry Co., Ind., May 30, 1826. His father, Levi Butler, was a native of Georgia, and moved to Indiana with his mother, settling near Salisbury, the old county seat of Wayne County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after his return, in February, 1816, was married to Elizabeth Carr, a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana with her parents in an early day. They moved to Spiceland Township, this county, and settled on the farm where they reared their family and spent their lives. Levi Butler died in 1860, and his wife in 1866. Of their family of four boys and three girls, but three are living. Two sons, Hiram and Willie, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion. Hiram was taken prisoner, and died in Charleston, S. C.; Willie was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. Noble Butler married Elizabeth Fisher, who died in 1879, leaving three children, but two of whom are living—Mary A. and W. L. Mr. Butler moved to his present farm in 1883. He owns eighty acres of choice land under a good state of cultivation. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

John S. Byer, agent of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville, and the New Castle & Rushville railroads, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Franklin County, Pa., born June, 1846, a son

Beal descendant

of Jacob and Martha (Mitchell) Byer. His parents moved to Henry County, Ind., in 1850, and settled on a farm, where his father died in 1868, and his mother in 1877. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, six in Henry County, and one, Luther, in Lincoln, Neb. John S. Byer was reared and educated in New Castle. He learned the tinsmith's trade in early life, and worked at it nine years for one man. He was employed three years as mail agent, running between Indianapolis and Pittsburg, and in 1882 was appointed to his present position. He was married in 1868 to Hester, daughter of Mark Modlin, of Henry County. They have two children—Georgia and Martin. Mr. Byer served two years as Justice of the Peace, resigning his office to enter the mail service.

George H. Cain, son of George Cain, was born Sept. 16, 1841, in Salem County, N. J., where he resided until fourteen years of age. In 1855 he came with his parents to Jackson County, Ind. In 1857 he went to Iowa; but in 1858 he returned to Jackson County, Ind., and the same year he came to New Castle, Henry Co., Ind., and in December, 1858, he engaged in painting, which he followed till the breaking out of the war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Indiana Infantry, and served three months, when he returned home, and November, 1861, he married Sarah, daughter of George Frazier, who died in 1874, leaving five children. In August, 1862, Mr. Cain re-enlisted in Captain Vanneman's company, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served during the war. He enlisted as a Corporal, was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and soon after became First Lieutenant. He was afterward breveted Captain of his company. He belonged to the Fourth Army Corps in the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Generals Thomas and Sherman. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Chickamanga, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He returned to Sulphur Springs, Henry Co., Ind., and in the spring of 1870 moved his family to New Castle, where he again worked at the painter's trade. In 1875 he was elected Marshal of New Castle, which position he held till 1882, when he again engaged in painting. In the fall of 1882 he was elected to his present office, that of Sheriff of Henry County. In January, 1876, he was married a second time to Emma Chenoweth, a native of this county. To them have been born two children. Our subject's parents both died in Madison County, Ind.

Miles P. Cannon is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Oct. 28, 1853, a son of Oliver and Mary (Pearson) Cannon. Oliver Cannon was born in Maryland, Nov. 24, 1827, and when two years of age his parents came to Henry County. After his marriage he settled on land in Henry Township, where he afterward owned 400 acres, residing here till his death, May 1, 1879. Of his four sons two are living—William H. and Miles P. The latter was reared and educated in his native county, and since reaching manhood has engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm contains 160 acres of the best land in the county, situated on the Cadiz and New Castle pike, two miles west of New Castle. He was married Jan. 1, 1874, to Mattie, daughter of Alfred and Mary Riggs. They have three children—Bertha B., Charles E. and Lottie L. Mr. Cannon has just completed a fine residence in New Castle, where he intends making his home, at the same time carrying on his farm. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.

William H. Cannon, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Henry Township, was born in Henry County, Ind., Aug. 13, 1851, a son of Oliver C. and Polly (Pearson) Cannon, his father a native of Maryland, and his mother of Indiana. His mother died when he was a child. He remained on the homestead with his father till manhood, receiving his education in the common school. When twenty-one years of age he began farming for himself, and now owns 195 acres of fine, well-cultivated land. He was married in September, 1873, to Mary F. Larrowe, of Henry County. They have two sons—George M. and Oliver E.

Robert B. Carson, dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in March, 1853. When he was about a year old he was brought by his father, William Carson, to Champaign County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. In 1877 he embarked in the boot and shoe business, in Richmond, Ind., where he remained about eighteen months. Since July, 1878, he has been actively engaged in the same business in New Castle, Henry Co., Ind. He also makes boots and shoes to order. He was married in 1880 to Luella, daughter of Dr. Mendenhall, one of the oldest physicians of New Castle. To this union has been born one daughter—Lillian. Mr. Carson is a stockholder in the New Castle Foundry and Pump Company. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Knights of Pythias.

Robert M. Chambers was born in Scotland, May 5, 1828, son of Alexander B. and Isabella L. Chambers. His parents emigrated to the United States in June, 1829, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived five or six years, afterward moving to Union County, Ind., where they remained until their removal to New Castle, Ind., Feb. 14, 1848. The education of Mr. Chambers was begun in Cincinnati, continued in Union County, and completed in New Castle. He was married to Zurrilda E., daughter of Stephen and Mary Elliott, Jan. 9, 1855. He lived on a farm of his father's, known as the Abe Elliott farm, from his marriage until his removal to Cherrywood farm, his present residence, on March 4, 1858. Soon after his removal to this farm he became its owner, adding to its acres until he has a well-improved and highly cultivated farm of two hundred acres. He is engaged in stock-raising and general farming; was engaged in the stove and tinware business in New Castle about a year; ran dairy in New Castle for three years, being the first to engage in the business here, probably the first in the county. For several years he has been assisting in the management of the Southern Turnpike Company, owning a controlling interest of the capital stock, and is the Treasurer and General Superintendent of the road. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have three children—Belle C., wife of Ludovic Estes; Jessie F., and Frank Chambers.

Ephraim Clark, grocer, South Elm street, New Castle, Ind., was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., Aug. 24, 1826, the eldest son of Benjamin and Lavina (Ralston) Clark, natives of Kentucky, his father born Oct. 6, 1801, and his mother Nov. 16, 1803. His parents came to Indiana, locating in Wayne County in 1814, with their parents. In 1822 they were married and moved to Henry County where the father died in 1880. The mother still lives on the old homestead. Of a family of twelve children, nine are living. Ephraim received a limited education, residing on his father's farm till manhood. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself, following the vocation till 1881 when he sold his farm and moved to New Castle and embarked in the grocery business. His residence is a fine two-story brick with all modern improvements. Mr. Clark was married in 1847, to Susanna, daughter of John Pressel. She died in 1856 and in 1863 he married Mary A. Clark, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Clark (no relation to Mr. Clark). Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Christian church.

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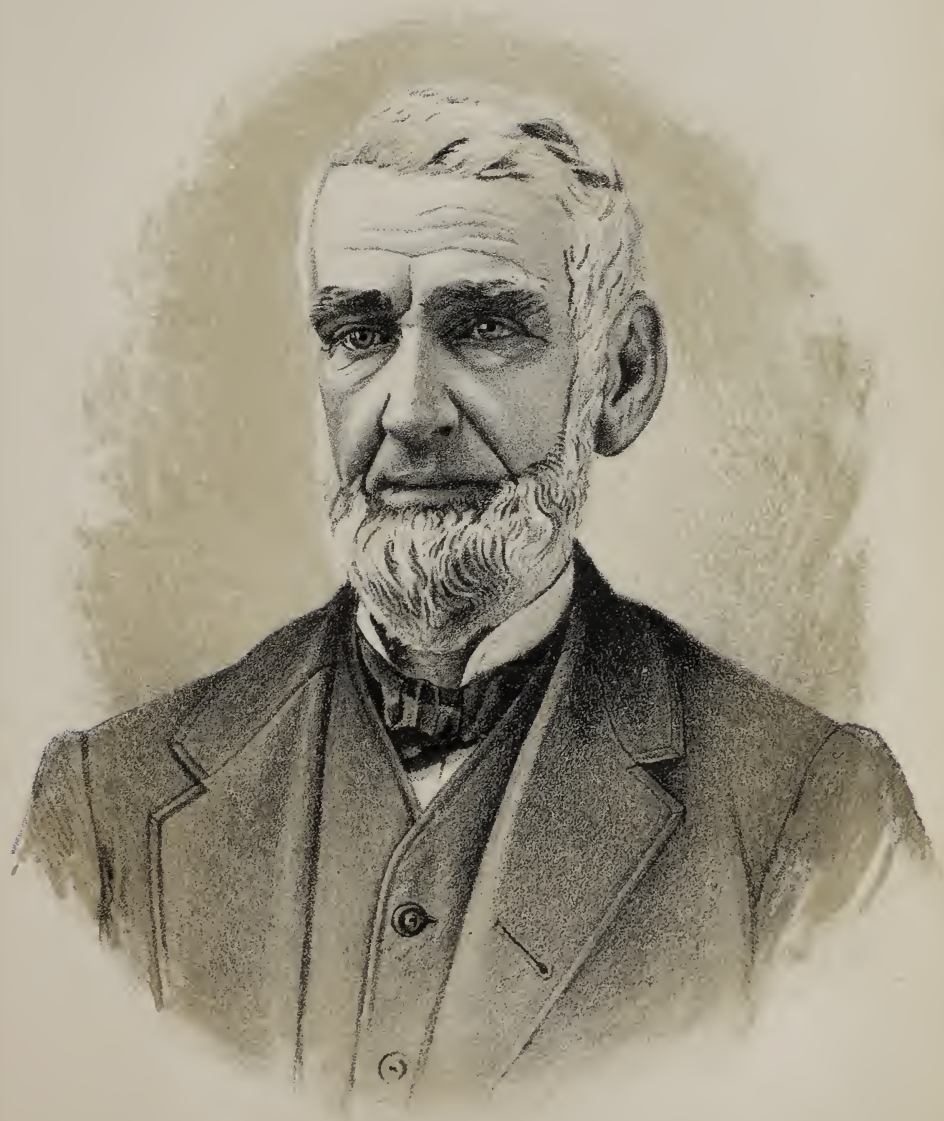
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Elisha Clift was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1814. He was reared in his native county and when a young man came West and located in Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio. In 1839 he was married to Charlotte Jennings, a native of Vermont, and soon after came to Indiana locating first in Wayne County, but in 1840 came to Henry County, and purchased a farm where he lived nearly fifteen years. In 1854 he removed to New Castle and clerked a year in the store of M. & W. Murphey. He then served as Deputy in the treasurer's office two years. He was one of the projectors of the Northern turnpike in 1856, and with the exception of two years has been a Director and Secretary and Treasurer of the company since its organization. He has been a Director and Secretary of the Dublin and New Castle Turnpike Company for twenty-five years, and of the Southern turnpike eighteen years, and was Secretary of the New Castle and Spiceland Turnpike Company two years or more during its construction. He has been Trustee and Treasurer of the New Castle Cemetery Association since 1863. He was Director and Secretary of the Henry County Agricultural Society several years. In 1846 he was elected Commissioner of Henry County and served three years. In 1852 he was appointed Commissioner to fill out the unexpired term of Richard Haines, deceased, and at the next election was elected for a term. To Mr. and Mrs. Clift have been born two daughters—Helen, wife of A. R. Shroyer, a wholesale grocer of Logansport, and Amelia, wife of Henry L. Powell, farmer, of this county.

Waterman Clift, a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., was born Aug. 21, 1815. He received a good education in his native county, and in the winter of 1834-'35 taught a district school. In the fall of 1836 he came West as far as Huron County, Ohio, where he taught during the winter of 1836-'37. In the spring of 1837 he came to Indiana and located in Dublin, Wayne County, working during the summer for \$10 a month. The next winter he went to Fayette County, where he taught school two years. He then, with his brother Elisha, settled on a farm in Wayne County. In the fall of 1839 they traded their farm to Sanford Lackey for a stock of goods in Cambridge City, and in June, 1840, exchanged the goods with Sanford Lackey for the farms they still own in Prairie Township, Henry County. The partnership existed till 1843, but the final division of the land lying around New Castle was not made till the spring of 1883. Mr. Clift remained on his farm in Prairie Township till twenty-two years ago, when he re-



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moved to New Castle, where he has since lived somewhat retired. He has been a stockholder and Director of the First National Bank since its organization. Mr. Clift has been married three times. His first marriage was in 1844 to Kansas M. Leonard, of Syracuse, N. Y., who died in 1848, leaving one daughter—Mary E., now the wife of George O. Taylor, of New Castle. In 1849 he married Eliza L. Woodford, who died in April, 1882, leaving no children. In November, 1882, he married Elizabeth L. Bare, of Rockingham County, Va. They have one child, a son—Elisha W., of whom the parents have reason to be proud.

Harry T. Coffin, son of Frederick W. and Mary W. Coffin, of Ashland, Ohio, is one of the leading jewelers of New Castle. He learned his trade of H. F. Vantilburg, Ashland, Ohio, and after completing it came to New Castle and clerked two years for J. U. Keiser. In 1875 he began business for himself on Broadway and has a thriving trade, carrying a full line of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc. He was married in October, 1877, to Anna Mooney, of New Castle. They have one daughter—Edith Cary. Mr. Coffin is a member of Lodge No. 33, Knights of Pythias.

Thad. Coffin, ex-Postmaster of New Castle, Ind., was born March 2, 1841, in Troy, N. Y. When five years old he came to Ashland County, Ohio, with his father, Frederick W. Coffin, who was by trade a cabinet-maker. In June, 1861, our subject enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. He served part of time under General Sheridan and saw him ride from Winchester to Clear Creek. He was in the battles of Antietam, Carnifax Ferry, South Mountain, Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek, Lexington, and was with General Hunter in his famous raid on Linchburgh. He was mustered out July 7, 1865, when he returned to Ashland, Ohio. April 23, 1867, he came to New Castle, Ind., and followed carpentering, contracting and building till July, 1872, when he was appointed Postmaster and served three and a half years. Four years later he was appointed mail agent on the Pan Handle Railroad, serving one year, when he was again appointed Postmaster. He is now Vice-President, and also one of the Directors of the New Castle Loan and Building Association. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is Adjutant. Dec. 5, 1866, he married Caroline Carter, of Ashland, Ohio, and daughter of Leander Carter, a New Englander. They are the parents of one son and seven daughters.

Charles C. Colburn, proprietor of a livery and feed stable, is a native of North Carolina, born March 12, 1836, and was reared by Miles Conway, remaining with him till 1864 when he came to New Castle and engaged in the livery business. He had saved his earnings and brought a small stock. He is one of the oldest livery men in the city. He commenced life with nothing, but being industrious and economical he has accumulated a good property. His large brick stable, 132 x 36 feet in size, is well stocked. His residence is a handsome two-story brick, with all modern improvements. Deprived of the care of parents he has nevertheless succeeded. With no educational advantages he applied himself to the task of self study and obtained a fair business education. He was married in 1865, and his wife died, and in 1882 he married Elmira Childers, a native of Henry County. ^{ress}

Daniel K. Cook was born in Hancock County, Ind., March 29, 1845, the eldest of seven children of Madison and Edith (Coon) Cook, his father a native of West Virginia, born Oct. 12, 1819, and his mother a native of Ohio. His father died in 1869. His mother lives in Harrison Township, this county. He was reared on a farm, but received a liberal education and subsequently taught several years, in the meantime acquiring a knowledge of surveying. In 1876 he was elected by the Republican party Surveyor of Henry County and re-elected in 1878, serving four years. He then engaged in private surveying. In April, 1884, he was nominated for the same office. In 1867 he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Robert Hogue. They have four children. Mr. Cook owns a farm of seventy acres, north of New Castle, the most of it well improved. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Pythias.

Aquila Davis was born in Jonesville, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1813, a son of Aquila and Lucretia (Hatfield) Davis, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania. In 1826 his parents came to Henry County, Ind., and settled in what was called Rich Woods, Fall Creek Township, where his father died in 1850 and his mother some years later. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living. Our subject was reared on the home farm but the family being large, when quite a young man he went to work for Samuel Howard remaining with him six years. He then came to New Castle and remained two years and while here was married to Linne Harvey, Aug. 1, 1833. Soon after his marriage he moved into the woods and cleared a farm three miles north of

New Castle. The first eighty acres of land he bought was paid for with money he saved from two years' wages at \$150 a year. He sold this in a short time for \$450 and bought 180 acres on which he lived and reared his family. In the fall of 1879 he moved to New Castle where he is now living retired from active business, having rented his farm. Mrs. Davis died in August, 1879, leaving six children, all living—Arminta (wife of Matthew R. Millikan) Harvey, Reason, Viretta (wife of Henry B. Hernley), Sylvester and Mark. In 1881 Mr. Davis married Minerva, widow of William Abbott. She died Dec. 25, 1883. Mr. Davis is a strong Union man and Republican. He has always been strictly temperate never having used liquor or tobacco in any form.

Milton Davis is a native of Henry County, Ind., born March 11, 1846, a son of Reason and Matilda (Swope) Davis, his father a native of Indiana and his mother of Virginia. His mother died in 1854 and his father in 1862. They had a family of eight children, but four of whom are living—John, Milton, Delilah, wife of Wilson Nelson and Matilda, wife of John Murphy. In the spring of 1863 Mr. Davis enlisted in Company F, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered out at Austin, Tex., in February, 1866. After his return home he spent two years in school and the next year worked on a farm. In 1869 he opened a drug store in Middletown remaining there six years when he came to New Castle and carried on the same business till 1883. Mr. Davis was married in 1872 to Arminta, daughter of Abraham and Anna Dipboye. They have one daughter—Mattie.

Leander S. Denius, Postmaster, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Pennsylvania, born March, 1836, a son of Solomon K. and Mary A. Denius, natives of Maryland. His father was a minister of the Reform church in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He came to New Castle in 1875, and died here in 1876. His wife died in 1876. When sixteen years of age L. S. Denius learned the baker's trade. He came to New Castle in 1870 and opened a bakery where he built up a good business. He was appointed Postmaster of New Castle, Jan. 23, 1884, and assumed the duties of the office Feb. 2. Mr. Denius was married in 1863 to Mollie Matthews, a native of Preble County, Ohio. She died in 1869 leaving two children—Willie L. and Ida. In 1871 he married C. B., daughter of Elias and Nancy Neff, of Preble County, Ohio. They have three children—Lerton S., Mamie and Frank. Mr. Denius is a member of Fidelity Lodge

No. 59, and Henry Encampment, No. 69, I. O. O. F.; Crescens Lodge, K. of P.; New Castle Lodge, No. 121, K. of H. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a Deacon.

Joseph Dourrah was born on the farm where he now lives May 11, 1823. His father, John Dourrah, was a native of Virginia and came to Indiana when a young man. He taught school in Centreville and surveyed Government lands several years. He, with a Mr. McKinnie, surveyed the town of New Castle. He married 43) *Eliza Ward*, a native of New Jersey, but a resident of Henry County. He had been elected Sheriff of the county but died in 1825, before he assumed the duties of his office. His widow afterward married William Meek. She died in 1835. Joseph Dourrah received but a limited education but by reading acquired a fair knowledge of general subjects. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns a good farm of fifty acres. He was married in 1862 to Emily E. Hall, a native of England, who came to America with her parents when three years of age. She died Jan. 1, 1884. Mr. Dourrah has served two terms as Assessor of Henry Township.

Christopher Ehman is a native of Germany, born in Wittemberg, August, 1813. When he was five years of age his parents embarked in a sailing vessel bound for Baltimore, Md., which was shipwrecked and they were taken by another vessel to Sweden, and remained there a year. His mother in the meantime had died, and his father and three children came to the United States. On their arrival at Baltimore they were all sold to pay their passage and Christopher was bound to a farmer for ten years. At the expiration of this time he went to Greencastle, Pa., to learn the shoemaker's trade, remaining there till 1848 when he came to New Castle, Ind., and opened a shop. He has been prosperous and now owns a good farm of eighty acres, and considerable property in New Castle. His residence is on a beautiful site of land just outside the limits of the town. Mr. Ehman was married in Greencastle, Pa., to Elizabeth Attenzella. They have six children, four sons and two daughters.

Jacob Elliott was born in Randolph County, N. C., June 7, 1810, and died in New Castle, Ind., Sept. 1, 1869. When nineteen years of age he left the State of his nativity and came to Indiana without means of support other than that which a good constitution and industrious habits afford to a youthful adventurer in search of his fortune. He stopped for a short time in Wayne County and

worked in Centreville, boarding at the house of William Elliott, then a prominent citizen of that county. He, in a few months, came to New Castle, where he afterward resided and became one of her most prominent citizens. He was by trade a carpenter, working at his trade when it suited him, and in turn being a merchant, farmer and trader. Whatever business he undertook he was uniformly successful. His success was owing to his integrity and strict moral deportment as well as to his industry. He was several times urged to run for office but with the exception of once—in 1844, when he was elected County Commissioner—always declined. He served in that position three years, but declined a reelection. For eight years previous to his death he was afflicted with a disease of the throat and for more than three years was unable to speak above a whisper. He was confined to his bed four months, and life became a burden and he longed for the summons, that would relieve him from his sufferings. He was married three times—First to Miss Shively, who died in a few months, leaving an infant daughter, now the wife of Daniel Murphy; afterward to Miss Woodward, daughter of Asahel Woodward, who lived but a short time, and in the fall of 1839 to Julia Ann, daughter of James Peed, with whom he lived about thirty years.

Jesse A. Elliott is a native of Randolph County, N. C., born Feb. 20, 1837, a son of John H. Elliott. When nine years of age his parents moved to Davidson County, N. C., and he remained there till 1861, when he came to Henry County, Ind., locating in New Castle. He clerked in a store, and carried on a general store of his own thirteen years. He then rented land in Prairie Township, and in 1880 bought his present farm, containing 187 acres of fine land. He was married in New Castle, to Eliza J., daughter of Clement and Huldah ^{Bundy} Murphy, early pioneers of the county. They have five children, four sons and one daughter. Mr. Elliott's parents came to Henry County in 1866, and settled in Prairie Township, where his father died January, 1881. His mother is still living in Prairie Township. Her eleven children are all living.

Seth H. Elliott, contractor and builder, was born Feb. 18, 1830, ^{dia.} in North Carolina. At the age of three years he moved with his parents to Henry County, Ind., where he was reared on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he has followed through life, with the exception of two years spent in the grocery business. He was married in his ¹⁸⁵⁹

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twentieth year to Catherine, daughter of Wilson and Sarah ^(Wood) Clift. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters. Soon after his marriage he began contracting and building, which he still successfully follows, and is regarded as the leading contractor in New Castle. He employs quite a number of men, and always keeps a large stock of well-seasoned lumber on hand. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Masonic Lodge of New Castle. His father, Obadiah Elliott, on coming to Henry County, first resided in Greensboro. He soon after moved to a farm one and a half miles distant, where he lived till his house was burned, after which he lived with a step-son till his death, which occurred about five months later. He died in December, 1881. His first wife died about 1845. Of the nine children born to them, all are living except Benjamin B., the oldest, who died at the age of twenty-two years. His second wife still survives him, and is living on the old farm with one of her sons-in-law.

Samuel Ferris, M. D., was born in Franklin County, Ind., March 13, 1822, a son of Fredrick and Susanna (Nichols) Ferris, natives of Connecticut, who came to Indiana in 1813, and settled on a farm, four miles northeast of Brookville, Ind. His father was born in Connecticut in 1780, and died of consumption, on the old home farm, in 1845, aged sixty-five. His mother was born in Connecticut in 1786, and died of consumption in 1831, aged forty-five years. The family consisted of twelve children: five—William K., Ann D., Susan E., John W., and Caroline, were born in Connecticut; and seven—Catharine, James S., Mary, Samuel, Allison B. (now a practitioner of medicine in New Paris, Ohio), Isaiah, and a daughter not named, were born in Indiana. But three of the children are now living—Ann D. Snell, aged seventy-eight years; Samuel, aged sixty-two years, and Dr. Allison B., aged sixty years. Isaiah and the infant daughter died in early infancy. Our subject remained at home till fifteen years of age, in the meantime attending subscription schools in the county and at Brookville. At the age of fifteen years he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Ziba Casterine, of Liberty, Ind., remaining with him as pupil and partner for seven years. When he began his medical studies he was entirely destitute of money, and made his first money by extracting teeth at 12½ cents a tooth. When he commenced the practice of medicine he was in debt for boarding, clothing and tuition, \$700. In 1845 he located in New Paris, Ohio, where he continued the practice of medicine till the fall of 1856, when he

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located in New Castle, Ind., where he has continued in active practice for twenty-eight years. During his forty-two years of active practice he has had the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and patrons, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his professional brethren. In 1850 he was a delegate from the Eaton (Ohio) Medical Society to the American Medical Association, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1863 he was a delegate from the Henry County (Ind.) Medical Society, to the American Medical Association at Chicago, Ill. He has been a member of the Indiana State Medical Society for twenty-six years. In 1856 he assisted in organizing the first medical society of Henry County, Ind., and has been an active member of that society for twenty-eight years. In 1882 he was a member of the City Council, and served as Health Officer during that year, and in 1882 he was appointed one of the Examining Surgeons for Pensions, and still holds that position. Dr. Ferris was married March 13, 1845, to Margaret C., daughter of John and Sarah Lohr, of New Paris, Ohio. They have four children living—William E., Eliza M., Lewella and S. Edgar, all having arrived to the age of maturity. The Doctor and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for forty years.

John W. Foutz is a native of New Castle, Ind., born Feb. 1, 1848, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth Foutz. He was reared and educated in his native city. After teaching one year he began the study of telegraphy, under the instruction of Joseph Kyle, and upon the completion of his course of study was employed by the Pan Handle Railroad two years. He then accepted a position on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, where he remained six years. In 1876 he was appointed Manager of the Western Union Office in New Castle, a position he still holds. He was married in 1869 to Angeline, daughter of John and Rebecca Mullen, of New Castle. They have one daughter—Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Foutz are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served as chorister some time, and is one of the most earnest workers for the promotion of good music in the city. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias, and for the past two years has been Secretary of the Building, Loan and Savings Association, New Castle.

George W. Goodwin, Sr., son of Wesley and Jane (Steward) Goodwin, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1824. His father was a native of New York, but in early life moved to Ports-

mouth, where he was married. In the fall of 1828 he, with his family, moved to Henry County, Ind., where he resided till his death in 1860. His wife died in 1870. Of their three children, George W. is the only one living. He spent his early life on a farm, and when fourteen years of age entered his father's and brother's store as a clerk, continuing there, with the exception of a short time spent on the farm, till he was twenty-one. He then carried on a stove and tin store in Cambridge City, Ind., two years, and in the fall of 1849 went to California, where he remained two years. The first year he was engaged in mining, and the second was in the dry-goods business. In 1853 he embarked in the general mercantile business in New Castle, Ind., which he followed four years. From 1860 till 1868 he packed pork in the winter and bought grain in the summer, and at the same time carried on his farm of 800 acres. In 1868 he sold a part of his farm and engaged in the lumber business, running a saw-mill and shipping walnut and other lumber to Eastern cities. Disposing of this he again engaged in farming and dealing in grain, and since 1881 has also been associated with his son, R. D. Goodwin, in the clothing business, under the firm name of R. D. Goodwin & Co. Mr. Goodwin was married in 1853 to Maria L., daughter of Miles Murphey (deceased). They have had five sons and six daughters, of whom their fourth died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Goodwin is an honorary member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

James Goudy, farmer and stock-raiser, Henry Township, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born Sept. 19, 1828, a son of James H. and Sarah Goudy, who came from Kentucky and settled in Hamilton County, near Cincinnati, Ohio, in an early day. His parents came to Henry County in April, 1836, and settled in the woods in Liberty Township, three miles east of New Castle. His mother died when he was four years old leaving six children; four of them are now dead and two living. His father afterward married again. To the second marriage were born three children; one was killed in the army, the other two are now living. James Goudy remained in Liberty Township till 1852, and then bought the farm of eighty acres where he now resides. His land is choice black loam and clay soil, and is all under cultivation. In 1851 he was married to Miranda Smith, daughter of Henry and Isabel Smith, of Henry County. They have had one son, Henry S. Goudy, who accidentally shot himself while out hunting on his

twentieth birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Goudy are members of the Christian church at Blue River.

Jacob M. Gough, blacksmith and carriage and wagon manufacturer, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Muncie, Ind., born June 16, 1838, a son of William and Lydia Gough. They came to Henry County, Ind., in 1832, but afterward moved to Delaware County, where his mother died Dec. 16, 1880, and his father is still living.

When nineteen years of age he began learning the blacksmith's trade of James Canaday. After completing his trade he worked as a journeyman till 1863, when he commenced business on his own account. In 1868 he began the manufacture of wagons and plows, making the Union Steel Plow, but since 1875 has given his attention to the manufacture of carriages and wagons. He also deals extensively in agricultural implements. His is the largest establishment of the kind in New Castle. His building is a two-story brick, 33 x 80 feet in size. Mr. Gough was married May 12, 1864, to Annie M., daughter of Nathan and Nancy Canaday, of Prairie Township, Henry County. They have had four children; but three are living—Eva, Roy L. and Archie C. Mr. Gough is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F. He has served on the City Council three terms.

Thomas W. Gough, of the firm of Gough & Hernley, blacksmiths, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Delaware County, Ind., born July 25, 1844, a son of William L. and Lydia (Morica) Gough, natives of Virginia. His parents came to Indiana in 1832, and lived two years in Henry County; then moved to Delaware County. Our subject was reared in Delaware County, and about 1865 came to New Castle to learn the trade of a blacksmith. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in 1861, in Company K, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry. At the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded by a musket ball and lay in the hospital nine months. He was mustered out June 9, 1863, and returned home, but was unable to work for three years, and in the mean time attended school at Muncie. In the fall of 1868 he opened a shop in company with his brother, and has, since then, worked at his trade. He was married in 1869 to Lavina, daughter of Jacob Brenneman. They have two children. T. W. Gough is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.; Crescens Lodge, K. of P., New Castle, and the Knights of Honor and Grand Army of the Republic. He has served several terms as a member of the City Council.

William D. Graham, farmer, is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Graham, his father a native of England and his mother of New York. His father was by trade a coverlet weaver, and worked at his trade several years in New Castle. Later in life he bought a farm a mile west of New Castle. Selling this he again moved to New Castle, but afterward bought a farm north of town, where he died. His wife died in August, 1881. They had a family of four children, three of whom are living—Thomas; Lucy, wife of James Clark, of Dixon, Ill., and William D. After attaining his majority Mr. Graham turned his attention to agriculture and stock-raising, and now owns a good farm in Blue River Township. He lives in New Castle, where he owns a fine two-story residence. He was married in 1875 to Matilda, daughter of John Bouslog. They have one son—Walter L.

Thomas W. Gronendyke, M. D., was born in Delaware County, Ind., Oct. 2, 1839, the son of Thomas H. and Nancy Gronendyke, his father a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Tennessee. His parents came to Indiana about the year 1818, when they were both quite young. During the winters of 1859-'60-'61 Dr. Gronendyke taught in the public schools of his neighborhood in Delaware County. In March, 1861, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William R. Swain, of Delaware County, Ind., and continued with him for one year; then engaged with Dr. J. Weeks, of Mechanicsburg, Henry County, Ind.; studied with him until July, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry; served eight months, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. On his return home he resumed the study of medicine with Dr. Weeks. In August, 1863, he married Miss Jennie Swain, daughter of Dr. William R. Swain, his former preceptor. By this union there has been one child, a son, O. J. Gronendyke, who is now taking a course of instruction in the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Gronendyke completed his medical course in the Physio-Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced the practice of his profession in Randolph County, Ind. After one year's practice he became dissatisfied with the Physio-Medical System of practice and adopted the regular practice, where he has since continued. After practicing three years in Randolph County, he removed to Mt. Summit, Henry County; continued there eight years; located in New Castle in November, 1879. He is a member of the State and county



John W. Hudson

medical societies, a member of the Board of Town Trustees, and secretary of the County Board of Health; also a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and Grand Army of the Republic organizations.

Alvis Haguewood is a native of Chatham County, N. C., born May 3, 1823, a son of William and Cynthia Haguewood, who came to Henry County, Ind., about 1827, and settled on what is now known as the Asahel Woodward farm; afterward entered forty acres from the Government, where they lived the rest of their lives, the mother dying in 1855, and the father in 1856. Four of ten children are now living. Alvis was early thrown on his own resources on account of his father's limited means, and worked two years at \$7 a month, giving the money to his father to help pay the mortgage on the farm. He was married in 1844 to Margaret McDonald, a native of Kentucky, and settled on the Eli Murphy farm, remaining there eight years. He then bought eighty acres of land, and has since added to it till he now owns 178 acres of valuable land lying on the Hillsborough pike, with fine improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Haguewood have five children—Mary C., wife of Albert Linsey; Sarah J., wife of John Wilkinson; Amanda; Maggie, wife of Elijah Councillor, and Ada. Politically Mr. Haguewood is a Republican. He has served seven years as Superintendent of the poor farm. He is a member of the Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.

Jesse N. Hall, Justice of the Peace, New Castle, Ind., was born in Spiceland Township, Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 26, 1836, the youngest son of Curtis and Mary (Johnson) Hall, natives of North Carolina, his father born in 1801 and his mother in 1800. His parents were married in their native State, and soon after, in 1824, moved to Henry County, Ind., and settled in Spiceland Township, where they entered forty acres of land from the Government, to which they added from time to time until they owned a good farm of 120 acres, where the father died in 1861 and the mother in 1862. Of their ten children but five are living. Jesse N. received a good education, and when twenty years of age he began teaching school, a vocation he followed till 1883. He worked at the carpenter's trade in the summer a number of years. In 1880 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Spiceland Township, but resigned at the end of his third year and moved to New Castle. In the spring of 1884 he was elected to the same office in Henry Township, and assumed its duties May 1. He was

appointed Deputy Assessor of Henry Township in April, 1884. May 4, 1861, Mr. Hall was married to Rachel P., daughter of William Harter. They have three children. He is a chosen member of the Dunreith Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the Grand Lodge ten years.

Charles Boon Harvey is a native of Henry County, born in Spiceland, March 13, 1846, the eldest son of Henry B. and Rebecca (Boon) Harvey. His father was born in Lancaster County, Pa., May 26, 1817, and came to Henry County, Ind., in 1841, and in 1844 married Rebecca, daughter of Driver Boon. He died Aug. 26, 1879, of paralysis. His wife died in 1876. Of their seven children, five are living. Our subject has followed farming principally through life. After his marriage he settled on what was known as the Daniel Hudson farm on section 18, which contains eighty-eight acres of choice land well adapted to fruit and small grains. He also owns sixty-five acres of his father's homestead, adjoining his farm on the south. He was married, in 1871, to Martha, daughter of Peter Shaffer. They have two children—Lillian M. and Edna R. *Ethel, Rhea, Ruth A.*

Daniel Harvey, Marshal of New Castle, Ind., is a native of Henry County, Ind., born three miles north of New Castle, Dec. 14, 1824, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Harvey, natives of Randolph County, N. C. His parents came to Indiana when young and were married in Richmond. Soon after his marriage Benjamin Harvey entered 160 acres of land on Nolan's Fork, but in 1821 moved to Henry County and settled on Blue River, where he owned a tract of 900 acres. He dealt extensively in hogs, driving them on foot to Cincinnati. He died in 1877, aged ninety-two years. His wife died in 1876, aged eighty-two years. They had a family of ten children; nine grew to maturity, and seven are living. Daniel is their fifth child. In 1849 he went to California via Panama, and remained thirteen months. In the fall of 1850 he returned to Indiana, and Nov. 22, 1851, married Malinda, daughter of William Milliken. He then engaged in farming till 1875, when he moved to New Castle. In May, 1883, he was elected Marshal of the city. He has served as Superintendent of the poor farm for years. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have had four daughters; one died at the age of twenty-three years, two are married and one is at home. Mr. Harvey is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.

Mahlon D. Harvey is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Dec. 19, 1836, a son of Jacob and Alice Harvey. His father was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1810, and was married to Alice Koons, daughter of George Koons. ¹⁸¹⁰⁻¹⁸⁹¹ ^{Coons} ¹⁸¹²⁻¹⁹⁰¹ They are living in Tipton County, Ind. They had a family of fourteen children, nine boys and five girls, seven of whom are living. Mahlon D. is the only one living in Henry County. He has a beautiful farm of eighty acres three miles north of New Castle. His residence is situated on a beautiful site of land commanding a view of the surrounding country. He pays especial attention to raising fine cattle and hogs. Mr. Harvey was Superintendent of the county poor farm ten years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served three years; was mustered out in August, 1865. He participated in the battles of Richmond, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post and many others. He was married in 1859 to Amelia J., daughter of Aleck and Elizabeth Williams. They have three children—Theodosia, Vickie, and Edward L. Mrs. Harvey is a member of the Christian church. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.

James T. J. Hazelrigg, Recorder of Henry County, Ind., was born in Bath County, Ky., April 1, 1839. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to Nicholas County, Ky., where he was reared and educated. In the fall of 1859 he came to Indiana and spent a year in Boone County; then returned to Nicholas County, Ky., and enlisted as a private in the Fourth Kentucky Infantry, U. S. A., commanded by General S. S. Fry, and served till August, 1865. He participated in the battles at Mills Springs, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and at Jonesboro; was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville prison six months. He suffered untold tortures, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. He was mustered out at Macon, Ga., and soon after his return home, came again to Indiana and lived in Boone County till 1872, when he removed to New Lisbon, Henry County, remaining there till 1880, when he came to New Castle to assume the duties of County Recorder. He was Postmaster of New Lisbon seven years, and also served as Assessor of Dudley Township. He was married in 1866 to Elizabeth E. Thompson, of Bath County, Ky. They have one child—M. Jessie.

Charles S. Hernly, of the firm Hernly & Brown, attorneys at law, New Castle, Ind., was born Sept. 23, 1856, a son of Henry and Mary Hernly. His parents came to Henry County in 1854. His

father was a miller, and purchased the Blue River Flouring Mills, which he carried on till his death, Nov. 29, 1872. His mother is a resident of New Castle. They had a family of five children, and Mr. Hernly had three children by a former marriage. Charles S. Hernly attended the schools of New Castle and Spiceland. When nineteen years of age he began teaching, and taught three years, reading law during the summer in the office of R. L. Polk, till the latter's election to the office of Circuit Judge. He completed his studies in the office of James Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He formed a partnership with Samuel H. Brown, and their practice has been steadily increasing. He has served four years as Clerk of the Board of Trustees of New Castle. He was married in 1880 to Lizzie, daughter of Hiram Thornburgh. They have one son. Mr. Hernly is a member of the Knights of Pythias and I. O. R. fraternities.

Henry L. Hernly is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born Jan. 24, 1849, a son of Henry and Maria (Rieman) Hernly, natives of Pennsylvania, who in early life came to Indiana, and were here married. In 1855 they moved to Henry County, and Henry Hernly, Sr., bought what was known as the Blue River Mills which he ran till his death in 1872. Henry L. worked with his father till the latter's death, and then ran the mills alone till 1882, when he sold them, and in the spring of that year came to New Castle and built the brick livery stable where he is now doing business. It is a two-story brick building, 40 x 132 feet in size, measuring from street to street, and will accommodate 100 horses. He keeps a large and select supply of buggies and carriages with which to accommodate the trade. He is also connected with the repair and blacksmith shop in the same building. He is a stockholder in the New Castle Furniture Company. Mr. Hernly was married in 1871 to Henrietta Brenne^{man}, of New Castle. They have two children—Maggie M. and Daniel W. He is a member of Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor fraternities.

Joshua Holland is a native of Ohio, born in Oxford, Nov. 29, 1817. His parents, Joshua and Nancy Holland, moved to Union County, Ind., in 1820, and in 1832 came to Henry County and settled in Dudley Township, where the father died in 1850. The mother died in 1876. Our subject left home when fourteen years of age, and went to Liberty, Union Co., Ind., where he served an apprenticeship of four years and nine months at the cabinet-maker's trade. After learning his trade he worked as a journey-

man two years, and then worked in different stores in Knights-town six years. In the meantime he was elected Treasurer of Henry County, and by re-election served four years. After retiring from this office he engaged in the dry-goods business in New Castle, and became very popular as a merchant. He carried on the business successfully thirty years, when he retired to a more quiet life. He was married in Rush County, Ind., in 1840, to Nancy Ramsey, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1882 Mr. Holland was elected to the office of Commissioner of Henry County, for a term of five years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1850.

John Hosea was born in North Carolina, Sept. 22, 1811, a son of Hugh and Christina (Perry) Hosea. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died while in the service. His mother afterward married James Wright, with whom she lived several years. After the death of Mr. Wright she came with her son to Warren County, Ind., in the spring of 1841, and settled in Cambridge City, where he was in the general mercantile business several years. He subsequently went to Keokuk, Iowa, and remained five years, when he returned to Cambridge City, and engaged for a short time in the boot and shoe business. He then bought a farm five miles north of Cambridge City, and remained there five years, when, in 1865, he bought his present farm, situated on the New Castle and Dublin pike. He owns eighty acres of choice land, the greater portion under cultivation. He was married to Sarah W. Cornwell, of Cambridge City, who died, leaving three children, all now deceased. In 1848 he married E. V., daughter of David Price, of Brookville, Ind. They have five children—Mary C., wife of Winford Needham; Frank F., Harriet, Anna and Luzena. Mr. and Mrs. Hosea and two of their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1840.

John C. Hudelson is a native of Nicholas County, Ky., born Aug. 24, 1820, a son of James and Esther (Craig) Hudelson. His parents came to Henry County, Ind., in 1831, and settled on a farm in Spiceland Township, on the south line of the county. His father died in twenty days after his settlement in the county, and the care of the farm and children devolved on his mother, the eldest of her family of eight children being but thirteen years old. She lived till 1876, being at the time of her death seventy-nine years old. Our subject remained with his mother till twenty-seven

years of age. In 1847 he was elected Treasurer of Henry County, and served two terms of three years each. He then accepted the position of Paymaster of Construction on the New Castle & Richmond (now the Pan Handle) Railroad. After its completion to New Castle he was appointed passenger conductor, and ran the first train over the road west of New Castle. In 1855 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Henry County and served four years. In 1859 he was married to Amanda V., daughter of James and Jane Black, and soon after settled on his farm, southwest of New Castle. Nine years later he moved to a farm north of town, where he dealt largely in stock in connection with farming. His farm consisted of 800 acres, all well improved. In 1875 he moved to New Castle, where he still resides. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To him and his wife have been born four children—James, John, William and Charles.

William Hume is a native of Delaware County, N. Y., born in May, 1819, a son of John and Elizabeth Hume, his father a native of Scotland and his mother of New York, of Scotch descent. John Hume remained in his native country till twenty-one years of age and then came to the United States and located in New York where he married and remained several years, subsequently removing to Clark County, Ohio, where he passed the rest of his life. William Hume accompanied his parents to Ohio, remaining there till 1866, when he came to Henry County, Ind., and bought the farm of 160 acres where he now resides. He has been a successful farmer and stock-raiser. He has never married, his sister Alice making her home with him and acting as his housekeeper.

Seth Hutson is a native of Henry County, Ind., and was born April 4, 1840. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Modlin) Hutson, natives of North Carolina. His parents moved to Indiana in 1823 and settled in Henry County, on Duck Creek, where they remained thirty-five years. They then sold the farm on which they originally settled and bought one near Sulphur Springs, but afterward bought a farm near the one first owned, where the mother died in 1878 and the father in 1880. They had a family of thirteen children. Seth Hutson spent his early life on a farm, and received a common-school education. He has always followed agricultural pursuits. He married in 1866 Marilla Bennett who died twelve years later leaving one daughter—Adila. In 1878 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Stephens, widow of Harrison Stephens. They have one child—Martha May. Mr. and Mrs. Hutson are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

Frank P. Ice was born in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., Sept. 22, 1854, a son of Andrew J. and Rachel (Clawson) Ice. He remained with his parents till manhood, receiving a good education in the common schools. He began the grain and lumber trade in Mt. Summit, shipping principally to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1880 he came to New Castle and formed a partnership with Samuel Winings, the firm name being Ice & Winings. They carry a full stock of farming implements, grain, seed, etc. Mr. Ice was married in 1883, to Rebecca A., daughter of Henry and Mary Hernly, of New Castle. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1882 he was a candidate for County Clerk, and made a strong run against one of the strongest men in the opposition party. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Levi Allen Jennings, an enterprising and successful business man of New Castle, Henry County, was born on the 6th of May, 1834, in Wayne County, Ohio. He is the son of Obadiah and Mary Jennings. His father was descended from the Jenningses of England, where many of the same name and relationship have attained positions of trust and great personal influence. His mother was of German extraction, coming from that patient and industrious stock that has produced so much of the wealth and stalwart character of the great State of Pennsylvania, of which State both Mr. Jennings's father and mother were natives, and where they continued to reside until their marriage. When Ohio and Indiana were still new, and spoken of by people beyond the Alleghanies as "the West," Mr. Jennings's parents crossed the mountains in a wagon drawn by a single horse, and settled in Ohio. There they engaged in farming, or, more properly speaking, in opening and improving a farm, and farming. In these occupations the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood, only alternating the labors of the farm with such brief terms of neighborhood schools as offered chances for gaining a little rudimentary learning, until he was eighteen years of age. During these years of his minority, however, his brain was not idle, and the hard toil of his willing hands by no means exhausted his energies or extinguished his ambition. Nerved by the desire for knowledge and the purpose to be and do something worth living for, he made the best use of such limited facilities as were afforded for storing his mind with useful information. Thus, like many another ambitious boy who has risen to eminence, he often carried his books with him to the field, and memorized rules and definitions as he walked behind the plow. In

this way he added to the little gained in the short winter terms of neighborhood schools, until by the time he had reached the proper age to support himself at school he had acquired a fair knowledge of the primary branches of learning. He then, with the consent of his parents, entered the college at Hayesville, Ohio, remaining there through two collegiate terms, and going thence to the high school at Ashland, Ohio, where he continued for two and a half years, mastering much of the mathematical and scientific courses, and giving considerable study to English language and literature, and also to Latin and Greek, which he began to read and translate with readiness and ease. At the end of this time, however, it became necessary for him to pause in his studies and engage in teaching for a while to secure the means to enable him to finish his collegiate course. Here was a break in the chain that was never welded again, and which caused his life-work to be directed into the channel for which nature had most amply fitted and qualified him and where his restless and determined energy, which had enabled him under adverse circumstances and with little to incite his aspirations, to store his mind with useful knowledge and lay the foundations of future successes, might find full play and produce adequate results. For, during the progress of his first winter's term of school, he was offered a position as principal deputy in the clerk's office of the Common Pleas and District Courts of Ashland County, Ohio, by his uncle, a prominent banker of Ashland, the county seat, who had just been elected to that office. Accepting the offer, he filled the place with fidelity for three years. At the close of his time in the clerk's office he embarked in the boot and shoe trade with a man who, much to Mr. Jennings's surprise and loss, proved to be a bankrupt. Seeing his excellent qualities as a business man, the Ball Reaper & Mower Company soon after this engaged him as their agent, in which capacity he labored for three seasons. In 1867 Mr. Jennings left Ohio and removed to Indiana, and settled in New Castle, where he has since remained; and in that same year began business there in conjunction with his father, and, soon after, with his brother. The next year he opened a planing-mill, lumber-yard, and sash and door factory, which business he has followed ever since, with singular activity, and at the same time care and scrupulous attention to all the details and minutiae of the trade. For several years past he has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of furniture, turning out all grades of work, from cheap to very fine and costly, and his lumber trade has assumed large proportions. In 1877

he erected a fine brick business house, 132 feet deep and four stories in height—including the basement—in which he carries on a large and constantly increasing business in furniture, carpets, hardware, and house-furnishing goods. His sales, altogether, amount to about \$150,000 per year. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Jennings erected a large and elegant brick furniture factory, main building 40 x 100 feet, five stories high, and fire-proof engine-house, 20 x 35 feet, and dry-house, 18 x 21 feet. This manufactory, the largest in Henry County, is provided with the latest and best of machinery, driven by an engine of 100 horse-power. The building and dry-house are heated throughout by steam and in all its features is admirably and conveniently planned—admitted by experts to be one of the best in the State. Not only has Mr. Jennings greatly promoted the industrial growth of New Castle, but he has also added to its architectural excellence by erecting the best buildings in the town. Mr. Jennings lives in a beautiful home, his house being a handsome frame upon the summit of a gentle elevation that overlooks the little city. His grounds are tastefully laid out, planted in forest trees, ornamented with shrubs and flowers, while two beautiful pools of water, fed by a strong spring, add their attractions to the cool and pleasant surroundings. He was married on the 2d of December, 1858, to Miss Martha W. Coffin, a lady of excellent family, good mind, and fine musical ability. She is a woman of pleasant manners and fine personal appearance. The result of their union has been three children, two of whom survive—a son, Winslow De Vere, and a daughter, Helen Ettie. The son, like the father, displays a fondness for business, and exhibits much the same energy that has led to his father's successes; while the daughter is a highly accomplished lady and a musician of much excellence and promise. Mr. Jennings is an outspoken, square, prompt business man, who has made his way by indomitable energy and pluck. He takes a deep interest in the progress of his adopted town, and has done much to advance its material interests. In politics he is well informed and possessed of decided opinions, which he does not seek to conceal. He is a Republican. While not loud or pretentious, he is deeply interested in the spread of religion and morality, and has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1871. Mr. Jennings's character stands very high. He is a man of sterling integrity and is widely known and respected. In addition to the above, it is but justice to add that the successful construction of the New Castle & Rush-

ville Railroad, of which Mr. Jennings is a Director, and was for one year President, was largely due to his efforts in securing the necessary aid from the people of the various townships along the line, and to his zeal and energy in pushing the enterprise forward. This fact is so well understood by railroad men that upon the recent organization of the Evansville, Knightstown, & Toledo Railroad Company he was unanimously elected to the presidency of that road, which is confidently expected to be one of the best and most successful of the great north and south lines. These facts establish Mr. Jennings's reputation for energy and business capacity better than any fulsome phrases of adulation could possibly do. They mark him as the peer of any man in his section of the country, and fully justify the high estimate placed upon him by the business community in which he lives.

Joshua C. Jones, a prominent farmer of Henry Township, was born in Liberty Township, this county, July 8, 1831, a son of *Jacob* and *Melinda* (Chappell) Jones, natives of North Carolina, his father born in 1793 and his mother in 1802. They came to Henry County in 1830 and lived in Liberty Township a year; then moved to Blue River Township where they remained until 1881 when they sold their farm and are now living with their youngest daughter in Delaware County, Ind. Of a family of seven children all are living save one son, James, who died at the age of forty-eight years. Joshua C. was married when twenty-five years of age to Mary A., daughter of John and Abigail Collingsworth. He settled on rented land but afterward bought land on Flat Rock, which he soon sold. In the spring of 1865 he bought the farm where he now resides, containing 160 acres of good land. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have eight children—John, Amanda (wife of S. J. Pressel), Charles M., Frank R., Rosetta, Emma, James H. and Clement C. Mr. Jones is a member of the New Castle Lodge, No. 91, F. A. M., and Chapter No. 50, R. A. M. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Ed. Kahn.—One of the leading and most prominent business houses of New Castle is the dry-goods house of Ed. Kahn. It is the largest house of the kind in Henry County, and commands a large trade, not only in this county, but in the adjoining counties of Wayne, Delaware, Madison, Randolph and Hancock. The sales-rooms are 20 x 132 feet, running from street to street, making one of the largest and handsomest in the city. He carries a first-class stock of dry-goods and notions and is able to compete with any

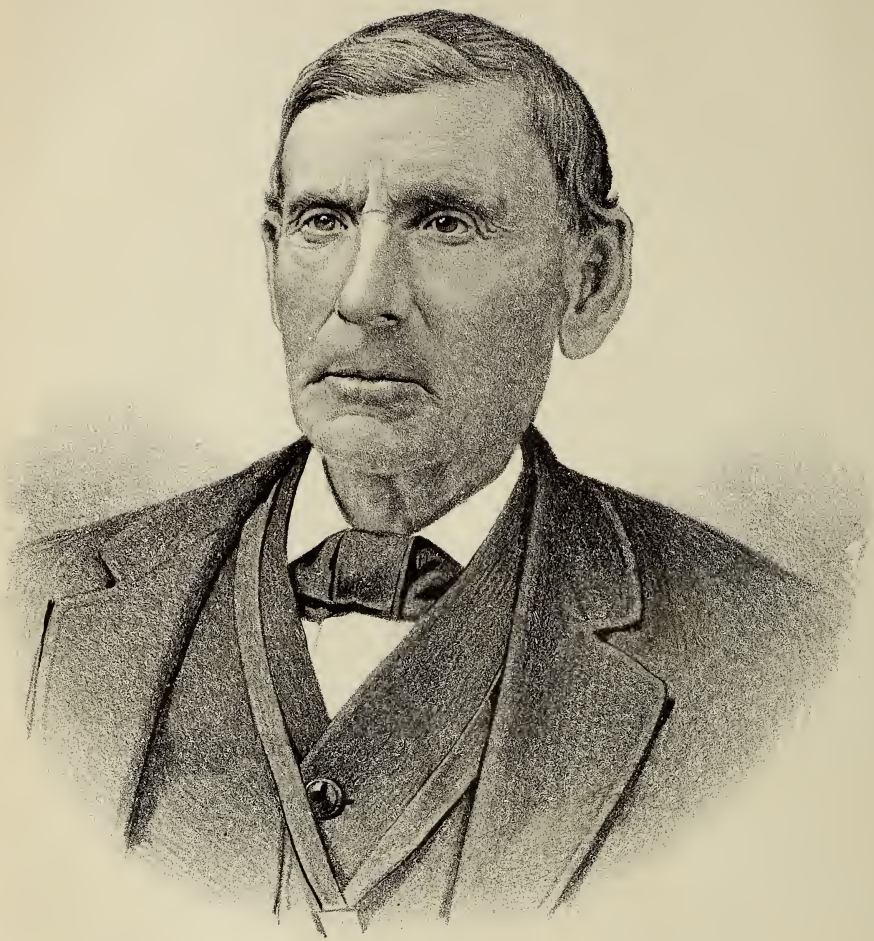
house in the State. He studies the wishes of his customers and endeavors to fully supply their wants. Mr. Kahn is an experienced merchant, having spent the greater part of his life in this line of business. His house is one of the most reliable commercial institutions of this city and is well deserving the success attained. Mr. Kahn is a native of Lorraine, France, now Germany, and was born in 1848. He spent a part of his youth in his native country and came to the United States a poor boy. In 1868 he came to New Castle, Ind. He was for a time in partnership with David Kahn, now of Indianapolis, but since 1879 has been carrying on business alone. In 1878 he was married to Sallie Heller, a most estimable lady, a daughter of Moses Heller, Esq., of Knightstown. Mr. Kahn began life in meager circumstances and has been the architect of his own fortune. By energy, pluck and close application to business he has won for himself an enviable reputation for honesty and square dealing and is a citizen of whom the people of New Castle may well be proud.

William S. Kaufman, architect and builder, New Castle, Ind., was born in Union County, Ind., Dec. 29, 1848, a son of Elias and Mary (Rhodes) Kaufman, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Indiana in an early day and settled in Union County. His mother is now a resident of Wayne County. He attended the academy schools of Brownsville, and when a young man began to learn the carpenter and stair-builder's trade in Cambridge City. He subsequently went to Indianapolis and studied architectural drafting, and finished his trade. He then located in Indianapolis, and remained there until 1876, when he moved to New Castle and opened a shop. He is a complete master of his trades, as many buildings in this and adjoining counties will prove. He superintended the building of the new insane asylum at Richmond, Ind. He was married in 1875 to Eva, daughter of James C. Peed, of Henry County. They have four children, a son and three daughters. Mr. Kaufman is a member of the Knights of Honor.

David W. Kinsey, Cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of New Castle, Ind. This gentleman represents one of the oldest as well as influential families of this section of Indiana. He is the youngest son of Lewis and Catharine Kinsey. His father and grandfather moved to Wayne County, Ind., when the former was a lad of twelve years of age, continuing to live in said county until he was twenty years of age, when he married Catharine Shultz, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and immediately thereafter settled in

Henry County on a small farm situated one-half mile north of where the town of Millville now stands, where on the 1st day of February, 1846, David, the subject of this sketch, was born. The family lived here until the spring of 1847, at which time they moved and located on a farm about six miles east of New Castle, in Liberty Township, where the father and mother and such children as remained at home continued to live and carried on farming operations until the year 1872 when they again moved, locating on a farm three miles northwest of Hagerstown, in Wayne County, where they now reside. They are members of the German Baptist church and for many years the father has been a minister in the church. His family consisted of five children—Martin, Anna, Sarah J., Catharine (who died when about six years of age), and David, our subject, who spent his youth upon his father's farm, attending the common schools during the winter season until the year 1864. He enlisted as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, serving in this capacity for about six months and until the discharge of his regiment. After his return home he attended the New Castle schools, teaching school during the winter months, and was a law student part of two years; was admitted to the practice of the law in 1869, but soon after entered the office of the county clerk and clerk of the Circuit Court as principal deputy, acting in this capacity until the death of the Clerk, H. H. Hiatt. Mr. Kinsey was then appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, Clerk, to succeed Mr. Hiatt, continuing to act in such capacity until the next general election. He remained also with his successor in office one year. July 1, 1873, at the organization of the Citizens' State Bank, Mr. Kinsey was chosen Assistant Cashier, filling this position one year, at the end of which time he was made its Cashier, which position he still holds. He is also a Director in this bank, having served in this capacity for several years. Mr. Kinsey has served as a member of the Board of School Trustees of his town since 1880 having been elected to such position in 1879. In 1870 he was married to Sophia J. Shirk, a most excellent lady, and the daughter of Benjamin Shirk, ex-State Senator. They have one daughter, Edna, now ten years of age. He with his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

William Kissel, M. D., is a native of Lancaster County, Pa., born in May, 1822. He received his primary education in his native county and his higher in Franklin. He began the study of



James Goer

medicine in Bradford County with Dr. John Gettey, an eminent physician of Martinsburg, Pa. He took his first course of lectures at the University of Philadelphia, and graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He began the practice of his profession in St. Thomas, remaining there three years. Then went to Bradford County, and in November, 1852, came to New Castle, Ind. In 1866 he went to Pennsylvania and remained a year. He then returned to New Castle, but shortly after went to Cambridge City and remained till 1877, when he came again to New Castle. The Doctor has a good practice and has been successful both professionally and financially. Dr. Kissel has been twice married. His first wife (who was Sophia Bugert) died in 1854, leaving two children, a son, now of Muncie, and Susan E., wife of T. T. Bearer. His present wife was Barbara Young, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Anna A.

Asahel W. Lennard, attorney at law, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Henry County, born in 1859, a son of Colonel George W. Lennard. He was educated in the public schools of New Castle, and then entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, remaining there four years. Returning to New Castle he began reading law in the office of Judge J. H. Mellett, and afterward spent a year in the Central Law School of Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and the following year was elected Treasurer of New Castle, and re-elected in 1883 without opposition, still holding the position.

William C. Livezey is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Nov. 16, 1840, the eldest son of Anthony and Permelia (Roberts) Livezey, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Ohio. His parents came to Henry County in 1838 and settled two miles north of New Castle; subsequently moved to Prairie Township, where the mother died in 1854, and where his father still lives. They had a family of three sons and three daughters, all living. William C. received a common-school education. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and now owns a fine farm of 144 acres, with good residence and farm buildings, where he has lived since 1870. He was married in 1862 to Nancy, daughter of Elijah and Sallie Stout. They have six children—Leander, Arthur, James, Oscar, Albert and Laura.

James Loer is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born May 29, 1816, a son of Thomas and Sarah Loer, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Kentucky. He was married in 1837 to Joanna, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stout, who had moved to

Henry County, Ind., in 1830. In 1838 he came to this county and settled in the woods two miles east of New Castle, where he cleared and improved a farm, remaining there twenty years. In 1858 he sold his farm and bought another a few miles north, which he still owns. It contains 258 acres, 200 acres under cultivation. In the fall of 1861 he moved to East New Castle, although he still carries on his farm. Mr. Loer is a stockholder in the Citizens' State Bank, New Castle. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. They have had five children; but three are living—Thomas B., Elizabeth (wife of G. L. Koons, of Iowa) and Sarah M. (wife of Harvey Davis).

George Lowe, a son of David and Elizabeth Lowe, was born in Limerick, Ireland, Sept. 25, 1812. When six years of age his parents came to the United States and located in West Virginia. In the fall of 1834 he came to Indiana, and has since lived in New Castle, working at the carpenter's trade the greater part of the time. He has been industrious and a judicious manager and now owns sixty acres of choice land just outside the limits of the town and considerable valuable town property, valued at \$20,000. He has served on the Town Board several years. Mr. Lowe was married in September, 1837, to M. E., daughter of John Roach, of Virginia. They have had a family of eleven children; eight are living. Mr. Lowe has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church fifty years. In politics he is a Republican and a strong advocate of temperance.

John H. Lowery, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Greensboro Township, Henry Co., Ind., July 9, 1841, the only son of George and Polly A. (Draper) Lowery, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Wayne County, Ind. His grandfather, Frederick Lowery, was an early settler of the county and lived to the advanced age of ninety years. His mother died in 1865. His father is still a resident of the county. They had a family of six children; two died in infancy. The four living are—John H. Biddy I., Malinda and Christiana. John H. was reared and educated in his native county and on arriving at maturity engaged in agricultural pursuits. He now owns a good farm of sixty-five acres. He was married in August, 1868, to Rebecca C. Bond, daughter of J. and Elmina Bond, who died leaving no children. He afterward married Angeline G. Bond, a sister of his first wife. They have one daughter, Eva E.

*Bond
gen.*

Rev. John B. Ludwig was born in Waldoboro, Maine, Dec. 27, 1834. His early life was spent on a farm. When nineteen years of age he learned the shipwright's trade, at which he worked several years, a portion of the time in Virginia and Alabama. He came to Indiana in 1854, spending one season in New Albany, thence to Madison. In 1861 he was married to Susan Jones, of Madison, Ind., where he resided three years. He spent the next three years in Switzerland and Johnson counties, Ind., preaching and completing his education under Prof. Jno. C. Miller. In 1868 he returned to Madison and took charge of the Christian church, remaining four years, when he resigned his charge and spent a few months in evangelical work. In May, 1872, he was called to the church at New Castle, Ind., where he labored until May, 1876, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign his charge. Since then he has continued to live in New Castle, where his membership still is, and is preaching for churches in that and adjacent counties. He believes in the principle that a person can succeed best by devoting all his energies to one calling at a time, and while engaged partially in ministerial labors some years before his ordination, since then he has given himself "wholly to the ministry." Mr. Ludwig has a family of one son and three daughters. His eldest daughter is a member of the church, is married and resides at New Castle.

Andrew J. Lytle is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born Feb. 22, 1817, a son of Lucius and Nancy Lytle. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and when a boy ten years of age his parents moved to Ohio, where he died in 1831. His mother was a native of Mason County, Ky., and went to Ohio when a little girl. After the death of his father Andrew J. learned the carpenter's trade. In 1841 he came to Indiana, and in 1842 to Henry County, where he has since worked at his trade. He was married in Preble County, Ohio, in 1839, to Elinor Anderson, who died in 1842, leaving two children. In 1843 he married Matilda Ward,⁴³¹ who was born Oct. 16, 1815, a daughter of Samuel and Ann Ward. They have had eight children; but two are living—Arando and Florence. Mrs. Lytle is one of the oldest native-born citizens of the county. She attended the first school in New Castle taught by Richard Huff.

Rev. Milton Mahin, D. D., is a native of Greene County, Ohio, born Oct. 22, 1824, a son of John and Hester (Shigley) Mahin, his father a native of Mason County, Ky., and his mother of Pennsyl-

vania. In 1828 his parents moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where his father died in 1848, and his mother still lives. He received all the advantages of the common schools of his day, and when seventeen years of age was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church and appointed an assistant of a large circuit. He was then appointed over the churches in Wilmington, Aurora, Mooreshill and Dellsboro, and in 1847 was sent to Knightstown; from there went to Crawfordsville; thence to Fort Wayne, where he remained two years, and to Peru, where he remained four years. He then returned to Knightstown, where he was pastor and Presiding Elder two and a half years, when he went to Johnson County, Neb., and from there to Atchison, Kan. In 1861 he returned to Knightstown, thence to Peru, and, in 1863, came to New Castle, remaining here three years. In 1867 went to Logansport, and in 1869 was appointed Presiding Elder of New Castle District. In 1873 he was appointed Presiding Elder of Anderson District, but continued to reside in New Castle. In 1877 he went to Logansport, and in 1880 to Huntington, returning to New Castle in 1883, when he was given the charge of Spiceland District. Dr. Mahin was married in 1843 to Eliza Dosey, daughter of John W. Dosey, a distinguished educator of Dearborn and Marion counties. They have five children—Harriet, widow of Judge Polk; Wesley D., of Kokomo, Ind.; George E., Milton F. and Matthew.

Jehu Manifold was born near Blountsville, Henry Co., Ind., Oct. 24, 1848, the third son of Shepherd and Lydia A. Manifold, natives of Tennessee. His father came to Indiana when a young man, and first settled in Wayne County. Subsequently came to Henry County, and settled near Blountsville, where he died in 1877. His mother died in 1874. They had a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living. Jehu Manifold spent his youth on the farm, obtaining his education in the public school. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and has been successful, being now associated with S. T. Powell. When twenty-three years of age he was married to Virginia B., daughter of Lot Ridgway. They have three children.

Elijah Martindale, deceased, was born in Laurence District, S. C., Nov. 10, 1793. In his early childhood his parents moved to Ohio, and in the year 1811 emigrated to Indiana, and settled on a stream in Wayne County, from whom it derived its name—Martindale Creek. In the year 1815 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of Samuel and Isabella

Frank Martindale 1857-1932
 Eva Ellen Leakey 1861-1932
 dau. of Ephraim and Cath. (Stomdangh).

Boyd, who were among the early settlers of Wayne County. He became a Christian minister in the year 1818, and faithfully devoted himself to his calling through life. They moved to Henry County in the year 1832, and settled on Flatrock, four miles south-east of New Castle, which then contained about a half dozen houses. He helped to prepare logs and build almost the first school-house erected, and being a minister he helped to establish and took the oversight of the first church organized in Henry County. Elijah and Elizabeth Martindale both lived to a ripe old age, and were both taken away with the same disease—dropsy of the heart—she surviving him nearly ten years. There were born unto them fifteen children, one dying in childhood, and fourteen lived to become heads of families. Eleven are still living. Their names, in order, are as follows—Matilda Rulon (deceased); Miles, (deceased); John N., Samuel P., Benjamin F. (deceased), Margaret Millikan, Martha Benbow, Isabel Stanford, Mary Roe, Elijah B., Simeon C., William S., Robert A., Lizzie Hennigh (deceased), James B. Their son, E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, is a successful lawyer and real estate agent, and an influential citizen of that metropolis. Their youngest son, J. B. Martindale, of Chicago, has for ten years past published a law directory, which is a guide to creditors in making collections all over the United States.

John McDowell, a representative of one of the oldest and most influential families of Henry County, was born on the old homestead, two miles north of New Castle, July 16, 1843, the second son and third of five children of William and Anna McDowell. He was reared a farmer, attending the district school during the winter. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns eighty acres of the old home farm, lying on the Cadiz & New Castle pike. He was married in 1873 to Samantha, daughter of Needham and Hannah Sanders. They have two children—Merle and Alma. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell are members of Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Trustee.

William McDowell was born in Orange County, Vt., March 25, 1800, and died in Henry County, Ind., Aug. 12, 1883. In January, 1803, his parents moved to Cayuga County, N. Y., and March 22, 1821, he came to Henry County, Ind., and settled on the farm now owned by his son, John McDowell, where he lived over sixty years. He was one of the earliest settlers of Henry Township, and one of its most influential citizens. His circle of acquaintances and friends was large, and he was familiarly known by them as

"Uncle Billy McDowell." He was Court Bailiff of New Castle for forty years, and Coroner of Henry County thirty years. He was well acquainted with all the judges on the bench and all the members of the bar. During his last sickness, which was protracted, he was exceedingly patient, and appreciated all the attentions of those around him, often expressing his gratitude to those who waited on him. He was perfectly resigned to the will of the Heavenly Father, entertaining no fears for the future. He was a kind husband and father, a good neighbor and citizen, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. His funeral was held in Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal church, Aug. 13, and his body laid to rest in the cemetery adjoining. Mr. McDowell was married in 1824 to Penninah Bundy, and to them were born seven children, three of whom are living. His wife died, and in 1838 he married Anna Dyson, who survives him. But one of their five children—John—is living. In 1837 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and remained a faithful member till death.

Elihu T. Mendenhall, M. D., is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., born Jan. 25, 1844, a son of William and Elizabeth (Warren) Mendenhall. His father died in February, 1845, and his mother in February, 1868. He was early in life thrown on his own resources; but being a boy of energy and a large amount of ambition, he was able to take care of himself and assist his mother. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, and served three years; was mustered out in 1865. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. C. Dove, of Westfield; subsequently took two full courses of lectures, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1876. He located in Millville, remaining there till 1882, when he moved to New Castle. He has recently introduced the system of treating all diseases of a chronic nature with electric baths, which in many instances give immediate relief. Dr. Mendenhall was married in 1866 to Mary, daughter of George and Margaret Baker, of Hamilton County, Ind. He was a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F., and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is at present Surgeon of his post.

Isaac Mendenhall, M. D., is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born March 14, 1826. He received a good education in the schools of Preble County, completing it at the high school of West Elkton. He then began teaching, and taught in his native county and in Indiana. In 1843 he began the study of medicine, reading for

a time with his brother Elijah, who was a noted physician, and afterward with Simon Allen, of Indiana. He took one course of lectures at the Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and immediately began his practice, locating near West Elkton. A year later he moved to Peru, Ind. In 1848 he came to New Castle, where he built up a good practice, and by judicious management has accumulated a good property. He was one of the founders of the Citizens' State Bank of New Castle, and is one of its Directors. Dr. Mendenhall is a member of the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. In 1863 he was appointed Medical Examiner for Pensions, and served eight years. He was married in 1849 to Rachel, daughter of Isaac Brown. They have five children—Viretta, wife of Mason Lohr; Luella, wife of Robert Carson; Alma, wife of Almon Bowman; Eliza A. and Valentine M. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

Oliver L. Mendenhall was born in Guilford County, N. C., Jan. 26, 1820, a son of William and Rebecca ^{Coffin} Mendenhall, natives of North Carolina, his mother a daughter of Joseph Coffin. In 1826 his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., and settled near the town of Washington; subsequently moved to Economy, where the father died in 1880. The father was born in 1798, and the mother in 1801. She is now making her home with her daughter, Huldah Mills, of this county. Of a family of ten children, eight are living. Oliver L. Mendenhall was principally reared in Economy. He has always followed agricultural pursuits. He came to Henry County in 1849, and settled southwest of New Castle, where he now owns a farm of 365 acres of fine land. He pays special attention to raising small grain and stock. His horses are the finest in the county, and have taken the first premium at the fairs. Mr. Mendenhall was married in 1844 to Lydia, daughter of Jesse Bond, of Wayne County. They have a family of six children—Orilla; Mattie, wife of Frank Modlin; Jesse O., William B., Luther H and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall are members of the Society of Friends.

John R. Millikan was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., April 27, 1814. His father was of Irish, and his mother was of English descent. His opportunities for an early education were very limited. His early life was spent in labor on a farm, where he grew up to a vigorous manhood. With the desire of improving his condition, and believing that this could be better accomplished

in a free State, he came to Henry County, Ind., in 1835, and settled one mile northeast of the old town of Hillsboro. During the winter following he attended school, the late Luke Wiles being his teacher. He thus became able to teach in the elementary schools of these early days, and taught several terms very successfully. In the winter of 1837 he went back to Tennessee on a visit, but soon returned to his adopted State. During the summer he engaged in farming, yet neglecting no opportunity for improving his mind. On Aug. 5, 1838, Mr. Millikan was married to Martha Koons, who still survives, and has ever proved herself the worthy helpmeet and companion of her husband. In 1842 he removed with his family to Hancock County. In 1845 he removed back to Henry County, and purchased a farm on Flatrock. He engaged in farming, and also established a blacksmith shop, and became quite an expert in this then important trade. In 1853 he purchased and removed to what may be called the Millikan homestead, in Liberty Township, where for many years he successfully conducted his farming interests. In connection with his farming interests he was also engaged for a few years in pork packing. In 1854 Mr. Millikan was elected Justice of the Peace, and was subsequently re-elected, serving eight years. He has many times been a delegate to State conventions of the political party to which he belonged. All his political duties he performed with fidelity to his party, yet without being a bitter partisan. His decisions and rulings while serving as Justice of the Peace were always characterized for their firmness and impartiality. In 1868 Mr. Millikan was elected by the Republicans of Henry County as Representative in the Legislature of the State, and took his seat Jan. 7, 1869. During the session of the Legislature he was an earnest member, and while not conspicuous in debate he gave close attention to the proceedings of the House, and voted intelligently and conscientiously on all public questions. During the session Mr. Millikan was Chairman of the important Committee on Roads. He introduced a bill authorizing the assessment of lands for the construction of plank, macadamized and gravel roads. At the special session of the Legislature, held the same year, this bill became a law, and by virtue of it hundreds of gravel roads were constructed in Indiana. A special session of the Legislature was called April 10, 1869, and it was during this session that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was voted upon, Mr. Millikan voting for the amendment. The Morgan Raid Bill was

pending during his service as Legislator, and he always consistently opposed the payment of the claims. In 1870 he was re-elected as Representative from his county. During the session he was an active and influential member, and served as a member of the Committee on Roads, Canals and Public Expenditures, and also upon the Committee on Benevolent Institutions. The latter committee investigated the management of all the State institutions. In 1873 the Citizens' State Bank of New Castle was organized, and Mr. Millikan, who is a stockholder in the institution, was elected President of the same, and since that time has continuously held that position. He has by industry and economy amassed a competency, yet he has always been kind and charitable to those less fortunately situated. He has always been a warm friend of education, and served for many years as School Trustee. When the question of free schools was first agitated, and when the matter was referred to a vote of the people, he, John Hunt and Luke Wiles were the only persons in Liberty Township who voted for the free school system. Mr. Millikan is a firm believer in the Christian religion, and with his estimable wife, has been, since 1863, a consistent member of the Christian church. He has always been an advocate of temperance and all moral reforms, and in all the relations of life has been upright and consistent. Mr. Millikan is the father of eight children, two of whom are dead, one son being a sacrifice upon the altar of his country. The surviving children consist of two daughters—Mrs. T. B. Hunt and Mrs. H. Z. Beck. His sons are—De Vault K., Frank M., Thomas B. and Isaac N., all of whom are respected citizens. Mr. Millikan has been fortunate in all the relations of life, yet few men have more deserved success than he.

Nathan Millikan is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born Feb. 2, 1812, a son of Eli and Mary^{E. W. P.} Millikan, his father a native of Tennessee and his mother of North Carolina. He lived on his father's farm until his marriage in February, 1844, to Priscilla W., daughter of James and Anna Christy, and in March, 1844, moved to Henry County, Ind., and settled on a farm in Blue River Township, remaining there twelve years. In 1856 he moved to Liberty Township and bought a farm of 160 acres of Jacob Byers, which he afterward increased to 218 acres. In 1882 he moved to New Castle and has since lived retired from active business life. He is a stockholder in the Citizens' State Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Millikan have eight children—Anna M., wife of W. D. Pierce; Isaac W., James C., Eli A., Thomas W., Jabez H., Mary R., and Martha A.

Charles Mitchell is entitled to a word to his memory. It is always pleasant to speak of the honest pioneers of the West. The subject of this sketch was a native of Clark County, Ohio, about 1799. He had a common-school education and taught school before he was married. He married Mary Block in Clark County about 1820. He settled in New Castle about 1824, engaging in the tannery business. Henry County was then in the woods. He was among the first settlers of New Castle. In these days militia organizations were kept up and musters at fixed times were held regularly. He was the Captain of the New Castle company which constituted a part of the regiment commanded by Colonel Miles Murphey and Major Asahel Woodward. He afterward moved from New Castle to Pendleton in Madison County, where he owned the mills, the hotel and a farm adjoining the town. While residing at Pendleton in 1837 he was elected Associate Judge of the Circuit Court and served as such for a period of six or seven years. He never practiced law. He afterward purchased and moved on a farm in Henry County between Middletown and Mechanicsburg, where he resided until his death in 1863. His wife survived him some fifteen years. He was about five feet eight inches in height, well built, expanded chest and shoulders, short neck, good features, pleasant countenance and a strong constitution. He was a plain, honest, generous man and his home was always open to friends and neighbors. Had it not been for intemperance, so common in his day, he could have become prominent. He sleeps beside his wife in the cemetery at Mechanicsburg.

Alcander Modlin is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Dec. 23, 1844. His father, Mark Modlin, came to Indiana with his father Joseph Modlin, when he was fourteen years of age and settled on the farm now owned by his widow and her heirs. He was married in February, 1838, to Cynthia A., daughter of John and Elizabeth Stinson. After his marriage he followed farming and in 1852 located on the farm now owned by his widow and heirs. He died Nov. 30, 1869. Of a family of nine children eight lived till maturity. One son, John H., was wounded in the late war, and died of his wounds July 23, 1864. Mark Modlin was Superintendent of the county poor farm fourteen years. Alcander followed farming and teaching and is now engaged in the small fruit and nursery business. He was married in 1882 to Julia, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah McCune, of West Virginia.

Luther W. Modlin was born in Jefferson Township, Henry Co., Ind., June 3, 1840, a son of Richard and Jane (Wright) Modlin, his father a native of North Carolina, born in 1812, and his mother of Tennessee, born in 1808. His grandparents, William Modlin and John Wright, were among the early settlers of the county. After Richard Modlin was married he settled on a farm in Dudley Township, where he lived till his death in 1869. Mrs. Modlin is living on the old homestead with one of her daughters. They had a family of seven children; two daughters, the eldest and youngest are deceased. Luther W. lived on a farm a number of years and then went to Cadiz and carried on a lumber yard four years. In 1880 he was elected Treasurer of Henry County and served two years. Since 1882 he has given his attention to farming. In 1883 he went to Maine and bought a drove of Jersey cattle, which he shipped to his farm in Harrison Township. His farm contains 120 acres of choice land. In the spring of 1881 he moved his family to New Castle. He was married Aug. 9, 1860, to Delilah S., daughter of Shubael and Margaret Dewy. They have six children—Minnie O., Isaac M., Mary E., Letha J., Thomas W. and Frank G. Mr. and Mrs. Modlin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William W. Modlin, dealer in agricultural implements, hardware and seeds, New Castle, Ind., was born in Henry County, Ind., Nov. 23, 1848, a son of Mark and Cynthia A. Modlin, his father a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Brookville, Ind. His father died in 1869. His mother is living on the home farm three and a half miles west of New Castle. There was a family of nine children—John H., who was wounded at the battle of Dallas, Ga., and died soon after; Emma B., died when eight years of age; Sallie J., Elizabeth, Alcander, Hester A., Lee, William W. and Frank P. William W., remained at home till 1876, when he came to New Castle and dealt in farm machinery. In 1879 he removed to his present location on North Main street, where, with increased facilities he has a greatly increased trade. He was married in 1876 to Anne E., daughter of Henry L. and Mary Shopp. They have three children. Mr. Modlin is a member of Crescens Lodge, No. 33, K. of P.

Rev. Aaron H. Moore was born Oct. 19, 1833, in Adams County, Ohio, a son of Joseph and Nancy (Hathaway) Moore. When he was a year old his parents settled in Highland County, Ohio, remaining there till his mother's death in 1862. He was reared on a farm

till he attained his majority and attended the common schools in Highland County. He afterward attended the Normal Academy at Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, where he prepared himself for a teacher. He then taught school eleven years, and during this time he also studied for the ministry. His first regular charge was at New Paris, Preble County, Ohio, where he remained as pastor of the Christian church for seven years. From 1875 till 1879 he had charge of the Christian church at Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio, and since 1879 he has had charge of the same church at New Castle. Mr. Moore was married in 1858 to Mary, daughter of Elliott and Nancy Roush, of Highland County, Ohio. To this union have been born four children—Ida M. and Lorella N. are teachers in the New Castle Academy; Nathan A. has been a member of the firm Fairfield & Moore, formerly Fairfield Bros., grocers, since April, 1883, and Bertha W., who is in her ninth year.

Joshua I. Morris, Auditor, Henry County, Ind., was born in Wayne Township, six miles northwest of Knightstown, March 28, 1847, a son of John and Hannah (Scoville) Morris, his father a native of Ohio, and his mother of Henry County, Ind. His father came to Indiana when eight years of age, and is still the owner of the old farm his father first settled on in 1832; immediately after his marriage settled on this farm, where he lived until 1874. The family consists of eight children, J. I. Morris being the eldest, seven of whom are yet living. Our subject remained at home on the farm till March, 1865, or until eighteen years of age, when he embarked in the mercantile business as clerk until March, 1869, when he opened a grocery store with his father as partner. Said partnership continued until 1874, when the firm consisted of J. I. Morris and E. P. Morris forming the partnership or firm of Morris Bros.; said partnership existed until January, 1883. In November, 1882, he was elected Auditor of Henry County, and assumed the duties of the office Nov. 1, 1883, term four years. He was Treasurer of the Knightstown Union Agricultural Society for three years. He was married Nov. 18, 1868, to Kate, daughter of John and Agnes Slack, a native of Ohio. They have two daughters—Leone and Blanche. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Morris a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been Recorder of Knightstown Commandery, No. 9, for twelve years.

James M. Mowrer was born June 29, 1847, in Hillsboro, Henry Co., Ind., a son of Nicholas and Mary J. Mowrer, who were

natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. They were married in Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana about 1840. He ran a woolen factory in Hillsboro several years, and after coming to New Castle he embarked in the mercantile business, which he carried on till a short time before his death. He died March 28, 1874, and his wife died March 26, 1881. Of their family, three survive—Mary C., Margaret R., wife of T. W. Millikan, and our subject, who was reared and educated in New Castle. When about nineteen years old he began clerking in his father's store, where he remained till 1873, after which he was engaged in the clothing store of N. E. Black as clerk until 1879. He then purchased a half interest in the drug store of Milton Davis, with whom he was associated until Jan. 1, 1883, when he purchased his partner's interest. His stock consists of drugs, paints, stationery, wall-paper, etc. He was married in 1883 to Mollie Bond, of Henry County, Ind. Mr. Mowrer is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been High Priest of the Chapter and Illustrious Master of the Council. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic party at their County Convention, held in New Castle, for Clerk of the Court, but the Republican party being largely in the majority of course he was defeated.

Hugh L. Mullen was born Oct. 9, 1832, in Hamilton County, Ohio, a son of Robert and Catherine (Stout) Mullen, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. He learned the cooper's trade with his father, and came to Indiana with his parents in 1852. He worked at his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry as a private, to serve three years. He was soon promoted to Fifth Sergeant, then to Orderly Sergeant, and in 1862 he was made First Lieutenant. In 1863 he was promoted to Captain, which rank he held till his discharge. He participated in many important battles, among which were Pittsburgh Landing, Stone River, Perryville and Chickamauga, at which battle he was wounded by a minie-ball, which entered his left cheek, coming out in the neck near the jugular vein. After his recovery he participated in the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out in September, 1864, at Indianapolis. He accepted a position as a clerk in the Commissary Department, and was in the celebrated march to the sea. After the war he returned to New Castle, Ind., and for a short time engaged in farming. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of Henry County and served a term of two years; and in 1872 he was re-elected and served another term.

After his term of office expired he engaged in the manufacture of furniture, which he followed seven years, after which he was variously engaged. In 1883 he became a stockholder in the New Castle Foundry and Pump Company, and soon after was appointed Superintendent of the business. He has been a Director since the organization of the company. He has been three times married. He had one child by his first wife and two by the second. In 1872 he was married to his third wife, whose maiden name was Leah Modlin, a daughter of Mark and Cynthia Modlin, of this county. To them have been born one son and one daughter. Mr. Mullen is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and is also a Knight of Pythias.

James Mullen is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born May 29, 1828, a son of John S. and Huldah Mullen, his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of New Jersey. His parents came to Henry County, Ind., in the spring of 1830, and the same spring built a cabin and moved in, in the green woods, a mile east of New Castle, where our subject was reared. He followed farming for several years after reaching manhood, and in 1853 moved to New Castle and carried on a meat market, at the same time dealing extensively in stock, till 1865, when he moved to Chicago, Ill., where he carried on a commission house, making a specialty of hides and tallow. In 1866 he returned to New Castle and was in the grocery business several years, and subsequently dealt extensively in hardwood lumber and building stone. In 1848 Mr. Mullen married Amanda M., daughter of Elijah Stout. She died May 20, 1873, leaving four children—Orominah, wife of Wilson Winings; George L., Loda Lee and Charles. In 1875 Mr. Mullen married Maggie, daughter of Otho and Ruth Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen are members of the Christian church.

Thomas Mullen is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born March 8, 1816, of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents were married in Pennsylvania and subsequently moved to Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their days. He learned the cooper's trade when a young man and worked at it several years in connection with farming. In the spring of 1846 he moved to Henry County, and bought forty acres of land two and a half miles east of New Castle. He built a little shanty and commenced clearing his land; subsequently added to it till he owned 160 acres of choice land. Besides his fine farm he owns considerable valuable property in New Castle and has given each of his children \$1,000. He has



John Needham. M.D.



Christina A. Needham

accumulated his property by industry and good management, being in meager circumstances when he came to the county. He was married in 1834 to Rachel Wilkinson, a native of Ohio, born in 1816, a daughter of Joel T. Wilkinson. They have had eight children—Isaac; Ephraim; Hugh, died in 1864; Mary, wife of George Thompson; Melissa, wife of George Craig; Margaret, deceased, wife of James Smith; Joel; Hannah, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen are members of the Christian church. After a married life of fifty years they are both hale and hearty, superintending their own work.

William Murphy, President of the First National Bank of New Castle, was born in Wayne County, Ind., Jan. 31, 1814, a son of Miles Murphy, who came from North Carolina in 1811. He cleared and cultivated a farm and followed agricultural pursuits in this county till his death which occurred about 1843. His wife was also a native of North Carolina and died about 1834. They reared ten children to maturity, all now deceased but our subject. William Murphy was reared on the farm till he grew to manhood and was educated at the subscription schools. When about twenty-one years old he engaged in mercantile pursuits in New Castle which he followed twenty-five years. In 1862 Mr. Murphy helped organize the First National Bank at New Castle, with which he has always been connected. He was elected its President soon after the death of Judge T. Elliott. He was married in 1840 to Sarah L. Harvey, a native of Henry County, Ind. To this union were born three sons and six daughters. Mrs. Murphy died in 1876.

John Needham, M. D., is a native of Henry County, Ind., born in Franklin Township, Oct. 15, 1835, the eldest son of Robert and Malinda (Nixon) Needham. He was reared on his father's farm, attending when a child the district schools. He subsequently attended the academy at New Castle two years, and then the Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind., a year. The following two years he taught school and in the meantime was married to Christena A., daughter of Peter and Margaret Keesling, of Fall Creek Township. After his marriage he followed farming two years, and in his leisure moments devoted himself to the study of medicine. In 1861-'62 he took a course of lectures at the Physio-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the winter of 1863-'64 returned to the Institute and graduated. He began to practice his profession in April, 1862, and with the exception of a year spent in Logansport has been an active practitioner of New Castle to the

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present time. In 1869 he accepted the chair of *Materia-Medica* and Therapeutics in the Physio-Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and held the position five years, when failing health compelled him to resign. In 1883 he was again elected and accepted the same chair in the Institute, still holding the position. He formed a partnership with B. F. Keesling and established a drug store in Logansport, but at the end of seven years sold his interest to his partner. Dr. Needham is a member of the District Medical Association, the State Medical Board and the National Medical Association. He served some time as President and Secretary of the State Medical Association. He served as a member of the City Council one term and of the School Board three years. He is a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M.; New Castle Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M.; New Castle Council, No. 51, R. & S. M.; and Knightstown Commandery, No. 9, K. T. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He takes an active interest in the Sunday-school work; has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school several years, and of the county as well as of his own church. Dr. and Mrs. Needham have two children—Charles E. and Ida F.

W. Needham, photographer, 120 South Main street, New Castle, Ind., was born in Henry County, Ind., Dec. 6, 1840, a son of Robert and Malinda (Nixon) Needham. He remained on the farm of his father, and attended school till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served till the close of the war; was mustered out July 1, 1865. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Atlanta, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and many others under General Sherman. After his return home he engaged in the drug trade until January, 1866, when he opened a photograph gallery on Broad street, removing to his present location in 1868. He was married Sept. 10, 1866, to Mary C., daughter of John and Elizabeth V. Hosea. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Needham is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Grand Army of the Republic. He is filling the chair of Past Chancellor in the former.

Joshua Newby was born on the farm where he now resides, May 1, 1830, a son of Thomas and Sarah Newby, natives of North Carolina, his father born Feb. 25, 1794, and his mother Nov. 6, 1798. His parents came to Henry County, Ind., in 1827, and entered eighty acres of land to which they added from time to time till

they owned several hundred acres. Thomas Newby was a successful farmer and stockraiser making a speciality of fine horses. A few years before his death he moved to Greensboro where he died in 1863. His wife died July 13, 1879. Of their family of ten children, eight are living. Joshua was reared on his father's farm but after reaching his majority went to California and remained several years. In the spring of 1859 he returned to Henry County. He owns 168 acres of choice land, and is engaged in farming and stockraising, like his father making a speciality of fine horses. He has two fine Kentucky horses, Harrison Chief, Jr., and Van, which cost him about \$2,000. Mr. Newby was married in March, 1862, to Sarah A., daughter of ⁴⁶⁸Emsley Brookshire. They have two children—Abner E. and Luther H. Mr. Newby was instrumental in having the Southwestern Grand Pike built. He took the subscriptions, and has been President several years.

William Nipp, of Nipp Brothers, proprietors of the Blue Mills, two miles north of New Castle, is a native of Rush County, Ind., born March 10, 1848, a son of John and Catherine Nipp, residents of Rush County, Ind. His father was a millwright and when twelve years of age he began working at the same trade. His brother John, who resides in Knightstown, is also a practical miller and millwright. They purchased and took possession of their present mill in 1883. It was built in 1852 and was owned by Henry Earnley. The mill is in good repair, having four run of burrs. They make a first-class grade of flour, which is all sold before it leaves the mill.

Benjamin S. Parker, son of Isaac and Mary Parker, was born in Franklin Township, Henry Co., Ind., Feb. 10, 1833, and being reared on a farm he had only such school advantages as were furnished to the common schools of the time, which were supplemented, however, by abundant home reading and study. In early manhood he was engaged for a time in teaching and afterward for ten years in mercantile pursuits, and then for seven or eight years was engaged in the publication of a newspaper at New Castle. He also found time to study law and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Parker has been an industrious contributor to newspapers and magazines, frequently editorially connected with the country press prior to assuming the management of one. He was more widely known by poems published in the leading journals and magazines and widely copied throughout the country. Selections from them may be found in Cogshall's "Poets and Poetry of the West,"

published in 1860; in "The Union of Art and Poetry," by John James Piatt, in 1881. In this latter collection one of his poems was superbly illustrated. Mr. Parker printed a small collection privately in 1871, entitled "The Lesson and Other Poems," but the best part of his work is still uncollected, though his friends hope it will not long remain so. Mr. Parker has a great variety of material collected for a representative volume of Indiana poetry, which would have been completed ere this had the pressure of other duties permitted. He came into active political life with the Republican party, for which he has done a great deal of work with the pen, on the stump and as an active organizer. In 1878 he was the nominee of his party for joint Representative for the counties of Henry and Madison, but owing mainly to a large Greenback defection he was defeated by a small margin. In 1880 he was the Presidential Elector on the Garfield ticket from the Sixth Congressional District. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur U. S. Consul at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, which next to Montreal is the most important of the Canadian consulates. He has been quite fortunate in winning friends in his temporary home and is accounted a prompt, efficient and judicious officer. Mr. Parker was married to Huldah, daughter of Jethro and Mary Wickersham, in January, 1869, and they are the parents of three promising and healthy children—Florence, aged thirteen; Allegra, eleven, and Jethro, aged five years. Although it has been Mr. Parker's lot to suffer much from financial embarrassment for a number of years, his domestic relations have been of the happiest, and to the sympathy and assistance of Mrs. Parker he owes much for the opportunities and encouragement received in his literary work. Mr. Parker is just in the noonday of mental vigor, his schooling in self-denial has not soured him, and with the broadening influence of travel and a large acquaintance with men and things his friends are hopeful of the future of one who wrote on his forty-fifth birthday:

But yet, at times, the shadows lift,
And with the eager touch of old,
I seize the wayward harp, and drift
In fancy's atmosphere of gold;
I move along
The ways of song;
I wander ever night and day;
O'er sweetest tides
My shallop glides,
My ship, song-wafted, sails away.

John Payne, one of the most successful farmers of Henry Township, was born in Stokes County, N. C., Sept. 26, 1805, and remained in his native county till twenty-four years of age. He worked four years for one man at \$6 a month and saved each year \$50. In the spring of 1829 he and another young man came to Indiana, with one horse, riding alternately, and making the trip in seventeen days. He bought eighty acres of land of Colonel Murphey, and the following fall was married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Keziah Wilson. They settled on the eighty-acre tract, and remained there four years when he sold it and bought 160 acres, on part of which his residence is located. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and by industry and good management accumulated a large property. His home farm now contains 480 acres. He at one time owned 1,560 acres, 1,000 lying west of New Castle, which he has given to his children. He has the oversight of three farms, and has erected two stores and dwellings in New Castle, and carries on a threshing machine, each department being carried on successfully. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' State Bank, of New Castle, and is one of the Directors, owning \$8,000 worth of the stock. He also has a large amount of property loaned on real estate security. His work is performed with the latest and best machinery, believing it the only way to secure good crops. He is strictly temperate in his habits, an early riser, and although seventy-nine years of age, is as active as many at fifty. He enjoys a coon hunt the same as in his younger days. In January, 1884, he started out one morning and by night had tracked and caught eight coons. Although he received but a limited education his natural ability has enabled him to carry on a large and increasing business successfully. He has always been strictly honest in all his business transactions, never knowingly defrauding any one. He lost his wife Feb. 11, 1882, after a married life of nearly fifty-four years. They had a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom lived till maturity. Only four are now living--John, Nathan, Charles C., and Mary J., wife of William Beard. Politically Mr. Payne is a Republican.

Evan H. Peed, one of the enterprising farmers of Henry Township, was born in Liberty Township, Henry County, Ind., Jan. 5, 1843, a son of James and Elizabeth (Elliott) ⁽¹⁸²⁵⁻⁵⁰⁾ Peed, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Wayne County, Ind., born Feb. 14, 1809. His parents moved to Henry County in 1834 and ¹⁷⁹⁵ James Peed and his son Evan B. in 1934 had lined under all the Presidents. ^{page 90}

settled on a farm in Liberty Township, where the father died in July, 1860. His widow still lives on the old homestead which contains 240 acres of fine land. Of a family of seven children, but four are living. Evan H. received a good education in the district schools and the New Castle Academy, and afterward taught three years. He was married when twenty-three years of age to 521 Samantha, daughter of John and Elizabeth ^{Creek} Powell, of New Castle. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Peed located on his present farm, which contains 160 acres of land, the greater portion well cultivated. He pays especial attention to the raising of Clydesdale horses and Jersey cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Peed have four children, two sons and two daughters. He is a member of Masonic and Knights of Honor fraternities.

John R. Peed, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Mason County, Ky., Oct. 17, 1832, a son of William and Elizabeth Peed, natives of Kentucky. His mother died in her native State, and in 1855 his father came to Henry County, Ind., where he died in 1880. John R. remained in Kentucky till 1857. He worked for William Dobucker, of Baltimore, as a drover several years, and in the meantime crossed the mountains thirty-five times. After coming to Henry County he bought a part of his present farm, which he has added to till he now owns 600 acres well adapted to general farming and grazing. He is one of the most successful stock-raisers of the county, owning many fine Durham and Jersey cattle, Cotswold and Merino sheep. The most of his Durham cattle are registered. Mr. Peed was married in January, 1858, to Sarah A., daughter of Robert Needham. They have had five children; but three are living. Mr. Peed is an enterprising, progressive man, and has done much toward the improvement of the county. He has introduced some of the best stock in the county, thereby benefiting the stock-raiser and farmer.

Cyrus P. Pence, son of Charles, who served in the war of 1812, who was a son of Jacob, a soldier under Washington and Lafayette at Valley Forge, Pa., during the Revolutionary war, is a native of Rockingham County, Va., born Nov. 15, 1809. He learned the trade of a tanner and currier, remaining in his native State until 1835. He then moved to Clinton County, Ind., remaining there until 1853, when he moved to Anderson, Madison County. In the spring of 1859 he moved to New Castle and purchased a tannery and boot and shoe and harness manufactory, which he carried on until the breaking out of the Rebellion, or civil war,

during which four of his sons enlisted. One, F. N., was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. He was struck on the shoulder by a bursting shell, receiving injuries in his back and head, but recovered after the war. Mr. Pence discontinued his tannery, etc., and engaged in the milling business for two or three years at the same place, converting his building into a mill. He purchased Wm. H. Hoover's property in New Castle, where he has since resided. He owns seven acres of choice land, and pays strict attention to raising fruit, berries, etc. Mr. Pence was married to Elizabeth Littell, daughter of Joseph Littell, of New Market, Va., who died at Frankfort, Ind., Jan. 29, 1849, having had eight children, five of whom, four sons and one daughter, are living. Mr. Pence remained a widower until October, 1850, when he married Miss Catharine Kyger, of Frankfort, Ind. To this marriage eight children were born, five sons and three daughters. Four sons and three daughters survive. One, Harry G., died from sunstroke, June 30, 1878, aged eighteen years and six months. Politically Mr. Pence has been a strict adherent to the Jeffersonian doctrine, ever voting the Democratic ticket, except for Abraham Lincoln's second election, who was in favor of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, whose heart, Waldo Emerson said, "was as large as the world, but no room for a wrong." Mr. Pence is probably the only person now living in Indiana who has seen and conversed with Washington Lafayette, son of General Lafayette. He met him with another distinguished friend from France, at the Thomas Jefferson residence, Monticello, Va.

Caleb C. Perdieu, attorney at law and Justice of the Peace, New Castle, Ind., was born in Dudley Township, Henry County, Ind., July 30, 1850, the only son of Benjamin and Nancy (Witt) Perdieu, his father a native of North Carolina, and his mother of Tennessee. His parents came to Indiana in an early day, and kept a tavern and wagon yard near Dublin. His father moved from there three and a half miles from Cadiz, where he died in 1856, and his mother in 1862. Caleb C. received a good education, and in 1867 began teaching, following the vocation till 1873; in the meantime he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1874. In 1881 he was appointed Justice of the Peace by the county commissioners, to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of one of the elected parties to qualify. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Town Trustees. In 1870 Mr. Perdieu was married to Mary E., daughter of James W. and Sarah J.

*Perdieu.*⁷

Callahan. They have four children. Mr. Perdieu is a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M.

Charles A. Phelps was born near Cadiz, Aug. 3, 1862, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Newby) Phelps, natives of Henry County. His father died in 1863. Charles A. received a good education in the schools of Spiceland, and attended the academy at Westfield, Hamilton County, one term. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 120 acres in Harrison Township. He lives on his father-in-law's farm, near New Castle, and is engaged in general farming. He was married in 1882 to Cora, daughter of Clark and Margaret Hosier. Mr. Phelps is a member of Crescens Lodge, No. 33, K. of P., New Castle.

Ezekiel Phelps was born in Guilford County, N. C., Feb. 11, 1829, a son of Samuel and Sarah Phelps. In 1831 his parents came to Henry County, Ind., and settled on a farm four miles west of New Castle, and four years later moved to another, four miles southwest of New Castle, where they lived the rest of their lives. Of a family of eleven children six are living. Ezekiel Phelps had very limited educational advantages. His father was an invalid many years, and he was obliged to work on the farm and care for the family. He married Sarah, daughter of Levi and Margaret Hogover. He settled on his present farm in 1865, known as the Abner Elliott farm. He owns 278 acres of choice land, the most of it under cultivation. In 1876 he built a fine two-story brick residence with all modern improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have had four children; but two are living—Cora A., wife of S. S. Test, and Vierling L. They are members of the Society of Orthodox Friends.

I. W. Pitman, manager of Baldwin, Roberts & Co.'s packing house, New Castle, is a native of Milton, Ind., born June 20, 1832, a son of Eli and Hannah Pitman, his father a native of North Carolina and his mother of Pennsylvania. His father died in Cambridge City, in 1861. When nineteen years of age Mr. Pitman went to California, returning to Indiana in 1856. In 1857 he came to Henry County, where he manufactured pumps and engaged in different kinds of business till 1867. He then sold agricultural implements nine years, and in 1876 assumed the duties of his present position. He was married in December, 1858, to Rebecca, daughter of Powell and Ann Carpenter. Her father died when she was a little girl, and her mother in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Pit-

man have six children. He is a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 121, K. of H.

Robert H. Polk, one of the oldest citizens of New Castle, was born in Virginia, June 13, 1800, a son of James and Elizabeth Polk. In 1806 his parents moved to North Carolina, where they passed the remainder of their lives. His grandfather, William Polk, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in North Carolina in the fall of 1805. Robert H. Polk learned the gunsmith's trade when a young man. He came to Henry County, Ind., in 1841, and settled a mile and a half north of Greensboro, where he worked at his trade and carried on his farm till 1864, when he moved to New Castle, and soon after opened a shop, where, although eighty-four years of age, he still works. Mr. Polk was married in 1823 to Hannah Hogin, who died in February, 1875. They had a family of ten children—Babel N.; Milton; Rebecca, wife of Jacob Kennard; Rachel C.,^{213 1911} wife of Q. Hinshaw; John F.; Nancy J., wife of J. Newby; Jonathan C.; Hannah M., wife of B. F. Reagan; Robert L., deceased; Elizabeth T., wife of D. F. Woods. Mr. Polk has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church fifty years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Henry L. Powell was born in New Castle, Ind., Dec. 23, 1842, the only son of Simeon T. Powell. He received a good education in the schools of New Castle, and in 1863-'64 attended the State University. He then read law with Judge J. H. Mellett, and was admitted to the bar. He tried one case, which he won, and then retired from practice, and settled on the farm. He owns 214 acres of choice land two and a half miles south of New Castle. His residence is a two-story brick, with all modern improvements. His grounds are beautifully laid out with choice shrubbery and shade trees. His home is the finest in the county. His stock is all of a fine grade, and he takes special pride in his horses. He was married in 1867 to Amelia, daughter of Elisha Clift. They have one son—Howard, now twelve years of age.

Charles C. Powell, deceased, was a native of New Castle, Ind., born March 30, 1833. He was the eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Creek) Powell, early settlers of Henry County. He obtained a liberal education, attending the schools of his native city, and later Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., from which he graduated. He began his mercantile career on his own account in Elwood, Ind., and remained there several years. He then returned

to New Castle and opened a stove and tin store, and a few years later went to Indianapolis and engaged in the same business. He subsequently returned to New Castle, and was appointed Cashier of the First National Bank, of which he was a Director, retaining the position until his death. He was a man of excellent judgment and strict business integrity. His judicious investments were the means of accumulating a good property. He was a public-spirited man, and an earnest advocate of all measures of benefit to the county. He was one of the principal instigators of and stockholders in the Dublin and Cadiz pikes. Mr. Powell was married in June, 1855, to Ella Van Winkle. She lived but a short time after her marriage, and in March, 1858, he married Mary J. Taylor, of Elwood, Ind., a daughter of William and Jane Taylor, natives of Virginia, but for many years residents of Wayne and Madison counties, Ind. To Mr. and Mrs. Powell were born four children—Hattie F., Ella M., Sophronia and Fletcher. Hattie F. and Fletcher are deceased. Mr. Powell was for many years a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was, as is his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a very enthusiastic worker for the temperance cause, and was never called upon for money to aid in the work that it was not cheerfully given. He was a friend to the friendless, and in their need extended aid with a liberal hand.

John Powell, deceased, was a native of Pennsylvania, born July 22, 1806, a son of Thomas and Nancy Powell, natives of Wales, who came to the United States in 1801 and settled in Pennsylvania. About 1815 they moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, and settled on a farm near Cincinnati, where the father died. The mother died in New Castle, Ind., in 1839. In 1824 our subject moved to Connersville, Ind., and engaged in the teaming business till 1827, when he came to New Castle, and bought two tanneries and merged them into one. He was a skilled workman, understanding all the details of his business, and was very successful, carrying it on nearly a quarter of a century. Some of his hides he imported from as far South as New Orleans. Mr. Powell was a public-spirited man, and took an interest in all measures of improvement. He was one of the projectors and contributors of the Whitewater Canal. In 1847 he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a liberal contributor to her interests. At the time a debt was hanging over the church he

came forward and assumed it, thus relieving the church of all embarrassment. Mr. Powell was married to Lydia Collett who lived only a short time. He afterward married Betsey Creek, a native of Union County, Ind., born Nov. 30, 1813. Five of their seven children are living. At the time of the cholera in 1833 and 1849 Mr. Powell and his wife remained in town and nursed the sick, never deserting a post because of danger, deeming that to be the time their services were required. Mr. Powell died May 17, 1859, in the prime of life leaving hosts of friends and acquaintances to mourn his removal from their midst.

Fleming Ratcliff is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born Oct. 19, 1846, the youngest of eight children of William and Sarah Ratcliff. His father died in 1862, and he subsequently came to Henry County with his mother, locating at Spiceland. His mother died in 1880. Jan. 1, 1869, he was appointed agent of the C. C. & I. C. Railway, retaining the position till July, 1871. In June, 1873, he became editor of the *Spiceland Reporter* and in 1876 went to Knightstown and began the publication of the *Knightstown Journal*. He was subsequently engaged in the land department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and in February, 1880, became assistant editor of the *New Castle Courier*, continuing that relation till June 20, 1882, when he was appointed agent of the L. B. & W. Railway. Mr. Ratcliff was married June 15, 1881, to Anna M., daughter of the late Richard J. Hubbard, of Milton, Ind. She was a teacher in the New Castle schools three years.

John Rea, M. D., was born in Rockbridge County, Va., Feb. 10, 1819, a son of David and Elizabeth (Adams) Rea, natives of Virginia. David Rea moved with his family to Fayette County, Ind., in the fall of 1833, and in 1843 to Cass County, where he died in 1855, his wife dying in the spring of the same year. They reared a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living. John Rea was reared on a farm, receiving only a limited education in the district school. He improved his leisure moments, however, and when nineteen years of age was qualified to teach, a vocation he followed several years, at the same time keeping up his studies. In March, 1844, he took charge of the New Castle school, and the following fall began the study of medicine with Dr. Woodward, remaining with him three years, when he was examined before the Thirteenth District Medical Society and granted a license to practice. He first located in Middletown, in this county,

in May, 1847, remaining there until November of the same year; then went to Lewisville, where he remained till 1855, when he removed to New Castle, where he has since resided. After practicing medicine eight years, Dr. Rea attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1855. He has been a resident of New Castle nearly thirty years, and in that time has built up a large practice. He has an enviable reputation with his brother physicians, there being none whose diagnosis of disease is regarded with more favor than his. As a consequence he is often called on as counsel, especially by younger physicians, by whom he is held in high esteem. Dr. Rea was married in 1851, to Mary E. Remby, a native of Salem, Mass., born April 5, 1829, a daughter of George Remby, who before her marriage was a teacher in the Lewisville schools. To them have been born eleven children, but four of whom are living—George N., Charles L., Lizzie and Francis. George is a graduate of Ohio Medical College, and is associated in business with his father. Charles graduated in March, 1884, at the same college, and located in Rogersville, in this county. Dr. Rea has served as School Trustee twenty-four years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

John M. Redding is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Feb. 16, 1839, the eldest son of Michael and Lydia J. (Stanton) Redding, natives of North Carolina. In the spring of 1837 they came to Henry County, Ind., and remained two years; then returned to their native State, and remained till 1852 when they came again to Henry County, and rented land for several years, until able to purchase a home. The father died in 1876. The mother is now making her home with her youngest son, William. Of a family of twelve children, eleven grew to maturity and nine are still living. John M. received what was termed a common-school education and when eighteen years of age began teaching, following the vocation five years. In 1862 he was married to Lucy D., daughter of William and Nancy ^{Clift}, and soon after rented a farm where he lived five years. In 1868 he bought a portion of his present farm to which he has added, owning now 140 acres of fine land, on the New Castle and Dublin pike, two miles from the court-house. He has made the raising of hogs a specialty, and of late has turned his attention to Clydesdale horses. Mr. and Mrs. Redding have five children, one son and four daughters. Mrs. Redding is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Redding served nine months in the war of the Rebellion and is now a member of the G. A. R.

Miles L. Reed, attorney at law, New Castle, Ind., was born in this city Feb. 6, 1832, the youngest son of Dr. Joel Reed, and is the second oldest native-born citizen of New Castle. He was reared in his native city, attending the public schools. Subsequently attended Asbury University, at Greencastle, and College Hill Academy. He commenced the study of law in New Castle and soon after his admission to the bar was appointed District Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of T. B. Redding. At the next regular election he was elected to the office for a full term. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, and was discharged after the battle of Pea Ridge. In June, 1862, he again enlisted and was appointed to Battery K, First United States Light Artillery. He served in the Army of the Potomac and participated in about twenty engagements; was discharged in January, 1864. He then enlisted in the United States naval service and was assigned to the ship *Malvern* in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was discharged in December, 1864, and returned home and opened a law office. At the close of the war he was elected Assessor of Internal Revenue for Henry County, and subsequently served a short time in the Pension Office in Washington. In 1872 he received an appointment to teach in the Ponca tribe of Indians in Dakota Territory remaining there two years. In 1881 he founded the *Richmond Enquirer*, a Democratic journal, but fifteen months after sold out and resumed his practice. He was married in 1867 to J. O. Lawhead, of Rochester, Ind. They have one daughter—Laura.

John Rhine, of the firm Rhine, Miller & Co., proprietors of the New Castle Flouring Mills, was the founder of this valuable and much-needed industry in New Castle. The commercial standing of the city has been greatly advanced and a long-felt want has been supplied by their establishment. Mr. Rhine is a native of Indiana, born in Jay County, October, 1833, a son of James Rhine. When he was fourteen years of age his parents moved to B—— and he went into his father's mill, remaining there eleven years. He then went to Milton and was engaged in the Milton Hydraulic Mills three years, and while there the mills were burned. In 1880 he came to New Castle and built his present mills, and soon after their completion, in 1881, admitted as a partner F. G. Mills, of Montpelier, a native of Germany, and a thoroughly practical miller. The following year Spaulding Brooks, also of Montpelier,

was admitted to the firm. Their mills are fitted with the latest and best machinery, and the flour manufactured is of a superior quality. The mill has a capacity for handling 100 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

Daniel Boon Ridgway is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Feb. 19, 1838, the youngest son of Noah and Nancy (Dunn) Ridgway, natives of West Virginia. They moved to Henry County in 1833, and settled in Prairie Township, where his mother died when he was eight months old, and his father in 1840. He then lived with an uncle till thirteen years of age, then a short time with a Mr. Reece, and with his Grandfather Dunn eighteen months. He then worked for farmers till twenty-one years of age, when he married Mary J., daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Bales, and rented the old homestead of his father's. In 1876 he bought his present farm in Henry Township, which contains ninety-one acres of excellent land, with a good dwelling and farm buildings. He has accumulated his property by industry and economy, starting in life with nothing. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Ezekiel Rogers was born in Nova Scotia, Sept. 11, 1801, and died in Henry County, Nov. 12, 1883. When he was two years of age his parents moved to North Carolina. He was married in that State in 1823, to Eleanor Hinshaw, and in 1827 they moved to Wayne County, Ind., remaining there four years, when they came to Henry County and settled on the farm where his widow still lives. Of a family of eleven children nine grew to maturity and five are living. In every walk of life Mr. Rogers was an upright man and a true Christian, being for more than forty years a Class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Rogers was born in North Carolina, Dec. 11, 1799, and when coming to Indiana walked the greater part of the way. She is still hale, and, for her age, very active. In the spring of 1884 she was strong enough to go to Logansport to visit two of her daughters. John C., her youngest son, resides on the home farm. He was born Feb. 20, 1844. Receiving a good education he taught several years, and then turned his attention to farming. He was married in 1872 to Almira, daughter of John B. Irwin. They have seven children, two sons and five daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Sugar Grove Methodist Episcopal church.

Leonidas Rodgers was born in Springfield, Ohio, in January, 1840. He was reared and educated in his native city, and at the

age of sixteen he began to learn the carriage-maker's trade, at which he worked till he came to Indiana. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirteenth Indiana Infantry in the three months' service. He was, for a while, in the body guard of General Fremont. The corps to which he belonged was afterward armed and equipped and put into the regular service, and took part in the battles of Pittsburgh Landing and Fort Donelson. On being discharged at the end of three months, he re-enlisted in the three years' service, and was connected with the band. When his second term of enlistment expired he joined the 100 days' service. After his discharge he returned to Springfield, where he followed his trade till 1868. He then came to New Castle and started a carriage manufactory, beginning on a small scale. He is now doing an extensive business, most of his work being sold from his shop, and his work is always done in a first class manner. Mr. Rodgers is President of the New Castle Furniture Company. In 1869 he was married to Sidney, daughter of John K. Mowrer, of New Castle. They have two children--John W. and Effie J. Mr. Rodgers is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of Honor.

Rev. Thomas Rogers is a native of Ireland, born Dec. 14, 1822, a son of George and Sarah (Boyce) Rogers. His parents came to the United States in the latter part of March, 1824, landing in New York City. From there went to Philadelphia, where our subject was educated. In August, 1837, they moved to Indiana and located in Richmond. When sixteen years of age our subject began teaching, and followed that vocation for ten years, in Wayne and Henry counties. In 1839 he removed with his parents to the neighborhood of Milton, Wayne County. In March, 1846, he was married to Joanna Willits, daughter of Elisha Willits, an early settler of Wayne County. Soon after his marriage he settled on a farm on Flatrock, in Henry County, and remained there three years, teaching fifteen months of the time in the Seminary at New Castle, five miles from his home. In 1849 he removed to New Castle, and Aug. 1, went into the auditor's office as Deputy for James Iliff. At the September term of 1850, Mr. Iliff resigned and Mr. Rogers was appointed to fill the unexpired term of six months. He was elected Auditor of the county for a term of five years, commencing March 1, 1851. The Constitution changed the time to four years, and the date of assuming the duties of the office to Nov. 1, and on that date, 1855, his successor took the

place. He was retained as Deputy by J. S. Ferris eight years. He was again elected Auditor serving from Nov. 1, 1863, to Nov. 1, 1867, and then served as Deputy to S. S. Bennett two years, making a total service of twenty years in the office, either as Auditor or Deputy. Feb. 16, 1863, Mr. Rogers was licensed a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church by Rev. O. V. Lemon, Presiding Elder of the district. April 18, 1869, he was ordained a Deacon at Richmond, Ind., by Bishop Simpson, and April 20, 1873, was ordained Elder by Bishop Merrill, at Logansport. He has a fine farm of 253 acres, a mile west of New Castle, on which he has erected a large two-story brick residence, where he lives in quiet and peace. He often visits neighboring towns to fill vacancies made by absent pastors, and also attends to many appointments of his own. He has probably officiated at more weddings than any other minister in the county. He has served as School Examiner five years, and was the first County Superintendent elected under the present school law.

John W. Roof, eldest son of Samuel and Dorothy Roof, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 6, 1821. Among the picturesque scenery of the Shenandoah Valley he spent his early days, with incidents familiar to childhood; falling in the vats of his father's tannery, or pursuing the funny tribe beyond his depths in the sparkling waters of the Shenandoah, and to be resurrected from one or the other of these liquid graves, "more dead than alive," was no uncommon occurrence. When he was fourteen years of age the family moved to Wayne County, Ind., Nov. 1, 1835. The country was very new, the influx of immigration so great that an empty house was scarcely to be obtained, the family very poor, the winter, then upon them, very severe, so that to the eldest boy fell a man's portion in assisting to keep the wolf from the door. However, in March, 1837, the family moved to New Castle, Henry County, and while many privations and incessant toil were to be endured, brighter days came, bringing their reward. In the spring of 1839 the first buildings for county offices were to be erected, and the boy, willing and ready to earn an honest penny, carried the mortar which cemented the brick. The only way then to receive goods and groceries from Cincinnati and dispose of the two principal products of the farmer, wheat and hogs, was to "wagon through," with four and six horse teams. John was employed by Wesley Goodwin, a large land-holder, to drive his team, and numerous trips were made during the year to and

from the city. At one time nearing Cincinnati with a heavy laden wagon, the rain falling all day, and freezing until everything was covered with ice, in attempting to mount his saddle horse he fell, the wagon crushing his feet and breaking his leg. Imagination cannot conceive of sufferings heroically endured through the long months necessary for the healing process, and the pain yet attending, at times, the broken parts. With a brave heart, as soon as he was able he renewed his contract with his employer, Mr. Goodwin. In course of time, by industry and economy, he bought eighty acres of heavily timbered land, east of New Castle. Adjoining it was an eighty, owned by a prepossessing young lady named Stout. Accordingly, May 4, 1848, he married Miss Marietta Stout, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stout, who died of cholera in 1833, and were buried in the same (499) grave. In the spring of 1853 the 160 acres of timbered land, with some clearing on it, was sold and a farm of 160 acres, four miles west of New Castle, was purchased, to which he has added thirty-five acres, making a very desirable farm, supplied with stock water. They have an excellent house and comfortable farm buildings. Mr. Roof makes a specialty of breeding Clydesdale horses, and owns some of the finest animals in the county. Mr. R. and his family have always given influence and material aid in the improvement of the country in their neighborhood, and as zealous workers in school and Sunday-school, exert an influence of moral worth. Mr. and Mrs. Roof are the parents of eleven children, three dying in infancy; the surviving ones, four sons and four daughters, fill honest and honorable places in life. Mr. R. has seen much of real life—what hardships endured, what changes taken place within his recollection! From a handful of pioneers with scanty means, he has seen comparatively a dense population with abundance upon every hand. The young people of to-day have but faint conceptions of what had to be endured half a century ago in Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Roof with some of their children are members of the Christian church.

Samuel Roof was born in Shenandoah County, Va., March 3, 1797. His parents were from Germany. When a boy, his mother being left a widow, with a large family, the son Samuel was apprenticed to the tanning business, which vocation he followed at intervals for more than fifty years. March 25, 1819, he was married to Miss Dorothy Steffy, of Rockingham County, Va. They were the parents of nine children—four sons and five daughters. When

James, the youngest son and seventh child, was four months old, the family started in a wagon to move to Indiana. After a tedious and perilous journey of one month they landed, Nov. 1, 1835, at Washington, Wayne County. March, 1837, Mr. Roof contracted to take charge of the tannery of John Powell at New Castle, and moved his family to this place, which then contained but few houses, surrounded by dense forests abounding in wild game. Two taverns opened their hospitable doors to weary travelers—one kept by Thaddens Owen, the other by Rev. George B. Rogers. Two stores—Miles Murphey's, in a log-house on the present store-room site; and Silvers & Thornburgh's, where Campbell Brothers now sell goods. One church, the Methodist Episcopal, standing where the "Shady Side" boarding house is now located on East Race street. The brick buildings were the new court-house, which had been erected about five years; the seminary, a two-story building, with one room and a hall on each floor, and a small, one-story residence, occupied by Henry Hazzard. In 1839 two brick buildings for county offices were erected, one on the southeast and one on the northeast corner of the court-house yard; many tenements were of the primitive order. In this village two daughters were born them—Sarah A. R., January, 1838, and Leah E., July, 1840. Samuel Roof and his wife were the first persons immersed as Disciples of Christ, in New Castle, Nov. 5, 1839, by Elder James McVey. At the organization of the Christian church, in this place, he was chosen as one of its Elders, and has served as Sunday-school Superintendent a number of terms. Nothing but sickness prevents him from filling his place in all services of the church. Until within the present year he has had excellent health, and borne the burden of his years well. Blessed with an exceedingly retentive memory, he discourses on "the days of yore" with unusual clearness and distinctiveness. In December, 1866, the youngest son, James, was buried; in December, 1871, his wife was laid away to rest; in August, 1875, his eldest daughter, Ann Eliza, was called hence; in May, 1880, his second son, Erasmus, was summoned by the pale-faced messenger. His remaining sons—John, of this county; Frank, of Wells; his daughters—Catharine Murray, of Iowa; Leah E. Murphey, of Illinois; Elizabeth Brown, and Sarah A. R. Boor, of New Castle, take pleasure in various ways of administering to his wants in his declining years. "The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness." Many tokens of respect have been shown the old pioneer by citizens and

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members of the Christian church. March 3, 1878, when he was eighty-one years old, a large number of members of the church dined with him at Dr. W. F. Boor's—where his home has been for several years—and, among other interesting exercises, an original poem was read by Mrs. Anna E. Robson:

“My dear friends, I do not bring
A gift of beauty rare, or priceless worth;
Only a simple, free-will offering,
In an earnest heart having birth;
Only some kindly thought,
And wishes sincerely true,
With respect, love and reverence fraught,
Is the gift I bring to you.

“Another year into the shadowy past,
On the wings of time has sped;
Oh, year! how all too soon and fast
From our grasp ye are fled!
Ye come, and lo! ye are gone,
Swiftly as a transient dream;
Ah! so quickly are ye flown
That even as days do ye seem.

“Fourscore-and-one of these years so fleeting
Have been numbered by you to-day;
And these friends who come with their greeting
All honor to these years will pay.
Fourscore-and-one years have silvered your hair,
And bowed your once-erect form;
But their burdens of sorrow and care
Have not chilled your heart, strong and warm.

“Amid the sunlight and blessings of life
You have found many pure pleasures;
Amid its shadows, its losses and strife,
You have gathered many rich treasures.
Treasures of hope, faith and trust,
And an all-abiding love
In and for the dear Savior, which must
At last lead you to him above.

“Yes, when your life and your labor is done,
And earth recedes from your sight,
A glory greater than that of the sun
Will await you in the realms of light.
Fourscore-years and-one, a long life indeed,
Truly a long race to run;
And yet we pray that God will not speed
The setting of your earthly sun.

"Many days, kind friend, may you be spared,
 Ere the call of the Master will come;
 For those for whom you have kindly cared
 Will miss you when you go home.
 Aye! when you no longer stand
 In your old accustomed place
 Greatly will you be missed by the little band
 Who plead at the throne of grace.

"But we know that you are only waiting, listening
 For the stroke of the boatman's oar,
 That will bear you on the waters glistening
 To the beautiful spirit-shore;
 Only waiting with an earnest longing
 For the blessed glad reunion
 With the loved ones who are thronging
 'Round the throne in sweet communion.

"Then, be your days many or few, with love and good cheer,
 We will brighten your declining years,
 And tenderly watch as you draw near
 To the home where are no parting good-bys or tears."

For nearly half a century Samuel Roof has resided in Henry County, and noted its growth and development, attained through the energies and industries of an enterprising people and the blessing of a kind heavenly Father. He has followed most of his contemporaries to their long home, and contemplates with delight the silent, solemn shore of that vast ocean upon which he must soon launch his boat.

George H. Root, proprietor of City Meat Market, New Castle, Ind., is a native of Virginia, born in the Shenandoah Valley, in December, 1829. He came to Henry County, Ind., in 1861, and engaged in farming till 1870. In the spring of 1871 he moved to New Castle, and carried on a dairy two years, milking from fifteen to twenty cows. He also began butchering in 1871, and in 1878 bought his present place of business. Mr. Root was married in his native State in 1855, to Catherine B. Stowers. She died in 1870, leaving one daughter—Mary N., wife of J. Gilbert. In 1872 Mr. Root married B. J. Lowery, daughter of George Lowery. They have two children—Martha B. and Catherine C. Mr. and Mrs. Root are members of the United Brethren church. He has been a member of the City Board several years.

Richard B. Rudy, dealer in pianos, organs, and all kinds of musical instruments, New Castle, Ind., was born in Middletown Valley, Md., March 15, 1851, a son of Joshua and Phoebe Rudy.

He was educated in the State Normal College, Baltimore. He then began to learn the piano-maker's trade, at the same time educating himself in the art of music. He subsequently went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and obtained the position of manager of the music house of Rudolph Wurlitzer & Bro., remaining with them eight years. He then accepted a position in the office of the Chase Piano Works, Richmond, and subsequently went to Toledo, Ohio, remaining till the company failed in business. In the winter of 1883 he came to New Castle, and became associated with D. S. Johnson & Co., opening his present place of business at 124 Broad street. He keeps a full line of musical instruments, including the Chickering piano and Johnson organ. He thoroughly understands his business, and is a reliable and expert tuner and repairer. He was married in 1876 to May, daughter of W. C. Bowman. They have two children—W. Otto and Leona.

Lewis Shelley, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of North Carolina, born July, 1818. He came to Indiana when a young man, and was married in Henry County to Mary A. Coates, a native of England, who died in 1873. They had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. All lived to be married, but the sons only are now living. One son, George, resides in Minnesota; the others are at home with their father. Mr. Shelley's farm contains eighty acres of choice and valuable land, most of it under cultivation. He is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of the township, giving of his time and means liberally to all laudable causes.

Winford W. Shelley was born June 28, 1822, in North Carolina, a son of William and Prudence (Cordry) Shelley, natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively. They came to Henry County, Ind., in 1828, residing near New Castle till 1857, when they moved to Iowa, where William Shelley died in 1868. His wife died several years previous. They had eight sons, of whom four are living. Our subject was reared on his father's farm till he was about twenty years old, when he was employed in the livery stable of Joshua Chappell. He was then engaged some four years in selling fanning mills for Daniel Coble & Co. He then sold stoves and tinware for a firm in Dublin, Ind., after which he sold clocks for A. D. Bond. He was also engaged in selling lightning rods. He was married in 1849 to Mrs. Ruth A., widow of Exum Saint Pickering. She has one son by her former husband. In 1853 Mr. Shelley was elected Sheriff of Henry County, and served two terms of two years

each. After retiring from that office he acted as Deputy Tax Collector of Henry County for several years, and during the same time was engaged in auctioneering. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1871. His wife belongs to the Society of Friends.

John W. Sherry is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born Dec. 15, 1822, a son of George and Susannah Sherry, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Montgomery County in the spring of 1822, remaining there till the death of his father. In 1832 his mother, with her family of six children, moved to Henry County, Ind., and settled in Liberty Township, near the present site of Millville, and with the help of her sons cleared forty acres of land, where she remained till her death, in June, 1847. At this time the children were all married, except one, and the farm was sold. John W. was married the year previous to Louise, daughter of David Shell, and settled on the old homestead. He remained in Liberty Township till 1880, when he moved to his present farm, a mile and a quarter north of New Castle, which contains sixty acres of good land. His wife died Dec. 25, 1877, leaving five daughters, one of whom has since died. In 1879 he married Sarah A. Van Zant, widow of Nicholas Van Zant, and daughter of George and Rhoda Reed. She has four children, two sons and two daughters, by her former marriage.

Benjamin Shirk, of Shirk, Johnson & Fisher, manufacturers of grain cradles, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., March 20, 1819. In 1847 he came to New Castle, Ind., and established a factory for making grain cradles, carrying on the business till 1853, when he was appointed agent of what is now the Pan Handle Railroad, and served in that capacity two years, and in 1855 was appointed Deputy County Clerk; four years later was elected Clerk, and re-elected at the end of his term, thus serving eight years. He then served as his successor's deputy two years. In 1871 he resumed the manufacture of grain cradles, forming a partnership with Messrs. Johnson & Fisher. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Shirk was elected State Senator from the district comprising the counties of Henry and Hancock, and served two terms. For the last fifteen years he has been Secretary of the New Castle Cemetery Association. He served as disbursing agent during the building of the Henry County court-house. He was married in 1842 to Frances Newcomer, of Franklin County, Pa. She died in 1857, leaving six children—George W., who was mortally wounded at

the battle of Chickamauga; Sophia J., wife of D. W. Kinsey; John J.; William H.; Anna R., wife of C. M. Harrison, of Huron, Dak.; Mary F., died at the age of seven years. In 1859 Mr. Shirk married Mrs. J. F. Wood. They have had two daughters—Martha O., who died in infancy, and Lois. Mr. Shirk has been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity since 1849. He is a member of the English Lutheran church. In March, 1876, upon the death of E. Johnson, Vice-President of the Citizens' State Bank of New Castle, Ind., Mr. Shirk was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of that officer, which position he now holds, and has held ever since his election in 1876.

Henry L. Shopp, florist and vegetable gardener, East Broad street, New Castle, Ind., was born in Cumberland County, Pa., March 24, 1831, a son of Jacob and Ann Shopp. When twenty-two years of age he came to Henry County, Ind.; in February, 1853, returned to his native State and married Mary A., daughter of William and Elizabeth Wilson, near Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland County, and immediately came again to Indiana. He engaged in farming till the year 1858 when he moved to New Castle, and worked at the carpenter's trade till after the breaking out of the Rebellion. In November, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and served till June, 1865. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and others. After his return home he resumed work at the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1868 he was appointed by the commissioners to superintend the finishing of the court-house, grading and completing the yard and its surroundings, Morris F. Edwards having resigned. After its completion he served as janitor for the court-house ten years. In 1876 he resigned his position as janitor, and then opened the greenhouse, where he is still located. Mr. and Mrs. Shopp have two children—Anna E., wife of W. W. Modlin, and Wilson A., married to Ella, daughter of Jacob Weaver. Mr. Shopp is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Henry Shroyer is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Greene County, July 28, 1810, a son of David and Catherine Shroyer. He learned the saddler's trade in his native county, when a young man. He lost his father in 1826, and in 1835, with his mother and sister, he came to Henry County, Ind., and settled in New Castle, where his mother died in 1838. He opened the first saddle and harness shop in the town and worked at his trade eight

years. He then disposed of his stock and engaged in the dry-goods business. He was one of the leading merchants in that line for thirty years, carrying a complete stock of general merchandise in connection with dry goods. He retired from active business life in 1882. He was nominated by the Democratic party, Treasurer of Henry County, but was defeated by 260 votes. March 21, 1839, he was married to Esther, youngest daughter of David and Catherine Hooyer, of Wayne County, Ind. To them have been born seven children, but five of whom are living—A. R., a wholesale grocer of Logansport, Ind.; Caroline, wife of J. T. Elliott, a partner of A. R.; Julia, wife of T. B. Loer; Catherine, wife of G. W. Hillock; Lizzie, wife of Henry Bierhaus, a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Indianapolis. Mr. Shroyer has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity thirty years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanford, the youngest daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Martindale, is a native of Wayne County, Ind. She was married in 1848 to Philip Stanford, and was left a widow at the age of twenty-seven years. After the death of her husband she taught school several years, when it devolved upon her to take the care of her parents. She has always had a taste for pursuits of a literary nature, and has been a frequent contributor to the columns of several journals.

Edward K. Strattan was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 19, 1831, only son of Joseph and Rebecca (Kindley) Strattan, his father a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent, and his mother of North Carolina, of German descent. Both parents had been previously married and had children. Joseph Strattan was run over by a pair of horses and killed before our subject's birth. In 1839 his mother came to Indiana, and settled on the farm now owned by her son. She purchased 227 acres of land from Joseph Hall, where she reared her family, and resided till her death in October, 1855. She was a woman of rare ability and management. Edward K. received but a limited education in the common schools, but by home reading has acquired a good knowledge of all general subjects. When fourteen years of age he took charge of his mother's farm, and by the time he was twenty-one had paid an incumbrance of \$2,700. He then purchased the homestead of his mother, and was married to Hannah, daughter of Enos Bond. His mother made her home with him till her death. He now



E. K. Strattan



Hannah Strattan

owns 1,200 acres of the finest land, well stocked with the finest grades of horses, hogs and cattle; also a saw-mill, pike and bank stocks, and has put up and owns the first roller flour-mill in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Strattan have had six children; but four are living—Albert, Ella, Benjamin and Minnie. They are members by birthright of the Society of Friends.

Lewis H. Swindell is a native of Guilford County, N. C., born Oct. 27, 1820, a son of John and grandson of Joshua Swindell, who was a native of England and emigrated to North Carolina in an early day. John Swindell was a sailor on the Atlantic Ocean seven years. Lewis H. was married in February, 1843, to Nancy H. Petty, who was born June 7, 1824. In 1857 they came to Henry County, Ind., and settled in Henry Township. In 1868 he bought his present farm, which contains 283 acres of choice limestone land. Of late years he has turned his attention to raising horses, owning several fine Clydesdale horses, imported direct from Scotland. He is one of the most influential men of the township; public spirited and progressive, he is an enthusiastic worker for all projects of public benefit. He has been a director of the free pike many years. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the lodge at Greensboro, chapter and council at New Castle, and commandery at Knightstown. Mr. and Mrs. Swindell have nine children, five sons and four daughters, all married with homes of their own.

John Taylor is a native of Athens County, Ohio, born Dec. 1, 1802, a son of George and Mary (Fulton) Taylor. When he was six years of age his father died and his mother, with her four children, three girls and one boy, returned to her native State, Pennsylvania, where she died in 1855. When sixteen years of age Mr. Taylor began learning the saddle and harness maker's trade, and worked at it in Jefferson, Pa., till 1835, when he came to Indiana and located in New Castle. Soon after coming here he built a saw-mill, which he ran three years. In 1838 he opened a hotel on the site of the Citizens' State Bank, and subsequently opened what is now the Bundy House, running it nine years. Since 1877 he has lived retired from active business. He has always been a public-spirited man and many improvements of the city and county are due to his enterprise. He was the first man in the county to take stock in the Richmond & Cincinnati Railroad and solicited subscriptions from his friends to the amount of \$25,000. He received the nomination on the Democratic ticket

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for Treasurer of Henry County, and in the face of a strong Republican majority was defeated by only forty votes. Mr. Taylor has been a member of the Masonic fraternity over thirty years. He was married in 1827 to Ann Shroyer, of Jefferson, Pa. They have had a family of six children—Maria, wife of James A. McMeans, of Nebraska; Mary, wife of Jesse Mellett; Kate, wife of R. B. Smith; Emma, wife of Judge E. B. Martindale, of Indianapolis; George, married M. E., daughter of Waterman Clift; James H., married Lizzie Strawn, of Ottawa, Ill.

John F. Thompson, M. D., is a native of Carroll County, Ky., born June 17, 1851, a son of Thomas F. and Mary C. (Carpenter) Thompson. His parents reside in Lebanon, Ohio, removing there when our subject was six months old. He received his early education in the schools of Lebanon and in 1868 began the study of medicine. In 1869 he received instruction from Dr. Cropper, an eminent physician of Lebanon, and in 1870 took a course of lectures at the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, after which he began his practice in Liberty, Union Co., Ind. In 1874 he came to New Castle and the following winter returned to the college and took a second course of lectures, graduating in 1875. He returned to New Castle and has since had a steadily increasing practice. He is now Secretary of the Board of Health of New Castle. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F.; New Castle Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M., and of the K. of P. and K. of H. fraternities. In 1876 Dr. Thompson was married to Mary Wright, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have one daughter—Cordelia L.

Moab Turner, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Virginia, February, 1838, and on attaining his majority went to Tennessee, where he remained till the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted in the Union army in the First Tennessee Cavalry, and served three years, participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca, Atlanta and many others. At Atlanta he was taken prisoner and was confined in Andersonville about a month; was then sent to Florence, S. C., and remained six months, when he was paroled and exchanged. Returning to Annapolis he was in the hospital two weeks when he was sent home on a furlough, and was afterward discharged at Nashville. In the fall of 1866 he came to Indiana and settled in Wayne County, remaining there till 1878, when he came to Henry County and settled on the farm where he now resides. He was married in Tennessee to Frances Derrer. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mrs. Turner is a member of the Dunkard church. ✕

Isaac Van Matre, farmer, was born in Highland County, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1813, a son of Isaac and Mary (Caldwell) Van Matre, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania. His parents moved to Fayette County, Ind., in 1814, and in 1834 to Madison County, where the father died in 1835. In the fall of 1835 he moved to Wayne County, and in 1838 to Henry County and bought 118 acres of timber land, which he has cleared and improved. He was married in Wayne County, to Judith Cripe, and to them were born nine children, four sons and five daughters, seven of whom are living. Mr. Van Matre is a member of the German Baptist church, and has been a minister of the denomination thirty-five years.

Frank J. Vestal, Treasurer of Henry County, Ind., was born in Greensboro, April 14, 1857, a son of Henry L. and M. C. Vestal. X He moved with his parents to Knightstown in September, 1865, and there received an academic education. After arriving at manhood he taught two winters. He was then appointed Deputy Treasurer and served five years. In November, 1883, he was appointed Deputy County Auditor, and in the spring of 1884 was elected to his present office. In March, 1879, Mr. Vestal was married to Alice M., daughter of Allen T. and Lucinda C. Kirk, of Knightstown. They have one son—George K. Politically Mr. Vestal is a Republican.

Milton M. Vestal, dealer in hardwood lumber, New Castle, Ind., is a native of North Carolina, born Jan. 7, 1836, a son of William and Elizabeth (Newby) Vestal. When he was thirteen years old his father died, and in 1852 his mother came with her family to Henry County, Ind., residing here till her death, Dec. 19, 1880. Of her seven children four are living. Soon after coming to the county Mr. Vestal was employed as engineer on the Pan Handle Railroad, serving in that capacity several years. He then engaged in his present business, in which he has been very successful. He deals in all kinds of hardwood lumber, shipping extensively to the seaboard. He was married March 27, 1858, to Jane E. Mullen, daughter of John S. Mullen, of Henry County, coming here from Georgetown, Ohio, in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Vestal have four children—Lizzie, John S., Mollie and Vaughn E. Mr. Vestal is a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M.

Jacob S. Walker, deceased, was a native of Milton, Ind., born May 29, 1841, and died in Henry County, Feb. 10, 1880. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Second Indiana Cavalry, and served

twenty-two months. He was injured by a fall while on duty, from which he never fully recovered. He was discharged in 1863 on account of disability. Soon after his return home he was married to Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Marlatt, of Wayne County. They lived in Milton till the following spring and then moved to Henry County, and settled on a farm belonging to the Walker heirs. Two years later he bought the Wishart farm, containing 200 acres. He was an industrious, enterprising man, one of the most successful breeders of short-horn cattle in the county, owning at the time of his death some very fine blooded animals. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had a family of five children—John T., Myrtle E., Mary, Alice and Jacob M. Mrs. Walker and her son are carrying on the farm.

John N. Watkins, grocer, New Castle, Ind., is a son of George W. and Mary (Needham) Watkins. His grandfather, Thomas Watkins, came to Henry County in an early day from Virginia, and settled near Middletown, Fall Creek Township, but subsequently moved to Miami County, where he died. George Watkins located on a farm in Franklin Township, where he died March 20, 1863. His widow afterward married T. J. Smith, and resides in Douglass County, Ill. They had a family of four sons, but three of whom are living—John N., Henry C. and Robert R., the two latter in Illinois. John N. Watkins went to Kansas in 1870 and traveled over the eastern part of the State, finally locating in Sumner County, where with John Baxter he pre-empted land and remained eighteen months. He returned to Indiana in 1874. He afterward clerked for Nixon & Son, druggists, eight years. He then, in company with William Redding, took the contract of building a fence for the New Castle & Rushville Railroad, and after its completion was appointed agent for the American and Adams Express companies, at New Castle. In July, 1883, he erected the store-house on Pennsylvania avenue, and opened his grocery, where he has since had a constantly increasing trade. His residence is on the corner of Broad street and Pennsylvania avenue. In 1874 Mr. Watkins was married to Sophia Rareshaid, of Wayne County, Ind. She died in November, 1878, leaving one daughter—Jessie Ray. May 24, 1882, Mr. Watkins married Jennie, daughter of Nelson and Jane Sisson, of Rush County, Ind. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Alonzo R. Wayman, son of William and Fidelia Wayman, was born Feb. 22, 1846, in Henry County, Ind. His education was ob-

tained in the schools of New Castle, and when sixteen years of age he began clerking in the store of Burr & Black, remaining there three years. He then went to Anderson, Madison Co., Ind., and clerked for J. R. Cain & Co. four years. While at Anderson, in 1869, he was married to Alice Connell, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She died in 1873, leaving one son—Frank L. From Anderson he went to Cambridge City and engaged in the grocery business four years. In August, 1873, he came to New Castle and opened a grocery in Powell's Block, and in 1877 erected his fine two-story brick building, 25 x 125 feet in size, on the corner of Broadway and Elm streets, to which he moved his stock, and where he is still carrying on a thriving business. Mr. Wayman was married a second time in 1875, to Alcestia Thornburgh, daughter of Hiram and Lydia Thornburgh, of New Castle. They have three children—Kate E., Omar A. and William H. Mr. and Mrs. Wayman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. His father was a native of Kentucky, and an early settler of Henry County. He first located on Blue River, three miles north of New Castle, but subsequently moved to New Castle, where he worked for some time at the tailor's trade. He afterward engaged in the dry-goods business, in which he continued till failing health compelled him to retire from active life. He died in 1856.

Lanson Wilkinson, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born Feb. 11, 1821, a son of Joel T. and Hannah Wilkinson, his father a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Kentucky. His father died in 1851 and his mother then moved to Henry County, and located in Liberty Township, where she died in 1865. Our subject was reared a farmer, and has always followed that vocation. He now owns 107 acres of fine land, with good dwelling and farm buildings. He has of late given considerable attention to the raising of Clydesdale horses. He was married to Jane Lockwood, of Hamilton County, Ohio, but a native of New York City. They have six children—John, Augustus, Lewis, Hannah (wife of Albert Hilton), Rhoda (wife of J. A. Millikan), and Hettie. Politically, Mr. Wilkinson is a Democrat, holding to the principles of the old Jeffersonian party.

Loring A. Williams, agent for the United States Express Company, New Castle, Ind., is a native of this city, born June 18, 1849, a son of Simon and Ann J. Williams, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Indiana about 1845. His father was a saddle and harness

maker, and worked at his trade several years in New Castle. Subsequently was employed on the Pan Handle Railroad, and was killed July 27, 1854, while in the discharge of his duty, the train passing obliquely over his body. He was a prominent Mason. His mother died about six years after her husband. They had a family of four children—John F., James M., Loring A. and Caroline V., all, save our subject, deceased. He was educated in the New Castle schools and Spiceland Academy, attending the latter school three years. He then taught several years; afterward was bookkeeper for the I., B. & W. Railroad contractors, in the meantime serving two years as Deputy Clerk. March 1, 1882, he received his appointment to the position he now occupies. He was married in 1881 to Carrie, daughter of Wm. C. Bowen, then of Wayne County, but now of New Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Honor, and Knights of the Golden Rule.

William R. Wilson, County Superintendent of Schools, Henry County, Ind., is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth Wilson. He was born in North Carolina, April 2, 1844, and when ten years of age came to Indiana with his mother. He was educated in the schools of Wayne County, and later attended Spiceland Academy. He began teaching when nineteen years of age, and taught in the schools of Henry and Wayne counties several years. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business till 1880, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of Henry County, serving till his election to his present position, June 4, 1883. He was married in 1872 to Sallie E. Riddick, a native of Virginia. She died Nov. 15, 1880, leaving three children—Jessie, Lizzie and Louise. Mr. Wilson's mother died in 1875, aged fifty-six years. June 24, 1884, he married Miss Mary I. White, of Richmond, Ind.

Samuel Winings, dealer in grain and agricultural implements, New Castle, Ind., was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in April, 1837, a son of Joseph and Jane (Mullen) Winings. His father died in 1880. His mother lives in Millville, this county. He came to Henry County with his parents in 1853, locating in Liberty Township. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta and others, serving till September, 1864. After his return home he engaged in the mercantile business in Millville five years, when he moved to Ashland,

and engaged in the grain trade. In March, 1884, he came to New Castle and formed a partnership with Frank P. Ice, the firm name being Ice & Winings. He was the first man to introduce the self-binder in Henry County, in 1877. Mr. Winings was married in 1865 to Mary A. Forkner, a sister of Judge Mark E. Forkner. They have six children, four sons and two daughters.

Captain Pyrrhus Woodward is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Aug. 1, 1822, a son of Asahel and Catherine Woodward, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of Maryland. His parents were married in Ohio, and came to Henry County, Ind., in 1819, settling in the woods near the present site of the L. B. & W. Railroad depot. His father planted the first corn in this part of the county, and continued to reside on the land entered from the Government till his death, March 19, 1875. His mother died Jan. 11, 1871. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandfather, Thomas Woodward, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and at the battle of Germantown was taken prisoner, but soon after made his escape by crawling on his hands and knees past the guard. Captain Woodward was reared and educated in New Castle. When twenty years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it till the breaking out of the Mexican war. He enlisted in that war as a private, but was appointed First Sergeant, and served as such till the close of the war. He then returned to New Castle and engaged in farming till 1861, when he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company C, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and was elected its Captain. He served two years and two months, participating in twenty-one battles and skirmishes, among them Shiloh, Stone River, Perryville and Chickamauga. In the latter he was wounded by a fragment of shell, and resigned his commission. He returned to New Castle where he has since superintended his farm, which lies just in and north of the corporation of the town. He was married in January, 1850, to M. E., daughter of Walter and Isabel M. Hawkins. They have five children—Cordelia J., Isabel F., George W., Lenora and Charles F.

CHAPTER XIII.

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.—LAND ENTRIES FOR 1822.—PIONEER SETTLERS.—
FIRST DEATHS.—FIRST STORE.—RAILROAD AND POSTOFFICE.—
THE VILLAGE OF MOORELAND.—CHURCHES OF THE TOWNSHIP.—
BIOGRAPHICAL.

Blue River Township, the last township organized in the county, was formed from the southern half of Stony Creek, June 6, 1848. The township takes its name from Blue River, the headwaters of which are within its limits. Several other streams have their sources in this township.

The industries of Blue River are chiefly agricultural. In population the township is the smallest in the county. In 1870 it had 861 inhabitants; in 1880, 805.

The first elections were ordered to be held "at the house of Philip Moore, or at the meeting-house near his house." The township officers for 1883-'84 are: Abraham Wrightsman and Eli Holliday, Justices; Thomas C. Lound, Trustee.

The land now included in this township was not offered for sale until 1822. In that year the following persons entered tracts, Oct. 28, Richard Wilson, Michael Conway; Oct. 31, Joseph Cory: Abraham Cory, Betsey Cory; Nov. 4, Reuben Wilson; Nov. 6, George Koons; Nov. 11, John Koons; Nov. 12, Jacob Huston; Nov. 13, George Hetrick; Nov. 14, Richard Alsbaugh, Henry Metzger; Nov. 18, Henry Stumph; Nov. 22, John P. Johnson.

Several of the men above named moved their families to their purchases as early as 1823, and in that year the settlement became quite flourishing. Yet the township never had a large population, for as late as 1850 it contained but 174 polls.

The Corys were probably the first families to locate in the township. The first death is believed to have been that of Eleanor, wife of Abraham Cory, and the second that of Esther, wife of Joseph Cory.

The first store was opened by Dr. W. M. Kerr, at Circleville.

The first school was taught on the farm of David Terhune. The township now contains six school-houses and maintains good schools.

Three religious denominations are represented by churches in the township: The German Baptists, the "New Light" Christians and the Disciples.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad was built through this township in 1882. A small village, a station on the road, has since sprung up. It is known as Mooreland and was laid out in September, 1882. It contains two stores, one saw-mill and planing-mill, one agricultural implement store, one grain elevator, and has about 100 population. Dr. D. Clapper is the physician. A postoffice was established March 8, 1882; Harvey Main, Postmaster. Marcus Holliday is the present Postmaster.

Churches.—Blue River church (New Light) was organized in 1850. It has about eighty members and a good church building.

The German Baptist meeting house in this township is a branch of the Hagerstown church. It will seat about 400 people and has a good congregation.

The Disciples' church has a comfortable house of worship and a fair membership.

PERSONAL.

James Taylor, an old resident and a respected citizen, came to Henry County in 1836, and a few years later to the farm where he now lives. Mr. Taylor was born in North Carolina in 1816.

David and Rachel Pidgeon came from North Carolina to Indiana in 1833 and purchased Government land. The first cabin built by Mr. Pidgeon is still standing. He died in 1874; his wife in 1866. Both were prominent Friends. Their son, Jesse W. Pidgeon, is a well-known citizen.

Andrew Baldwin, a well-known old resident, was born in North Carolina in 1816, and came to Indiana with his parents. At the age of eighteen he entered eighty acres of land where he now lives.

Solomon Cory, who was born in Ohio in 1810, settled in this township in 1841, beginning on unimproved land. Mr. Cory is held in high regard by his neighbors. He has served in several township offices.

Stephen and Milly (Sperry) Cory were among the early settlers. The former was a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. Mr.

Cory died in 1883; his widow is still living. Elijah Cory, their son, was born in this township in 1828 and is still living here.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Solomon Bales was born in Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind., June 15, 1834, a son of Parnell and Elizabeth (Koons) Bales, natives of Tennessee. He remained on the farm with his parents, receiving a common-school education, till sixteen years of age. He then went to work on the farm of Solomon Cory, remaining with him seven years. He then began working at the carpenter's trade with James Dykes, and remained with him nine months. In 1857 he settled on the farm of Thomas Sears in Stony Creek Township, and in March, 1858, moved to a farm belonging to Henry Manifold. He subsequently bought forty acres of land of Joseph Corn, adjoining eighty acres owned by his wife, and some time after bought a farm of Nathan Freeman. He lived on the latter six years and then bought of Robert H. Taylor the farm of 103 acres where he now lives. He was married in May, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Noah and Lucretia Cory. She died Oct. 13, 1862, leaving one daughter—Ada Josephine, now Mrs. Wilson Drake. Dec. 24, 1863, Mr. Bales married Lucinda, daughter of David and Rachel Pidgeon. They have four children—William Henry, Rachel Elizabeth, Albert Lindley, and Dellie Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Bales are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican. After her mother's death Mr. Bales gave his eldest daughter the forty acres of land first purchased by him.

Isaac Chamness was born in Randolph County, N. C., May 26, 1829, the eldest of five children of Joshua and Hannah Chamness. In the fall of 1832 his parents came to Indiana and settled in Nettle Creek Township, Randolph County. He remained with his parents till twenty-one years of age, helping to clear and cultivate the farm. He was married Nov. 20, 1850, at Nettle Creek meeting-house, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Dennis. He remained on his father's farm till the fall of 1852, and then moved to Henry County and bought sixty-five acres of land in Blue River Township. There was on it a cabin with one door, one window and a stick and clay chimney. Fifteen acres were cleared, the rest was heavily timbered. They lived in this cabin till 1857, in the meantime clearing and improving the land. He then built a new house, 28 x 36 feet in size, into which they moved.

When the new house was paid for he bought forty-one and two-thirds acres more land, making in all a farm of $106\frac{2}{3}$ acres. In 1874 he built a barn 40 x 60 feet in size. In 1875 he and his son bought a steam saw-mill which they ran in the winter for the benefit of the neighbors. To Mr. Chamness has been born seven children—Milton W., married Isabel A. Hough, of Tipton County, Ind., and lives on the home farm; Esther M., married Jonathan Cloud, now of Washington, Wayne County; Mariam T., married Edgar T. White, of Henry County; Cyrus C., deceased; Margaret B., married T. E. Stewart, of Spiceland Township; Elmina and Hannah E. Mr. Chamness and his family are all members by birthright of the Society of Friends. Politically they are Republicans. Mr. Chamness cast his first vote for President in 1853 for Franklin Pierce.

David H. Conwell was born April 19, 1854, in Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind., a son of George W. and Mary J. (Messick) Conwell, natives of Delaware, the former born Dec. 24, 1822, and the latter born Sept. 14, 1822. They were married Aug. 18, 1842, and the following December settled in Blue River Township where our subject now resides, remaining there till George W. Conwell enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He died at Helena, Ark., Feb. 15, 1863. His wife died March 10, 1883, aged sixty years and six months. To them were born twelve children—Harriet E., Eliza A. (died March 2, 1865), Samuel R., Eli M., Sarah E., Winfield S., David H., Alice W. (died May 26, 1861), Josephine, Ida, Mary E. (died Sept. 20, 1862), and Georgetta. David H. was reared to farm life and was educated at the common schools. He was married at the age of twenty-four years, Nov. 28, 1878, to Mary M., daughter of Adam and Katharine (Koons) Muller, natives of Indiana. To Mr. Conwell and wife has been born one son—Gilbert. After his marriage Mr. Conwell settled in Stony Creek Township on his farm of eighty acres, where he resided until March 22, 1883, since which he has lived on his present farm of $159\frac{1}{4}$ acres of improved land. Politically he is a Republican. His sisters, Josephine and Georgetta, reside with him. Mrs. Conwell has been a member of the Campbellite church for the past eight years.

Abraham Covalt was born in Blue River Township, Henry County, Feb. 19, 1849, and is a son of Cheniah and Elizabeth Covalt. When fifteen years of age he began shipping stock and has since followed that business with good success. In the winter

of 1883-'84 he shipped seventy-three car-loads of hogs, besides sheep, horses and cattle. Dec. 8, 1869, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of John and Jemimah Wiles, and settled at Economy, Ind. He remained there two years, and then moved to Franklin, and lived one year, when he returned to Henry County and settled in Blue River Township, where he is engaged in farming in connection with trading in stock. Politically Mr. Covalt is a Republican. Mrs. Covalt is a member of the United Brethren church. To them have been born five children—Frank, Georgia, Ethel, Grace and an infant.

Cheniah Covalt, Sr., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 2, 1810, and was the son of Cheniah and Rachel Covalt, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Jersey. His parents settled in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1790, where they remained about twenty years, when they removed to Brown County, where the father died in 1820 and the mother in 1835. Mr. Covalt's grandfather, Abraham Covalt, was killed by the Indians in 1789. His father served in the army of General St. Clair during the French and Indian war. He was present at the battle fought by St. Clair and the Indians in the year 1791, and was captured during the engagement but succeeded in making his escape. He afterward served under General Anthony Wayne, and was in the battle in which the Indian chief Tecumseh was killed. Subsequently he served for several years as a Captain in the State militia. There were born to the father of the subject of this sketch ten children, of whom but three, Abraham, Jarrett and Cheniah, are living. The subject of this sketch passed his early life on a farm, and enjoyed but limited opportunities for obtaining an education. On May 15, 1833, he was married to Elizabeth Eckelbarger, a very excellent woman. In December, 1842, he removed to Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind., and settled on the farm where he now resides. By industry and economy he has become the owner of 500 acres of land in the county. He has acceptably served as Justice of the Peace, and has several times been elected Trustee of his township. In 1882 he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, a position he still holds. Prior to his coming to Indiana he had filled several responsible official positions. He has many times been called upon to act as guardian and administrator, and has discharged every trust with honesty and fidelity. He is the father of ten children, eight of whom are living—Ellen, born March 19, 1834; William, born July 12, 1835; Susan, born May

20, 1837; John, born Jan. 16, 1839, died Oct. 21, 1877; Rachel, born Sept. 16, 1840, died Sept. 11, 1841; Cheniah, born Oct. 16, 1842; Christena and Abraham, born Feb. 19, 1849; Dorah, born March 19, 1854; and Elizabeth, born Feb. 9, 1857. In all the walks of life Mr. Covalt has been upright and consistent, and few men possess in a larger degree the confidence and respect of the people of Henry County.

Marcus Holaday was born in Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind., Jan. 23, 1858, a son of Oliver and Nancy Holaday. He received a good education, and when nineteen years of age began teaching school. He taught four years in the district schools of his township. In 1879 he became engaged in the mercantile business at home, with his father. In August, 1882, he left home and went to Leonard, now known as Mooreland, a station on the I., B. & W. R. R., and opened a general store; he built the first store in the place, and was really its founder. He had a stock valued at \$2,500, when in February, 1883, he was burned out, everything he had being consumed by fire, but after getting an insurance of \$1,800 he rebuilt and ventured into the business again, but soon after, his wife becoming sick with typhoid fever, and seeing he could not manage the business, sold out to his father and since that time has been working with his father in the store, managing the business for him. April 1, 1883, he was appointed Postmaster. April 14, 1883, was married to Emma J., daughter of Adam S. and Rachel Rinaud. They are both members of the Christian church. Politically Mr. Holaday is a Republican. Mrs. Holaday owns sixty acres of good, well improved land in Delaware County, Ind., eight miles south of Muncie.

Oliver Holaday was born in Chatham County, N. C., Dec. 8, 1823, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth Holaday. His parents came to Indiana in October, 1826, and settled in Liberty Township, Henry County, where his mother died in July, 1862, and his father in April, 1873; the first winter spent in Indiana a family of fourteen lived in a log house 16x18 feet in size. When Oliver Holaday was fifteen years of age he began teaching school, and taught thirteen years; he was married June 10, 1849, to Nancy, a daughter of William and Mary Wyatt, and soon after settled on a farm in Blue River Township, where his family still reside. He has been a member of the Christian church thirty years and a minister in the church since 1845. In 1870 he opened a general mer-

cantile store at his home place, where he continued until 1879, when his son Marcus bought and continued to run it until 1882, when he moved it to Leonard, now known as Mooreland, Ind. Oliver Holaday has also worked at the boot and shoe trade for forty years, or since he was twenty years old. At home they have ninety acres of land well improved. To them have been born twelve children, nine of whom are living—Eli, William H., James, Marcus, Albert, Oliver, Mary E., Martha and Matinda A. The deceased are—Nancy E., Josephine and John. Politically Mr. Holaday is a Republican; originally a Whig.

Benjamin F. Koons, son of Joseph and Lucinda Koons, was born in Henry County, Nov. 23, 1839. His father, who was born in Wayne County, was one of the pioneer ax-makers of Eastern Indiana. The subject of this sketch obtained in the schools of his neighborhood such an education as qualified him for teaching, a pursuit he successfully followed for a period of several years. On the 27th of June, 1861, he was married to Mahala Deardorff, a very excellent woman. Eight children have been born to them all of whom are living. Mr. Koons who lives upon a farm has been quite successful in agricultural pursuits. He has been called upon frequently to act in trust capacities, and he has discharged every duty honestly and faithfully. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist church, the former having been a Deacon in the church for a number of years.

Davault Koons, son of George and Mary Koons, was born Oct. 12, 1814, in Randolph County, N. C. He was reared on the farm, receiving a limited education in the log school-houses after he was twenty-one years of age. He was married Oct. 30, 1845, to Polly, daughter of William and Hannah Canaday. ^{Murphy} She died April 26, 1883. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living—William M., George A., John R., Eliza E., Isaac N. and David H. Samuel is deceased. Mr Koons lived on his father's farm two years after his marriage, when he moved to the farm adjoining his present one, residing there till Jan. 8, 1859. He then moved to the farm where he has lived for twenty-six years, where he owns 151 acres of well-improved land. He has served one term as Township Trustee. He is a member of the Baptist church, and his wife belonged to the Christian church. In politics he is a Republican. Our subject was one of the most active men in the county. In his younger days he jumped over forty-one feet after rolling logs all day, and

the same day he jumped over a stick held by two men as high as his head. Our subject's parents were natives of North Carolina and of German descent. They emigrated to Indiana by wagon in September, 1819, and a few months later moved to Wayne County, Ind., where they remained about two years. Mr. Koons then moved his family to Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., where he entered land from the Government and built a log house, residing there sixteen years. He then sold his farm and entered eighty acres in Blue River Township; then he built a log cabin on the same and resided there till his death. He entered at four different times eighty acres of Government land, and at his death he owned 111 acres. He died March 25, 1849, aged sixty-three years, and his wife died in 1872, aged eighty-four years. Politically he was a Republican, and he and wife belonged to the Baptist church. Their children were—Elizabeth, Massy, Henry, Absalom, Allie, Davault, Catherine, Gasper, Martha, George and Peter.

Henry Main was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., March 9, 1827, the third son of Christopher and Mahalia Main, his father a native of New York and his mother of West Virginia. His father removed to Lawrenceburg, Ohio, with his parents when eighteen years of age, and when twenty-one years of age, in 1817, married Mahalia Johnson, and shortly after moved to Wayne County, Ind., and settled near Jacksonburg, on rented land. He subsequently removed to Henry County, and in 1823 bought forty acres of Government land in Liberty Township, which he afterward sold and entered eighty acres near the Wayne County line. Three or four years later he sold his land and bought 160 acres of heavily timbered land south of Millville. Jan. 1, 1839, he sold out and bought 200 acres in Blue River Township, on Flatrock Creek, afterward adding eighty-one acres to it. This land he gave to his children, with the exception of thirty acres, which he sold to his son Henry. He and his wife were members of the Christian church forty-five years. His wife died Jan. 10, 1865, and he April 5, 1882. To them were born ten children, but two of whom are living—Lucinda and Henry. The deceased are—Samuel, William, John, Polly, David A., Lewis W., Nathan T., and Martha. Our subject spent his early life on the farm, receiving a limited education, and was married when twenty-one years of age, March 8, 1848, to Magdalena Collingsworth, and settled on the farm where they now live. He owns 135 acres of excellent land all well improved. Politically he is a Republican. He has served

*Koons
m. John Melikan
P 575-*

his township as Trustee two terms. Mrs. Main is a member of the German Baptist church. Mr. Main is a member of Hagers-town Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M. To them have been born five children, but three of whom are living—Marquis D., Henry H., and Ida M. Mary E. and Eli M. are deceased.

Daniel A. Messick, son of Eli S. and Ann (Conwell) Messick, was born July 22, 1840, in Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind., where he was educated in the common schools. He was married Jan. 30, 1863, to Hannah M., daughter of Ambrose H. and Eliza Evans, natives of Tennessee. They have two children—Luella and Harley. After his marriage he continued to live at home till his father's death, which occurred Aug. 2, 1870, at the age of seventy-two years. He then received half the farm, and bought the remainder from his sister, which he afterward lost by endorsing for a pork firm in New Castle. He still owns 109 acres of well-improved land, and in connection with his farming he buys and ships all kinds of grain. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad passes through his farm, and the station of Messick on that road is named in honor of him. He and wife are active members of the United Brethren church, and politically Mr. Messick is a Democrat. His parents were natives of Delaware, and in 1837 they emigrated to Indiana, settling on the farm where our subject now resides. Eli Messick's first wife died Aug. 29, 1833, and he was again married to Ann Conwell, who died Jan. 21, 1842. His third wife was Sarah A. Swan, who still survives him. He was an earnest worker in the Presbyterian church, having been a Ruling Elder in the church for thirty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, being called out on duty at the age of thirteen years. By his first and second wives he had nine children, of whom two only survive—George H. S. and David. Those deceased are—Elizabeth A., George S., Isabel, Asa C., Samuel B., John M. M., and Mary J.

Charles P. Moore, son of Phillip and Elizabeth Moore, was born in Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind., June 18, 1850. He was reared on the home farm and received a good education at the common school. He was married Dec. 16, 1872, to Miss Fanny Wright, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Wright, of Stony Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind. After his marriage Mr. Moore engaged in farming on the place where he now resides, and still follows that occupation. His farm contains 120 acres of well-improved land, and he may be classed among the energetic and *

prosperous farmers of Henry County. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Miles M. Moore, farmer, postoffice Mooreland, was born in Blue River Township, Nov. 18, 1836, the third son of Philip and Julia Ann (Willson) Moore. His boyhood was spent with his parents, receiving his education in the district schools. When twenty-four years of age he took a trip West, and after his return home remained with his father till Aug. 27, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn. (where they were under fire nine days), and Chickamauga; from there fell back to Chattanooga, where they remained till early winter. In the spring the division was assigned to the command of General Hooker, and took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain; assisted General Sherman at Mission Ridge, and the battle of White Oak Ridge. From Ringgold the division fell back to Whitesides, and remained there till spring, and while on the march, ten miles from Chattanooga, he received an order from General Thomas to report at his headquarters in Chattanooga for signal service duty. After being drilled eight weeks, he was ready for duty, and served about nine months. He participated in the engagement at Resaca, Ga., and the Atlanta campaign, where his last service was performed in the top of a tree sixty feet from the ground. He was discharged at Atlanta, Sept. 15, 1864, and returned home. March 26, 1865, he was married to Nancy Lamb, daughter of Thomas and Elvyra Lamb, of Dalton, Ind., and immediately went to White County, Ind., where he and his brother had bought 250 acres of land for \$7,500. After making the first payment he had \$30 left, with which to go to housekeeping. His wife was energetic and economical, and they appropriated but a portion of this for household purposes, spending the rest for corn and hay. After her work in the house was completed she went to the field and assisted her husband till time to prepare the noonday meal. After dinner she again worked in the field till evening. May 12, 1867, a son—Philip Edgar—was born, and then her time was taken up by household duties and the care of their child, who became the pride of their lives. Jan. 15, 1869, a second son was born—Thomas Eugene. His wife's health from this time was very much impaired, and he became discouraged. In 1872, Eddie, as he was called, was seized with brain fever, and after ten days and nights of suffering his spirit was called home. His wife wishing it, they carried the earthly re-

mains to Wayne County, and interred them in Nettle Creek Cemetery. They returned to White County, but the health of the family not improving, he sold his interest in the White County farm, and in 1874, after the death of his father, bought a portion of the old homestead, and Aug. 18 returned to Henry County. After their return to this county their health improved, and their prospects are now bright for a prosperous future. Their son Eugene is now a robust youth, in his sixteenth year, and promises to make an energetic and useful man. After paying for the 250 acres first purchased in White County, Mr. Moore and his brother bought a farm of 110 acres adjoining, which they also paid for. He now owns 170 acres of land, all well improved. He and his wife have been members of the United Brethren church eight years. In his political views Mr. Moore adheres to the National Greenback party. He is a leading member of the party, taking an active interest in all political issues, and sustaining the principle that the Government should issue all money to be a full legal tender for all purposes both public and private.

Philip Moore was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 24, 1812, a son of William and Catherine (Cotener) Moore, his father a native of East Tennessee, and his mother of Germany. When he was fourteen years of age his parents moved to Indiana, and settled on eighty-five acres of land in Blue River Township, Henry County. He remained with his father till twenty-one years of age, helping him clear his land, and walking each harvest season to Preble County, where he worked for 60 cents a day. When twenty-one years of age, in 1833, he was married to Julia Ann, daughter of James and Elizabeth Willson. In 1834 they entered forty acres of land (the grain elevator at Mooreland is located on a portion of it), and was assisted in paying for it by his uncle, Samuel Moore, of Wayne County. His wife died in 1838, leaving four sons—William A., born in 1833, now a farmer of Howard County, Ind., married Mandy Hensley, of Illinois; James H., born in 1835, married Emily L. Lamb, and is a farmer of White County, Ind.; Miles M., born in 1836, married Nancy Lamb, and lives on the old homestead; Henry H., a farmer of Henry County, was born in 1838, and married Lucinda Clapper. After the death of his wife his sons lived with their grandparents till 1846, when he was married to Elizabeth Terhune, of Missouri, and settled on the land first entered by him. To this second marriage were born four children—B. F., born in 1846, is a carpenter of New Castle, and married

Emma Kilmer, of Blountsville; John W., born in 1848, married Bettie Keisling, and is a physician of Mechanicsburg; Charles P., a farmer of Blue River Township, was born in 1850, and married Fannie White; Mary Jane, born in 1852, was married in 1872 to Reason Davis, of Henry County. Mr. Moore was an energetic, persevering man, a good manager, combined with a shrewdness which enabled him to accumulate property. Having a desire to see his children comfortably settled in life, he did not wait for death to give them their portion, but aided them when they left the paternal roof to establish homes of their own. In 1873 he became afflicted with consumption, and for seven months was a great sufferer, but retained his right mind till death relieved him, Nov. 27, 1873. He was buried in the German Baptist cemetery, Hagerstown, Ind. His wife, Elizabeth, survived him seven years. A sufferer from rheumatism, she was unable to attend to her house for a number of years, and therefore made her home with her son, Charles P. The last year of her life she was almost helpless, but was cheered by frequent visits from all the children. March 11, 1880, she was stricken with paralysis of the heart, and died very suddenly, and was buried by the side of her husband. We here append a copy of a portion of the last will of Mr. Moore, made while suffering from his last sickness. It was signed and sealed Aug. 23, 1873, and was admitted to probate Dec. 1:

“Item I.—After my just debts and funeral expenses shall be paid, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Elizabeth Moore, the sum of \$8,000 for and during her natural life; and the interest of said sum shall be sufficient to afford her a good and comfortable support and maintenance. Then such portion of the principal of the above sum shall be taken and appropriated by her as may be necessary to render her a comfortable and suitable living during her said life.

“II.—I have heretofore made to my children the following advancements, to wit: To William A. Moore, \$2,000; to James H. Moore, \$1,500; to Miles M. Moore, \$1,700; to Henry H. Moore, \$3,000; to Benjamin F. Moore, \$3,000; to John W. Moore, \$1,500; to Charles P. Moore, \$3,000; to Mary J. Davis, \$1,500.

“III.—I give and bequeath to my children above named, after deducting and setting apart the above legacy to my wife, all the rest and residue of my estate, both real and personal, to equally be divided among them, subject to and taking into account the above-named advancements.

“IV.—In case my wife should elect to take her portion of the

real estate, as provided by law, instead of accepting the provision made for her in this will, then, and in that case, I deduct from the shares of Benjamin F. Moore, John W. Moore, Charles P. Moore and Mary J. Davis an amount which would be equal to any amount which they might invest or get from their mother's estate, in case my children by my first wife do not get an equal portion with my children by my second wife of said estate.

"V.—In case my wife accepts the provisions of this will, then I give and bequeath to all of my children whatever of my estate shall be remaining and unconsumed at her death, to be equally divided among them, as specified in the third item of this will.

"I hereby nominate and appoint Henry H. Moore and Charles P. Moore as my executors."

Thomas M. Sears was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1820, a son of Curtis and Nancy (Huey) Sears, his father a native of New York and his mother of Hamilton County, Ohio. He received a common-school education, and when sixteen years of age began driving a team for his father. He went from Muncie, Ind., to Cincinnati, taking a load of whisky, and returning with a load of dry-goods. At the end of six years he began farming with his father. Dec. 23, 1840, he married Mournen, daughter of Joseph and Lida (Adamson) Lamb, a native of North Carolina, born in 1819. He then settled on rented land on Morgan Creek, Wayne Co., Ind., and remained there two years, when he went to Randolph County and bought 160 acres of land in Nettle Creek Township. In February, 1849, he sold his land and came to Henry County and bought the farm of 149 acres, where he now resides. Mr. Sears is a member of Blountsville Lodge, No. 331, F. & A. M. To him and his wife have been born eleven children; eight are living—Lorenzo, Emanuel, Synthia A., Nancy Ellen, Volney, Willard B., Mary E., Charles F. The deceased are—Abiathar, Melissa Jane and Louisa A. Politically Mr. Sears is a Democrat. Mr. Sears' parents were married in Hamilton County, Ohio, and in 1836 moved to Wayne County, Ind., and bought a farm which they sold four years later and moved to Dalton, where Mr. Sears ran a mill a year. He then rented a farm in Randolph County, and two years later moved to Delaware County. In 1845 he took up a homestead in Iowa County, Iowa, where they are now living. To them were born twelve children—Thomas M., Maria, Robert H., Lida, Louisa, Susanna, John W., Charlotta, Eliza J., William Smith, Levi and Rufus. Four are deceased, two of whom, Will-

iam S. and Levi, died in the army. Mr. and Mrs. Sears are members of the Christian church.

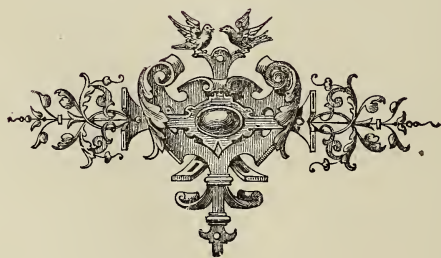
James M. Wyall, farmer and Director of the Commercial Bank, Hagerstown, Ind., was born in Union County, Ind., near Robbin's Chapel, July 28, 1830, the third son of *Joseph* and *Nancy (Esteb)* *Wyall*, his father a native of *Tennessee* and his mother of North Carolina. His early life was spent on a farm with John Hart. When twenty-one years of age he began farming on shares with his uncle, remaining with him four years. He then moved to Henry County and bought a farm in Liberty Township, living there till 1876, when he bought a farm in Wayne County and lived there three years. He then came to Blue River Township, where he now owns a fine farm of 268 acres. He also owns about 2,700 acres in different States. He was married when twenty-five years of age to Elizabeth Moss, who died March 24, 1870. They had three children—*Martha I.* (deceased), *Nancy J.* and *Mary E.* Mr. Wyall was again married to *Nancy Lewis*. They have one child—*Olive E.* Mr. and Mrs. Wyall are members of the German Baptist church. Politically he is a Republican.

William Young was born April 21, 1828, in Lincolnshire, England, a son of John and Mary (Brown) Young. He received a limited education, and July 1, 1850, he started for America, landing in New York City. He started at once for Albany, thence to Buffalo, and from there to Sandusky City, Ohio. He then traveled on foot from Sandusky to Monroeville, where his brother resided, but on arriving at that place he found his brother was at Greenfield, a few miles distant. He was then taken sick with cholera, and after his recovery he hired to work for his brother for a year. At the expiration of the year he took a little vacation, when he engaged to work six months for his brother, after which he was variously engaged until he hired to work on the Sandusky & Newark Railroad, where he remained eight months. Shortly after, he began working on the Bellefontaine Railroad, but at the end of two months he left his situation and was employed on the Richmond & Chicago Railroad for over a year, after which he was employed by Martin D. Boyd, farmer, with whom he remained eleven years. June 1, 1856, he was married to Fanny Stam, and to them have been born four daughters—*Mary E.*, *Emma B.*, *Martha A.* and *Manda C.* Previous to his marriage Mr. Young bought 160 acres of land in Delaware County, which he sold two years later and bought forty acres in Blackford County,

James Young?

Elizabeth Hie Shaw } *Benj F*
Margaret Morgan

which he afterward traded for 123 acres in Randolph County, paying a difference of \$900. He afterward sold this land for \$1,950 and purchased seventy-eight acres in Wayne County and remained there ten years, when he sold it for \$4,710, and bought his present farm in Blue River Township, containing 160 acres, for which he paid \$5,555. His land is well improved and is well supplied with farm buildings. He has recently erected a fine house at a cost of \$2,000. Politically Mr. Young is a Republican.



CHAPTER XIV.

DUDLEY TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.—THE FIRST TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.—FIRST ELECTION.—FIRST OFFICERS.—FIRST LAND ENTRIES.—EARLY SETTLERS IN DIFFERENT NEIGHBORHOODS.—PIONEER LIFE.—VILLAGES.—NEW LISBON AND STRAUGHN.—FIRST SCHOOLS.—CHURCHES.—THE OLDEST FRIENDS' MEETING IN THE COUNTY.—OTHER CHURCHES.

Dudley Township was the first township formed in Henry County. It was erected by the commissioners June 11, 1822. Wayne and Henry townships were formed the same day, but Dudley precedes them upon the records. As then laid out Dudley included all of its present territory, and all that is now Franklin Township, excepting one tier of sections on the west. The first election was ordered "at the house of Mr. Paul, on the 6th of July next [1822], for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace." It was also further ordered that William McKimmy be appointed Inspector for said township. William McKimmy and Garnet Hayden were the first Overseers of the Poor, and Richard Pearson and Robert Thompson, Fence Viewers. Elections were afterward held at the house of Benjamin Stratton for twenty-four years, then at Daniel Reynolds's. The township has now two voting places, New Lisbon and Straughn.

The following persons made entries of lands in Dudley Township during the year 1821: Aug. 8, David Butler; Aug. 11, Josiah Morris; Aug. 16, Stephen Hall, Jesse Shortridge, Dally Beard; Aug. 17, Elisha Shortridge; Aug. 18, John Wilson, Jesse Frazier; Aug. 21, Jonathan Bundy; Aug. 24, William Modlin, Hampton Green; Aug. 28, William Seward; Aug. 30, Joseph Charles; Aug. 31, Linus French; Sept. 1, John Gilleland; Sept. 8, Susannah Leaky, *his mother*; Joseph R. Leaky; Oct. 5, Joseph Cox; Oct. 6, John Green; Oct. 17, William Riadon; Oct. 20, W. McKinney; Oct. 21, Josiah Gilbert; Oct. 23, Exum Elliott; Nov. 26, David Thompson; Nov. 27,

Aaron Morris; Dec. 1, John Pool; Dec. 3, John Smith; Dec. 12, Daniel Paul.

John Huff and a man named Carter are supposed to have been the first settlers of Dudley Township. They were here as early as 1820. Huff lived near the junction of the New Castle and Dublin and the Hopewell and Flatrock turnpike roads, and Carter about three-fourths of a mile west of the site of Hopewell meeting-house.

Charles Smith lived on the State road in 1822, and William White, a noted horse jockey, north of that road. Merriman Straughn was an early settler near the town now called after his name. Richard Ratliff, father of Cornelius Ratliff, who for many years was a very prominent citizen, and Nathan Ratliff were among the earliest settlers. The latter was Richard's son. He was a noted hunter and trapper. After residing a number of years in the township he removed and settled on the Blue River. He was found dead in the woods, having gone out to look after traps which he had along the stream. Jonathan Ratliff, his brother, was also an early settler. Daniel Paul, Josiah Morris, William McKimmy, William Owen, William Maudlin, Elisha Shortridge, Richard Thompson, Richard Hawley, Jesse Bundy, Jonathan Bundy, Thomas Lennard, Joseph R. Leaky and Thomas Gilbert were among the earliest settlers. It is estimated that the population of the township was less than 150 in 1822. William Charles was an early settler near the State road, and there the first meeting of Hopewell church was held. Thomas Bell was an early settler where Marcellus Symons now lives; Jesse Bundy, in the northern part of the township; Robert and William Hester; John Paxson, a blacksmith; Henry Palin; Peter Winslow (colored) and his sons—Joseph, Nathan and Daniel, the latter a preacher; Samuel Stewart and John Bradway, in the western part, were all early settlers.

Benjamin Stratton, from Ohio, came to Richmond, Ind., in 1819, and thence, in 1825, to the farm, on part of which his son Joseph, an aged and respected citizen, now lives. Ephraim, another son, also resided in the township. Caleb Cope, a son-in-law of Benjamin Stratton, was an early settler. He was noted as a "coon hunter," and was also a schoolmaster. It is said that he was not fond of work, but he would chop on a big tree all night if there was a prospect of securing a raccoon by so doing. William Walters and Jackson Smith's father were early settlers on the State road. The Macys and other Friends were early settlers, but not among the first, in the vicinity of Hopewell meeting-house.

Sampson Nation, father of William Nation, of New Lisbon, came from Kentucky and settled in the northeast part of the township in 1822. Other early settlers in the same neighborhood were Thomas Lennard and Joseph R. Leaky (already mentioned), Jacob Swafford and John Van Buskirk. The widow of Van Buskirk is still living. Benjamin Dennis settled in the eastern part of the township prior to 1822.

Richard Hawley, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in this township in 1822. He died in 1839, aged forty-four. He was a good type of the pioneer settler, noted for his activity and feats of strength at log rollings. His sons Eli and Charles are old residents of the township. The Hawley family moved here from Richmond, where Mr. Hawley had been for about a year previous. He hired a man to move his effects with an ox-team, and after paying him had but 75 cents left. They lived three days as best they could until a cabin could be completed. Then there came up a rain, and as no door had yet been cut through the logs, crawled under and got inside. To make an opening for egress and entrance they piled firewood against the green logs, and kindling a fire burned a hole through. Soon after, Hawley cut his foot and was confined to the house for several weeks, during which time he was unable to provide for his family, except by a novel method of hunting. He had an old flint-lock musket the lock of which was out of order. Wild turkeys were so plenty that they often came near the house, and Mr. Hawley, watching through the cracks, would notify his wife when they approached. She would then apply a fire coal to the gun to touch it off, while he aimed it. In this way he managed to secure several supplies of game. Such was one of the many expedients to which the pioneers were obliged to resort.

The township not having any large streams, had no mills early. The settlers were obliged to go either to Vandalia, east of Dublin, or to some other part of Wayne County to procure flour or meal. Some even went to Connersville. The first mill of any kind in the township was a saw-mill built by Abijah Hammer, near New Lisbon. To this he afterward added a corn-cracker, with which a small amount of grinding could be done.

The low lands of this township were slowly taken up. As late as 1840 many tracts remained unimproved. The township is now very wealthy and prosperous. In 1880 its population was 1,544.

NEW LISBON.

This old village is situated in the northeastern part of Dudley Township, on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad. It was located in 1833 by James Donaldson and William Crane, and called Jamestown, after the former. A postoffice with the name New Lisbon was established about 1838. The town was incorporated in 1880, and the census of that year showed a population of 187. It has grown some since, and now has about 260 inhabitants.

The first building erected in the place was a store, by Rufus Crane, who was the first merchant. Other early settlers were Aaron Yore, a cooper, and John and Isaac Ware, blacksmiths.

There was a steam saw-mill at "Jimtown," about 1837, one of the first introduced into the county. It was a veritable "wonder to the natives," and people came from miles around to see it work. Another, cotemporaneous with it, was located near Hopewell meeting-house, for a time. It was owned by Daniel Reynolds and A. L. Please. It used about five cords of wood per day as fuel. These saw-mills were doubtless the first establishments run by steam in Henry County.

The first physician in the place was Dr. Benjamin Harrison, who died here after about two years' practice. Many others have practiced in the town a short time each. Dr. Wm. H. Castor, a good and successful physician, resided here for fourteen years or more. The present practitioners are Dr. S. Pickering and Dr. C. N. Gibbs.

The present business interests of the town include the large drain tile factory of Johnson & Sullivan; the saw-mill of Sloniker & Miller; two blacksmiths and one wagon-maker; the general store of Mrs. O. Wiseman, and the drug, variety store and post-office of E. W. Walradth.

STRAUGHN.

The town of Straughn, on the main line of the C., St. L. & P. Railroad and the old National road, is a young but thrifty village. It was laid out in 1868, by John L. Starr, on land formerly owned by Merriman Straughn, an early settler. An addition to the town plat was made soon after by John Hazelrigg.

The first house in the town was erected in 1868 by Benjamin Hayden. The first merchant was John L. Starr. The postoffice was established in 1868. The Postmasters, to date, have been:

David Wilson, Joel Palin, Elwood Vickery, T. B. Hammer, Eli Smith and James L. Willis. In 1880 the population was 143.

The town was incorporated in 1882. It now has about 250 inhabitants. Among the business interests are the drain tile factories of Johnson & Sullivan and Dennis & Charles, the saw-mill and planing-mill of Edwin Reynolds, the dry-goods store of E. M. Brittanham, and the groceries of J. L. Willis and E. R. Colburn. The town has a school, two churches and one physician — Dr. Weekly. Reynolds's mill was moved hither from Prairie Township and erected in 1873. The town is improving quite rapidly.

SCHOOLS.

Probably the first school-house in Dudley Township was that which stood on the corner of Thomas Lennard's land. It was a log structure, of the old-time pattern. Here a school was taught as early as 1827. Thomas Lennard and Robert M. Cooper were among the earliest teachers. Later a school was started at Hopewell meeting-house.

In the western part of the township Caleb Cope taught the first school about 1830, in John Bradway's cabin. Later, a log school-house was erected in the same neighborhood.

Soon after Hopewell meeting was organized a school was established under the auspices of the meeting, which continued to flourish until recently, ranking among the best country schools of the county. William Johnson was a teacher at Hopewell about 1835. He was succeeded by John M. Macy, Robert Hall, Solomon Hastings and others. Cyrus Hodgins taught in the new two-story school-house for two or three years. About 1877 Hopewell school-house became the property of the district and one of the township schools is now kept in it. In the Hopewell school the higher branches were taught, and the institution had an excellent reputation.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Hopewell Meeting. — The oldest Friends' meeting in Henry County is the Hopewell meeting, The first Friends' meeting was held at the house of William Charles, near the State road. About 1823 a meeting-house of hewed logs was erected on the land of Richard Ratliff, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the present church. Among the leading early members were Joel Gilbert, Sr., Thomas Gilbert, Josiah Gilbert, Benjamin Stratton,

Robert Parker, John Hall, Thomas Bell, William Mandlin, Aaron Boggs, Benjamin Dennis, Richard Hawley, Geo. Stanley, Elisha Hammer, Christopher Hiatt, John Symons, Jonathan Ratliff, Jesse Bundy, and their wives, and Elizabeth Ratliff. James Macy, Sr., is one of the oldest living members. The second meeting-house, a frame building, was built about 1838, where the present house stands. The new meeting-house, also a frame, was built in 1878 at a cost of about \$1,600. The first minister of Hopewell meeting was Rachel Bundy; later, Mordecai M. Gilbert became a minister. The present ministers are Mordecai M. Gilbert and Thomas Henley. The Trustees are Morris Reynolds and Harvey Gilbert. Hopewell meeting has nearly 300 members.

Baptists.—The Baptists of this township organized and built a log church about the same time Hopewell meeting was formed. The church was used for several years as a school-house. The organization went down years ago. The house stood about one and one-half miles northeast of where Daniel Paul settled.

Salem U. B. Church.—This congregation was organized about 1842, and immediately a log church was erected on land now owned by Thomas W. Smith, about one and one-half miles southeast of where the present church stands. Caleb Witt was the first minister and organized the society. Early members were: Chas. W. McGath, Wayne Smith and wife, Micajah Maudlin and wife, Charles Paxson, Paul Coffin, Eli Maudlin, John Stiggleman, Thomas B. Scott and their wives. Among the early ministers were Caleb and Joseph Witt, John Vardeman and Thomas Evans. The present house of worship was erected in 1860 at a cost of about \$1,000. The society now has about eighty members, and the Sabbath-school about forty. The present Trustees are: C. P. Hawley, Joseph Riggles and C. W. McGath; Class-leader, Eli Hawley.

At Beech Grove a church was erected some years ago by the Free Methodists. The United Brethren afterward met there. Their organization has now gone down and the building is only used for occasional preaching.

New Lisbon Churches.—The first church in New Lisbon was organized by the Methodists who erected a house of worship about 1835. Three or four years later the Christians built a church. Neither of these organizations is now in existence. The United Brethren society built a church in 1864 at a cost of about \$2,200. The congregation was organized a short time before by P. S. Cook, the first pastor. Alexander Floyd was the minister who was in-

strumental in building the church. The church started with about twenty members and has now about sixty. The present pastor is W. A. Ohler. Trustees: John Raffensbarger, Enos Shaffer and Jasper Matney. The Evangelical Association organized a church in New Lisbon and erected a house of worship in 1864. The congregation has never been large.

Straughn Christian Church.—The “New Light” Christians who now worship at Straughn organized at the Macedonia school-house south of that town and there met for two years. In 1868 they erected a frame church at a cost of about \$1,800, which in 1881 was moved to the town of Straughn. The congregation was organized by Elders Duncan and Eddings. The first Deacons were John L. Starr and Dempsey Jenkins. There were about twenty-five members at first; the present membership is about eighty. Elder Duncan was the first pastor. The present is Elder Kemp. The church officers are: Wm. Gaunker and Edwin Reynolds, Deacons; Amos Stevenson, Secretary.

Straughn M. E. Church.—In December, 1881, a Methodist Episcopal class, consisting of nine members, was formed at Straughn by Rev. R. S. Boston, who began preaching at this place May 1, 1881. N. S. McMeans was the first Class-leader. The house of worship, a neat frame building, was erected in 1882, and dedicated June 24, 1883. Its cost was \$1,569. The present membership is seventeen. The Trustees are: N. S. McMeans, W. O. Bogue, Leonard Scott, Eli Smith and Samuel Watson; Class-leader, N. S. McMeans; Pastor, Rev. E. R. Small.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jesse Ballard, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Franklin Township, Henry Co., Ind., Aug. 4, 1840, the third son of ~~Moman~~ Moman and Elizabeth (Paul) Ballard. His youth was spent on the farm and in the district school. July 4, 1863, he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in Company K, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry. His term of enlistment was six months, but he served eight months. After his return home he went to Grant County, Ind., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and while there was married, Nov. 9, 1864, to Alice Shinholtz, a native of Virginia, who came to Indiana with her parents when eight years of age. After his marriage Mr. Ballard returned to his native county and settled on his farm in Dudley Township. He has eighty acres of finely cultivated land, with good farm

buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have had six children—Marion Grant, Lizzie J., Ida Ellen, Rosetta May, Pearl Estella, and Jennie Lillian. Politically Mr. Ballard is a Democrat.

Joseph Ballard, farmer and stock-raiser, Dudley Township, was born in Franklin Township, Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 8, 1842, a son of Moman and Elizabeth (Paul) Ballard. He received a medium education in the common schools, remaining with his father till manhood. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He was sent with his regiment to Kentucky, after the battle of Richmond, where he was taken ill and became unable to perform the duties required. He was transferred to the invalid corps, remaining there till his discharge, Oct. 31, 1863. After his return home he remained with his father till his marriage and then moved to Dudley Township, where he now has a fine farm of eighty acres. He was married March 3, 1864, to Nancy Ann, daughter of Samuel Shidler. They have three children—Minnie, now Mrs. Marcellus Symons; Angie Viola, and William M. Politically Mr. Ballard is a Democrat.

W. O. Bogue was born in Washington County, Ind., in 1825, a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Evans) Bogue, natives of North Carolina, his father born in 1790, died in 1855, his mother born in 1797, died in 1879. His father came to Indiana in 1812, and during the war settled in Washington County where he suffered many hardships and privations and where he was married and remained till 1829, when he moved to Henry County, and located on the farm now owned by W. O., on section 35, Dudley Township. His family consisted of three children—Benjamin E., W. O., and Sarah A., now Mrs. William Puntney, of Iowa. W. O. Bogue has made Henry County his home since 1829, with the exception of two years spent in Wabash County. He has made farming his principal vocation through life, and now owns 125 acres of excellent land. He was married in 1849 to Lucinda Coxen, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born in 1833. She died in 1855 leaving two children—Oliver H., an attorney of Wabash, Ind., and Frank, died aged fifteen years. In 1858 Mr. Bogue married Mary A. Holland, who was born in 1836. They have had three children—Flora M., Marshall G. (deceased) and Gertrude. Politically Mr. Bogue is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

Edmund Dare, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Franklin County, Ind., born April 10, 1845, a son of John J. and Mary Ann (Cassady) Dare. His father was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, born

in 1809. His mother was a native of New Jersey, a daughter of John Cassady, an early settler of Franklin County. His grandfather, Abiel Dare, moved with his family to Franklin County, Ind., in 1812, and was soon after drafted into the war of 1812. He died in Franklin County, leaving his wife with seven children to rear and educate on a frontier farm. John J. Dare, died in Franklin County in 1869 and his wife two years later, in 1871. Five of their eight children are living. Edmund Dare received his early education in the common schools, taking a course at Brookville College and Cincinnati. It was his desire to enter the legal profession, and his father sent him to school to make the needful preparation, but subsequently buying more land, Edmund was obliged to return home and assist in its cultivation. His father died before the land was paid for, but before his death divided it equally, with the understanding that they pay the indebtedness. This they did and as a result Mr. Dare has never resumed his legal studies. He was married Oct. 2, 1874, to Eva, daughter of Dr. C. N. Gibbs, now of this township. They have two children—Oakley L. and John J. Mr. Dare came to Henry County in the spring of 1875 and bought the farm where he has since resided containing ninety acres of well-cultivated land.

Solomon Elliott was born in Wayne County, Ind., Dec. 2, 1819, the fifth of eleven children of Jacob and Mary (Peelle) Elliott, natives of North Carolina, his father born in 1793 and his mother in 1790. His parents were married in 1810, and in 1815 moved to Wayne County, Ind., and located near Centreville, remaining there till 1822 when they moved to a farm of 160 acres near Dublin, where the mother died Dec. 18, 1853, and the father Oct. 27, 1868. They were members of the Society of Friends. In politics he was a Republican. Their children all lived till maturity, and seven are now living—Absalom, of Hamilton County, Ind.; Rhoda, widow of Nathan Gilbert; Solomon; Catharine, wife of M. M. Gilbert; Exum, of Dublin, Ind.; Rachel, wife of James McCoy, of Dublin; Mary, wife of T. B. Pearson, of Florida. The deceased are—Jonathan; Gulana, wife of Stephen Marshall; Mark, and Ruth, wife of C. B. Eidson. Solomon Elliott remained in Wayne County till 1842, when he came to Henry County and settled on the farm where he now lives, in Dudley Township. He owns 170 acres of fine land, all well improved. He is one of the earliest settlers of the township, and the only one living of the old settlers that owns property within its limits. Politically he is a Republican. He has served as Town-

ship Trustee three years. Sept. 30, 1841, he married Penelope Morris, a native of Wayne County, Ind., born Aug. 12, 1823, a daughter of Jonathan and Abigail Morris. They had a family of nine children, eight of whom are living—Franklin has been a missionary of the Friends Society in Indian Territory four years; he served three years in the late war in Company A, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry; he was wounded twice,—at Stone River, and Chickamauga,—and was a prisoner a short time; Martin L. resides in Jasper County, Mo.; Emma F., wife of Reuben Peelle of Clinton County, Ohio; Charles M., died aged one year and ten months; L. M. H. and Laura C., wife of William Mills, reside in Dudley Township; Amanda is teaching in Clinton County, Ind.; Anna M. and Milo are at home. Mr. Elliott and family are members of the Society of Friends. Mrs. Elliott died Dec. 26, 1883.

Charles M. Gilbert, son of Jeremiah and Mary Gilbert, was born in Henry County, Ind., Feb. 8, 1854. When twenty years of age he commenced to work at the carpenter's trade, which with contracting he has since followed, and at the same time has carried on farming. He was married in 1876 to Elizabeth Coate, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Coate. They have four children—William, Nora, Ray and Lora. Politically Mr. Gilbert is a Republican. He has served as Township Assessor and since 1882 has been Trustee. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

Joel Gilbert, deceased, was born in North Carolina in 1793. In 1824 he came to Indiana and spent one year in Wayne County, and in August, 1825, he came to Henry County and settled on land entered from the Government, on section 23, Dudley Township, where he remained till his death in 1870. He was married in North Carolina to Lydia Morgan, a native of that State, born in 1786. She died in 1845. They had nine children; but three are living—Joel; Lydia, wife of Cyrus Kendall; Mordecai M. The deceased are—Aaron; Abigail, wife of Cornelius Ratliff, of Grant County, Ind.; Millicent; Pennina, wife of John Cook; Nathan and Jeremiah. Mr. Gilbert and his family were members of the Friends' Society of which he was an Elder many years.

Mordecai M. Gilbert was born in North Carolina, Sept. 5, 1824, a son of Joel and Lydia (Morgan) Gilbert. He was reared and educated in Henry County, Ind., residing with his parents till manhood. He now owns a farm of 120 acres in Dudley Town-

ship. In 1845 he was married to Martha Bundy, a native of Henry County, born in 1828. To them were born five children—Abel, born in 1846; Rachel, born in 1849, died in 1855; Esther, born in 1852, wife of W. P. Binford, of Hancock County; Jephtha, born in 1856; Wilson, born in 1859, died in 1863. Mrs. Gilbert died in 1863. In 1864 Mr. Gilbert married Mary Moore, who was born in 1830 and died in 1880. They had two children—Alfred and Albert, twins, born in 1867. The latter died in 1868. In 1881 Mr. Gilbert married Catharine, widow of Thomas Gilbert,^X and daughter of Jacob Elliott. She was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1821. She has three children by her first marriage—Jonathan N., Oliver, and Anna, wife of N. A. Moore. Politically Mr. Gilbert is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

Lewis
Josiah T. Lewis, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born July 10, 1819, the eldest of nine children of Nathan and Rachel (Thomas) Lewis. His father was a native of Bedford County, Va., a son of Evan Lewis and a grandson of Louis Lewis, who came from Wales and settled in Jamestown, Va., in 1650. He was a noted man of his day, and held an appointment from the King in the colonial government. His mother was a daughter of Josiah T. Thomas, a native of North Carolina, who died when she was a child. Her mother afterward married Elisha Johnson, and in 1806 they moved to Ohio, and settled near Hillsboro, in Highland County. In 1811 Nathan Lewis emigrated to Ohio, and lived in Cincinnati several years. He was married to Rachel Thomas in September, 1818, in Waynesville, Ohio. Both were consistent members of the Society of Friends, and they were married by order of their society. In the spring of 1822 they moved, with their family, to Randolph County, Ind., and in 1825 to Wayne County, locating near Richmond. In 1842 they came to Henry County, and settled in Dudley Township, where the father died in 1847, aged fifty-six years, and the mother in 1881, aged eighty-seven years. Josiah T. Lewis was married Nov. 9, 1848, to Juliann Heacock, a native of Pennsylvania, born near Philadelphia March 12, 1830, a daughter of Nathan and Eliza Heacock, who came to Henry County, Ind., in 1837, and settled in Knightstown. After his marriage Mr. Lewis bought his present farm, which he now has under a good state of cultivation. In his early life his educational advantages were limited, but being ambitious, he applied himself to study and became prepared to teach, a vocation he

*Evan +
 Sarah
 Jenison
 Lewis*

followed in connection with farming fifteen years. He has taken a great interest in educational matters, and has held many responsible offices for the promotion of the cause. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born seven children; but three are living—Mary E., Marcus A. and Charles A. Nathan H., Sarah J., O. W. and an infant are deceased. Politically Mr. Lewis is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

James Macy, Jr., son of James and Anna Macy, was born in Henry County, Ind., Sept. 26, 1840. He worked on the farm with his father till manhood, and then began working at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed four years. He was then in the saw-mill and lumber business thirteen years, and since then has been engaged in farming. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres on section 14, Dudley Township. He was married in 1869 to Miriam Pidgeon, a native of Henry County, born July 3, 1844, a daughter of David and Rachel Pidgeon. They have seven children—Rachel A., Mary E., Malinda J., Oliver L., Luella, Dora E. and Rolland W. Politically, Mr. Macy is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends. *2.4.12.1898*

Phineas Macy, farmer and stock-raiser, was born near Liberty, Union Co., Ind., Aug. 19, 1833, the eldest son and fourth of ten children of James and Anna (Mendenhall) Macy. His father was a native of Guilford County, N. C., born Aug. 29, 1805, and came with his parents to Indiana in 1819. His mother was a native of Miami County, Ohio, born in February, 1805, and was married in her native county about 1823, and came with her husband to Indiana. When Phineas was two years of age his parents came to Henry County, and settled in Dudley Township, where he was reared and educated. He was married June 26, 1852, to Bettie Ratliff, a daughter of Cornelius Ratliff, who was one of the first to enter a farm in Dudley Township. They have a family of four children—Mary M., Rachel, John W. and Joseph R. Mr. Macy has a fine farm of 150 acres, all well improved. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican. *also all of Phineas*

Alonzo Mills, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Randolph County, Ind., born Jan. 25, 1852, a son of John D. and Huldah (Mendenhall) Mills, of Franklin Township. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Wayne County, and nine years later to Miami County. In 1871 they came to Henry County, and located in Franklin Township. Alonzo Mills received a good edu-

cation in the common schools, remaining with his parents till his marriage. He then bought the farm where he resides, in Dudley Township, containing eighty acres of fine, well-improved land. He is an enterprising young man, and is surrounding himself and family with all the comforts and conveniences of the present day. He was married Feb. 20, 1879, to Emma, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Binford. To them has been born one son—Roscoe C. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the Society of Friends. Politically, he is a Republican.

Nathan Nicholson, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., March 24, 1843, a son of William and Ruth (Bond) Nicholson. His early life was spent on the farm of his father. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, Aug. 27, 1861, in Company C, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga. At the latter battle he was wounded in the head and disabled for a short time. After his recovery he joined his company and participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and was with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta. After serving three years he was discharged in September, 1864, and returned home. He attended school for a time. Sept. 24, 1868, he was married to Lizzie, daughter of Samuel Leonard, an early settler of Dudley Township. After his marriage he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now has a good farm of 200 acres of well cultivated land. For ten years he engaged in teaching during the winter months. His wife was also a teacher before her marriage. To them have been born two children—Pearl and Lawrence. Politically Mr. Nicholson is a Republican.

Charles Smith was born in Virginia in 1775 and died in Henry County, Ind., in July, 1846. In his early life he went to Kentucky and there married Betsey Noble, a native of that State, born in 1785. In 1823 he moved to Henry County, Ind., and entered eighty acres of land in Dudley Township, where he lived the remainder of his life. In early life he worked at the hatter's and blacksmith's trades, and in later life followed farming. Politically he was a Democrat. He served as Trustee of Dudley Township, and for several years was Justice of the Peace in Kentucky. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. Their children were four in number, three born in Kentucky and one in Henry County, Ind.—Rebecca, born Nov. 14, 1818, deceased wife of Isaac Brittingham, of Fayette County, Ind.; Jackson Smith;

Washington, born June 28, 1825, died in 1850; Charles, born Feb. 26, 1829.

Jackson Smith, second son of Charles and Betsey (Noble) Smith, was born in Kentucky, May 22, 1820. He has always given his attention to agricultural pursuits, and now owns a beautiful home of 160 acres, eighty acres in Fayette County and eighty in Henry County. Dec. 4, 1845, he married Elizabeth Walters, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born Dec. 21, 1828, a daughter of William and Permelia Walters. They have had four children—Jackson, born Dec. 3, 1846, was married Nov. 23, 1871, to Alice Scott; Elmira, born Aug. 25, 1848, was married Feb. 14, 1867, to Leander Starr, who died, and March 14, 1877, she married Edwin Reynolds; Susannah, born March 17, 1850, died Sept. 20, 1866; Mary Emma, born Oct. 24, 1862, was married Jan. 13, 1881, to John Gebhart. Politically Mr. Smith is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

John Stiggleman, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Montgomery County, Va., born Jan. 28, 1817, a son of John and Frances (Wade) Stiggleman. His grandfather, Philip Stiggleman, emigrated from Germany in an early day and settled in Virginia. In 1819 his father left his native State, and with his family moved to Indiana, locating two miles north of Centreville, in Wayne County. He subsequently moved two miles north of his original place of settlement, where he cleared and cultivated a farm of 240 acres, residing there till his death, Aug. 18, 1866, aged seventy-nine years. His wife survived him seven years and died at the same age lacking five days. Our subject was reared and educated in Wayne County, remaining with his parents till manhood. April 19, 1838, he was married to Phoebe Walters, a native of Virginia, born October, 1816, a daughter of William Walters, who came to Wayne County in 1833 or 1834. To them were born eight children; but three are living, the eldest and youngest two—Martin L., Melissa and Sarah Ellen. The deceased are Samantha J., Martha Ann, Francis, Elizabeth and Elijah W. Mrs. Stiggleman died Feb. 11, 1859. Feb. 21, 1860, Mr. Stiggleman married Clementina Scott, a native of Virginia, a daughter of Thomas Scott. To them have been born four children—Marcus Lafayette, Rebecca (deceased), Ida V. and Mary Etta. In the spring of 1844 Mr. Stiggleman came to Henry County and bought his present farm. He had but \$400 when he came to the county, but has been successful, and has now one of

the finest farms in the county. He has had to battle with adverse circumstances through life, and owes his success to perseverance and an indomitable will, being determined to succeed although fate seemed against him. When but five months old his left hand was so badly burned as to render it almost useless, and when six years old his right hand was cut nearly off, thus making both hands weak and unfitted for hard work. Politically Mr. Stiggleman is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

Philip Stiggleman, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Montgomery County, Va., born March 22, 1819, a son of John and Frances (Wade) Stiggleman. He was an infant when his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., and was there reared and educated. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and working at the millwright's trade. He was married Dec. 16, 1841, to Jane Woody, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Woody, who were among the earliest settlers of Wayne County, from North Carolina. He worked at his trade two years after his marriage, and then moved to Alton, Ill., where he remained one season, when he returned to the old homestead in Wayne County. In April, 1846, he bought the farm in Henry County, where he has since resided. He has worked at the carpenter's trade in connection with carrying on his farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Stiggleman have been born five children—John served three years in the war of the Rebellion, and three months before his term of enlistment expired was shot in the knee at Kennesaw Mountain; Emily, now Mrs. W. Cartwright; Alfred; Solomon; Mary Ellen, now the wife of Dr. Oscar Guyer. Politically Mr. Stiggleman was a Democrat, but since 1858 has affiliated with the Republican party.

John M. Swafford, one of the few pioneers who was identified with the early interests of the county, was born in Randolph County, N. C., Sept. 8, 1822, a son of Jacob and Abigail (Hammer) Swafford, natives of North Carolina, of Scotch and Irish descent. In 1826 his parents came to Indiana and entered land in Dudley Township, built a small cabin and began making a farm. Jacob Swafford was one of the most prominent of the early settlers, and was honored with many local offices of trust. He was Magistrate for fifteen consecutive years, and for several years held the office of Town Assessor and Deputy County Assessor. Politically, he affiliated with the Whig party. He was an active member of the Christian church. He accumulated a large property, and when his

children grew to maturity was able to assist them to begin life for themselves. He died in 1857, aged nearly sixty years. His widow is still living, aged nearly eighty-nine years. John M. Swafford was reared on a frontier farm, receiving his education in the subscription schools. When nineteen years of age he began teaching. He was married March 24, 1842, to Mary A. Taylor, daughter of Rev. David and Susanna (Simpson) Taylor, of North Carolina, who came to Henry County in 1828, and entered land in Dudley Township. After his marriage Mr. Swafford settled on forty acres of land on section 9, Dudley Township, which his father had previously purchased. In 1853 he went to Iowa, but a year later returned to Indiana and located on the old homestead, where, with the exception of a year spent in Huntington County, he has since resided. He has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and has been honored with the office of Magistrate sixteen years. He was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln, and filled the position ten years. He has, in connection with farming, dealt extensively in grain, and has also been agent at New Lisbon for the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Swafford have had nine children; but six are living—Catherine, Nancy J., Henry C., Jacob M., David T. and John C. F. The deceased were—Ellen, Abigail and Albert L. Mr. Swafford is, politically, a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. Mrs. Swafford's parents removed to Iowa, where her mother died. Her father afterward moved to Missouri, and there spent the rest of his days, living to the age of nearly eighty-six years.

James L. Tweedy, son of Jonathan and Phoebe Tweedy, was born in North Carolina in 1830. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., and the following year came to Dudley Township, Henry County, where he was reared and educated. He now resides on section 24, where he has a fine farm of 160 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He was married in 1852 to Sarah Bradway, a native of Union County, Ind., born in 1828, a daughter of Josiah and Alice Bradway. They have had four children—Albert, Mary, Alice B. (wife of William A. Smith) and Eddie, the two eldest deceased. Politically Mr. Tweedy is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church. He has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school fifteen years. n.f.

Jonathan Tweedy is a native of Perquimans County, N. C., born October, 1807, a son of James and Elizabeth (Elliott) Tweedy, natives of North Carolina, the father born in 1783, and the mother in 1785. He was married June 14, 1829, to Phebe Lacy, native of the same county, born Dec. 11, 1811. In 1832, with his father's family, he came to Indiana, and settled in what is now Dudley Township, Henry County, where his father entered eighty acres, and he sixty acres, on section 3. The country was heavily timbered; not a tree had been cut by a white man. His father spent the rest of his life in Henry County, and died at the age of eighty years. His mother survived her husband two years. Mr. Tweedy improved his land and has since added thirty acres to his original farm. He has been a resident of the township fifty-two years, and is one of its most enterprising citizens. His wife died Dec. 14, 1883, aged seventy-five years. Their children were nine in number, three are deceased—William, Joseph and Aaron. Those living are—James L., Sarah E., Elizabeth, Anna, Rachel and Emily. Politically Mr. Tweedy is a Republican. He, as was his wife, is a member of the Christian church.

Cornelius C. Weaver, farmer and shoemaker, was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 3, 1832, the youngest of four children of Christopher and Sarah (Shidler) Weaver, natives of Ohio, of German descent. The father died before our subject's birth, and his mother soon after came to Indiana, and purchased eighty acres of land in Jackson Township, Wayne County. She was a woman of rare energy and business ability, and by the time her sons were old enough to assist her had her farm well cultivated. She subsequently married Casper Bowen, by whom she had seven children. She died in 1880, aged seventy-three years. When Cornelius C. Weaver was fourteen years of age he began to work at the tanner and courier's trade and served an apprenticeship of five years. On account of his health he was obliged to abandon the trade, and then learned boot and shoe making, serving as an apprentice three years. He worked as a journeyman a time and then embarked in business in Cambridge City. A year later he went to Lawrenceburg, Ind., and worked three years, losing in that time only three days. In 1852 he went to Illinois. In 1861 he was among the first to enlist in the service of his country. He entered the ranks as a private soldier, but was elected by his companions First Lieutenant of Company B, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry. After a year and a half of service as Lieutenant he was promoted to Captain of

the company, and served till the expiration of his term. He returned to Illinois, but soon after returned to his native county. He was married Jan. 2, 1866, to Louisa R., daughter of David and Mary Keller, of Maryland, who came to Indiana in 1856. In 1867 Mr. Weaver came to Henry County and settled in Dudley Township, where, in connection with farming, he works at his trade in the winter. He also pays special attention to vegetable gardening and the culture of bees. Politically Mr. Weaver is a Republican. He has served as Justice of the Peace since 1874. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association. They have a family of five sons—Edward W., Charles E., Fred W., John W. and Frank.





Thomas Wilhoit

CHAPTER XV.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.—GENERAL FEATURES.—ACCOUNT OF AN ELECTION IN 1830.—FIRST LAND ENTRIES.—EARLY SETTLERS.—THE VIRGINIA SETTLEMENT.—EARLY MILLS.—POPULATION.—MIDDLETOWN.—FOUNDED IN 1829.—ACCOUNT OF ITS INFANCY AND YOUTH.—GROWTH.—BUSINESS INTERESTS.—MECHANICSBURG.—HONEY CREEK.—CHURCHES.—SCHOOLS.—LODGES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Fall Creek Township was formed in August, 1829. It was then eight miles from north to south and seven miles from east to west. Two rows of sections on the east and two on the south have since become parts of Jefferson and Harrison townships respectively.

The township is drained by the stream from which it derives its name and the tributaries thereof. The surface is undulating though but little broken. The soil is of good quality and the farms and improvements as good as the average in the county. A large part of the present inhabitants are either Virginians or descendants of natives of that State. Fall Creek Township is situated in the northwestern part of the county and is crossed from southeast to northwest by the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. It contains the thriving town of Middletown and the villages of Mechanicsburg and Honey Creek.

Township elections were at first held at the house of Abraham Thomas, who was the first Justice in the township. In 1832 the voting place was changed to Middletown. At a township election held in August, 1830, thirty votes were polled, of which three were Whig tickets. The only person still a voter in the township who voted at the above-mentioned election is Asa Warnick.

Three persons only made entries of land in Fall Creek Township in 1822: Benj. G. Bristol, James W. Weir and Reuben Bristol. They did not settle until later. The first settlements seem to have been made on Fall Creek. The Keesling neighborhood, near Me-

chanicsburg, was one of the first settlements. It began about 1824. In that vicinity lived Jacob, Peter, George, Daniel and John Keesling. William Stewart, John Hart, Jacob Koontz, Calvin Franklin, Abraham Thomas and John Swain came among the first settlers, about 1824 and 1825. Among those who settled in various parts of the township from 1824 to 1832 were David Davis, Absalom and Alexander Painter, Jacob Stanley, Asa Warnick, David C. Sherman, Wm. Berner, Joseph Bowman, Daniel and David Warner, the Fadelys,—John, Michael and Henry,—Abraham Showalter, Woodson and James Cummings, Jesse Clark, Hudson Hall, Andrew Barton, Abraham Devoye, Sr., Abraham Devoye, Jr., John Fessler and others.

Settlers began to arrive from Virginia about 1832 and the immigration continued until the township was well peopled.

The first mill in the township was a small "corn cracker" erected south of Middletown, on Deer Creek. It was built about 1832 by Calvin Franklin and William Stewart. Later Calvin Franklin erected a grist-mill of a better type, and Benjamin Franklin, afterward a noted preacher, dug the mill-race. David C. Shawan settled two miles east of Middletown and built a grist-mill on Honey Creek quite early. John Swain, an early settler, built the first mill on Fall Creek about three miles below Middletown. It now belongs to Isaac Adamson.

The early settlers of this township had to contend against malaria with all the other disadvantages of pioneer life. A few gave up the battle, and moved away on account of the unhealthfulness of the country. Now no part of the county is freer from malarious influences.

The township officers for 1884-'85 are: A. S. Miller, Trustee; Justices, L. C. Mills, Middletown; G. H. Whitworth, Honey Creek;—Woods, Mechanicsburg. Thos. Showalter is Township Assessor. The population of the township was 2,054 in 1880, a gain of fifty from 1870.

MIDDLETOWN.

Middletown, an old, well-built and prosperous town, is situated near the northwestern corner of Henry County, on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. The town was laid out in 1829 by Jacob Koontz, the first settler upon its site. The first sale of lots took place on Christmas day, 1829, at which time lots 4 x 20 rods in size brought from \$3 to \$20 each.

Koontz, the proprietor of the town, lived in a cabin situated where Dr. Welsh's house now is. He sold out and moved away soon after the town was founded. A family of the name of Gardner and Eli L. Parker and family lived in the village in 1830, but did not remain long. 'Squire Burr was the first permanent settler.

The first store was started in 1831 by Joshua Willetts, from Milton, Wayne County. David Fleming soon after started a store. Joseph Bowman, Henry Pierce and Minesinger were also early merchants.

Elide Parker kept the first public house. William A. Hurley, Esq., afterward kept tavern until his death. He died of the disease known as "milk sickness," which affected many of the early settlers in this locality.

Chauncy H. Burr came to Middletown in 1830. In 1835 he was elected a Justice of the Peace. He has held the office nearly continuously ever since. He secured the establishment of the postoffice, was the first Postmaster, and has otherwise advanced the interests of the town. 'Squire Burr followed the tanner and currier's trade for over forty years.

The postoffice was established in 1830. The Postmasters have been: C. H. Burr, Joshua Willetts, Henry Pierce, Joseph Yount, N. F. Trayer, J. D. Farrell, W. W. Cotteral, J. T. Moore and J. D. Farrell.

About 1832 a large immigration from Virginia poured into the surrounding country, and as the latter improved, the village grew. In 1840 Middletown was incorporated on the petition of fifteen of its citizens. The town has always been a good trading point, and its commercial importance is steadily growing.

The first physician in this place was Dr. Joseph Henry, a native of Philadelphia, who came in 1832. He was a good physician and practiced here until his death. He was succeeded by Dr. G. H. Ballengall, Dr. John Home, Dr. John I. Guysinger, Dr. W. F. Boor, Dr. R. T. Summers, and others.

The business interests of Middletown in 1884 are as follows: General stores—Hedrick & Sanders; Shoemaker, Gray & Co.; Holman & Sheets. Groceries—I. N. Chenoweth, Marshall & Barrett, Brunk & Bratton. Bakery—Thomas Mowry. Drug stores—A. S. Miller, L. A. Hess. Hardware—W. L. Cummings. Furniture and undertaking—Frederick Tykle. Hotel—Tykle House, Richard Wisehart, proprietor. Livery stable—James Will-

iamson. Saddlery and harness-maker—G. W. Tarkleson. Flouring-mill—J. C. Daniels. Saw-mills—Martin Rodecap, —Vantile. Lumber-yard—Willis Wisehart. Grain dealers—Shoemaker, Gray & Co., and Wilson Wisehart. Bank—Farmers'. Lawyer—G. L. Swain. Job printer — W. N. Showalter. Physicians — Doctors Robert Griffis, James H. Welsh, F. L. Thornburgh, Samuel Waters, allopathic; G. W. Rodecap, homeopathic; Dr. James, physio-medical.

In 1850 Middletown had 188 inhabitants. In 1880 the population was 606. It is now about 800.

The Farmers' Bank, of Middletown, was organized in May, 1882, with the following Board of Directors: N. R. Elliott, Thomas Wilhoit, Geo. W. Tarkleson, R. A. Andes, Cyrus Van Matre, W. H. Keesling. N. R. Elliott was elected President; Thomas Wilhoit, Vice-President; E. L. Elliott, Cashier; and B. H. Davis, Assistant Cashier. There have been no changes in the officers of the bank since the organization. The capital stock is \$30,000. The bank is transacting a prosperous business. It occupies and owns a neat brick building, erected especially for its use.

MECHANICSBURG.

This village is situated in the southwestern part of Fall Creek Township. It began in 1850, when a man named Dunham, from New Castle, started a store here. He remained but a short time. N. R. Elliott came in 1851, and began the mercantile business, in which he is still engaged. The plot of the village was recorded in 1858, by Peter Keesling and others.

The vicinity of Mechanicsburg was noted in anti-slavery days as being one of the stations on the Underground Railroad. John Swan, from Tennessee, was the railroad agent and conductor, received the fugitives and cared for them until they could be sent on to Westfield, the next station. Others in the neighborhood were favorable toward the work.

The business interests of Mechanicsburg in 1884 are as follows: Elliott & Cooper, Mrs. N. A. Goodwin & Sons, general merchants; W. H. Keesling & Co., dealers in groceries, hardware and agricultural implements; Dr. John M. Moore, druggist; John Elliott, proprietor of steam saw-mill; W. R. Miller & Son and A. J. Weaver, cabinet-makers and undertakers. The physicians are Drs. Joseph Weeks, J. M. Moore and — Pendleton, all of the

physio-medical school. Dr. Weeks has been practicing here about thirty years, and is one of the foremost physicians of his school.

The population of Mechanicsburg in 1880 was 168. It is now not far from 200. The village is not incorporated.

HONEY CREEK.

This is a village of nearly 200 inhabitants, situated in the eastern part of Fall Creek Township, on the C., St. L. & P. Railroad. The first house in the place was built in 1858, by David Fadely, who is still a resident of the place. He at the same time started a blacksmith shop. William Tomlinson and James Powers erected a saw-mill about the same time, and town lots were laid off on the land of Tomlinson. Sedgwick Tomlinson kept the first store. Adam Evans began the mercantile business soon after. The present business interests are as follows: Dry-goods store, Showalter & Sanders; grocery and hardware store, Showalter & Sanders; drug stores, John Miller, David Aucker; saw-mill, Madison Sharkey; grocery, John Sharkey, railroad and express agent; jeweler, Solon Neff; physician, J. T. Anderson. There is also a blacksmith and wagon shop in the village, and a hotel kept by David Fadely.

SCHOOLS.

A school was taught about 1830, in a cabin situated on land afterward owned by James Cummins. An Englishman named Caldý Gardner came into the neighborhood in quest of employment and was engaged to teach the school. A log school-house was erected soon after.

Another primitive educational institution was set up in the Keesling neighborhood at an early date. A rude log building was erected for a school-house, and Robert Price employed as teacher. Lewis Swaim afterward taught in the same house.

Both the towns and the country are now well supplied with school-houses, and the schools are generally well conducted.

The schools of Middletown are in a very good condition. Four teachers are employed. The school-house is a frame structure containing four rooms, and worth about \$1,800. A new school-building will be erected soon. The last enumeration showed 271 scholars. The average attendance is about 220.

CHURCHES.

Middleton M. E. Church was organized in 1838, by Rev. Hezekiah Smith. The first members were Benjamin and Mary

Bristol, Levi and Margaret Trout, Mrs. Bowers, Joseph Moore and wife, James McCune and wife and Sophia Summers. Benjamin Bristol was the first Steward, and James McCune the Class-leader. The first services were held at the house of Benjamin Bristol. Among those who have served as pastors are the following: H. Smith, 2; C. G. Beeks, 1; James Bradford, 2; D. F. Stright, 4; E. Rammel, 4; M. P. Armstrong, 3; Benjamin Smith, 4; J. F. Pierce, 2; Willie Brown, 1; Wm. Anderson, 2; J. F. McMahon, 2; A. G. McCarter, 1; T. A. Fish, 2; T. Sells, 2; M. Wayman, 2; W. Peck, 1, J. W. Miller, 2. Several names are wanting to complete the list. The figures refer to the number of years served upon the circuit, often at different times. The meeting-house was built in 1858 at a cost of \$1,500. The present church officers are: J. W. Miller, Pastor; G. W. Tarkleson and J. C. Daniels, Stewards; A. S. Fisher, Clerk. The church has had 428 members in all. The present membership is sixty-six, and the society is in a good condition. A good Sabbath-school is maintained. G. W. Tarkleson is Superintendent. The enrollment is 160; average attendance, 128.

Fall Creek Christian Church.—The Christians, or “New Lights,” organized a church about 1846. Among the early members were James Cummins and wife, Woodson Cummins and wife; ———Pfeifer and wife, J. Depboy and wife. The first meetings were held at the house of James Cummins. The church, situated west of Middletown, was built in 1860 at a cost of \$1,500. Among the preachers have been Elder Wm. Hendricks, a pioneer preacher, who organized the church; Elders Miller, McDaniel, Depboy, Pfeifer, Dykes, Linn, Humphreys and others. Rev. Jas. P. Dykes preached here from 1858 until 1882. The present pastor is Elder Newhouse. The Deacons are Overton Cummins and Isaac Gustin. The membership is over 100.

Disciples' Church.—The Disciples' Church at Middletown was organized prior to 1850. Among the early ministers were Elders Benjamin Franklin, John O'Kean and Samuel K. Hoshour. Early members: Frank Murphey, Joseph Yount and wife, John Swope and wife, Daniel Franklin, Washington Franklin and wife, Enos Adamson and others. The first Elders were Joseph Yount, Jonas Shoemaker and John Swope. The church was erected about 1852. The congregation now has about 125 members. Elder Daniel Franklin is the present minister. The Elders are Polk Shoemaker, Wm. Berner and Luther Mills.

German Baptist.—Upper Fall Creek German Baptist church was organized in 1845 with about twenty-five members. Among the earliest members were the Millers, Hoovers, Snydmans, Van Matres and others. The church and its several branches have over 100 members. The meeting-house, known as the "old meeting house," on Honey Creek, was built about 1850. A branch meeting was started in Middletown in 1882 and a brick meeting-house erected at a cost of \$3,000. The present church officers are: George Hoover and Martin Rodecap, Bishops; David Teeter, David Hoover and Joseph Spitzer, Ministers.

Mechanicsburg Church.—The village of Mechanicsburg has but one church, which is free for all denominations, although deeded to the M. E. society. It was built in 1872 at a cost of \$3,500. The Methodists and the Seventh Day Adventists have societies. The church is also used occasionally by the Disciples and the Universalists. The people of Mechanicsburg have chosen wisely in building one church for all denominations rather than one for each sect. It is an example worthy of imitation.

Honey Creek U. B. Church.—The first meeting-house at Honey Creek was a log structure, erected by the Methodists many years ago. The organization disbanded and the house was afterward used for occasional preaching by other denominations. The U. B. church was formed during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Kabrich. A house of worship was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$2,000. The principal builders were Sedgwick Tomlinson, Asa Gossett, Adam Evans and Henry Fadely, assisted by the citizens. The society is now flourishing with a good membership. Present pastor, Rev. DeMundrum.

Union Church.—White Union church, located in the southeastern part of the township, was erected by the Christians (New Light) and the old school Baptists. It is also free for use by any other orthodox denomination. The house, 32 x 40 feet in size, cost \$1,000. The first Trustees were Charles Cummins, Jacob Huffman, David T. Cory.

United Brethren.—The U. B. church in Middletown was organized by Rev. Cephas Day, in 1877, with twenty members. Soon after a building, formerly owned by the Methodist Protestant society, was purchased and remodeled into the present church. Jesse Rader was the first Class-leader. The membership is very small at present. Rev. Amos DeMundrum is the present pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic.—The Middletown Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., was chartered May 28, 1861. The following names appear on the charter: Geo. H. Ballingall, W. M.; David Davis, S. W.; Seth Rulon, J. W. The lodge has prospered well, and has now thirty-four members. It is in good financial condition. The present officers are: J. H. Welsh, W. M.; W. E. Hurley, S. W.; J. W. Gerster, J. W.; Samuel Gephart, Treasurer; I. N. Chenoweth, Secretary.

Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 392, F. & A. M., was instituted under a dispensation July 11, 1866. The officers and charter members were: N. R. Elliott, W. M.; Lewis G. Greenlee, S. W.; J. M. Thurston, J. W.; John Elliott, John H. Rent, Ross Wilkinson, Imla W. Cooper, George Hasty, Greenberry Farmer, John Swaim, Dr. Joseph Weeks and Thomas Hasty. The lodge was organized under a charter June 26, 1867. Its present membership is thirty-two; assets, \$500. The present officers are: N. R. Elliott, W. M.; John Swain, S. W.; Isaac Cooper, J. W.; J. H. Rent, Secretary; Wm. R. Miller, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows.—Fall Creek Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F., of Middletown, was chartered July 17, 1851. The charter members were: Moses H. Parker, Joel L. Murphey, Isaac Grove, Wm. W. Sheldon, Michael Swigart, John D. Fink, Wm. M. Waggoner. The lodge has a large and very well furnished hall. It was dedicated April 22, 1875. The membership is forty. Resources, \$3,356. Present officers: J. C. Daniels, N. G.; A. S. Miller, V. G.; W. M. Moore, Treas.; J. W. Farrell, Rec. Sec.; D. Jones, Perm. Sec.

Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 19, 1869. The charter members were: 'Squire Oldinger, Thomas S. Beck, Wm. McCurdy, Daniel Rent, John H. Rent, Martin Pring and Job Ginn. There are about twelve members at present. The financial condition is good, the assets amounting to about \$900. The present officers are: Job Ginn, N. G.; Lafe Bell, V. G.; Daniel Rent, Sec.; John Fatrick, Treas.

Grand Army.—George W. Rader Post, No. 119, G. A. R., was organized at Middletown Dec. 12, 1882, with twenty-eight charter members. The membership is now about eighty. The first Commander was Joseph A. Young. The present officers are David Jones, C.; Thomas Ginn, S. V. C.; John Mundell, J. V. C.; Abraham Hopper, Adj.; I. N. Chenoweth, Q. M.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Burner, third son of Samuel and Barbara (Stover) Burner, was born June 20, 1813, in Augusta, Va. He learned the trade of a carpenter in his native State, and in 1835 came to Henry County, Ind., where he worked at his trade in Middletown about four years. He then rented and resided on a farm near Middletown three years, when he bought eighty acres of his present farm, which now contains 276 acres of valuable land. He was married Sept. 6, 1840, to Sallie Dennet, born in Page County, Va., in 1818, and daughter of Aaron and Mary (Windell) Dennet. Of their six children three are living—Eliza, wife of Dr. Farres, of Terre Haute, Ind.; John A., married Florence Prigg, and lives on a farm in Madison County, Ind.; Samuel D., at home; Joseph died at the age of ten years, and two died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Burner are members of the Christian church at Middletown. Politically Mr. Burner is a Republican.

Chauncey Hazelton Burr was born in Montgomery County (now Fulton), N. Y., March 11, 1806, a son of Bissell and Eunice (Robbins) Burr, his father a native of New England, born Dec. 14, 1771, and his mother of New York, born Jan. 29, 1774. His mother was a daughter of Thomas and Rosanna Robbins, natives of Scotland. His grandfather, Nathaniel Burr, was a native of Connecticut, of the old Puritan stock. Bissell Burr removed with his family to Butler County, Ohio, in 1820, and in 1822 to Shelley County, Ind. In August, 1836, his wife died, and he then returned to Ohio, and made his home with his son Alvin till the latter's removal to Iowa, when he came to Henry County and lived with our subject. Alvin afterward came to Henry County, and he then lived with him till his death, in April, 1845. When seventeen years of age Chauncey Burr began to work at the tanner's trade, serving his apprenticeship with Zachariah Gappin, of Crawfordsville, Ind. In 1830 he was married to Jane, daughter of Anthony and Eleanor Williams, of Union County, Ind. Two weeks after his marriage he located in Middletown, where he started the first tannery in the county, and continued the business till 1870. In 1839 Mr. Burr was elected Justice of the Peace, and served by re-election till 1882. He has held other township and county offices, and has been administrator of several estates. He has had a family of ten children. Seven are living—Almira, wife of H. L. Moreland; Zerilda, wife of J. V. Summers; Eunice B., wife of G. D.

Noffsinger; Chauncey S., Miles H., Lafayette J., and Walter B. One son died in the army, aged seventeen years. Politically Mr. Burr is a Republican.

Isaac N. Chenoweth, merchant, was born Nov. 10, 1819, in Pike County, Ohio, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bristol) Chenoweth. Being left an orphan at the age of ten years, he lived with his grandfather, Reuben Bristol, till he was nineteen years old, when he went to Piketon, and for two years served as Deputy Sheriff, under Sheriff Colonel James Moore. He then drove cattle and hogs to the Eastern market for the next nine years, with the exception of two years, when he was with James Emmitt, of Waverly, Ohio, and less than a year he was in a dry-goods and clothing store of Moses Amburg, in Piketon and Jasper. April 1, 1850, Mr. Chenoweth left New York with seven young men for the gold mines of California, arriving at San Francisco, June 28. He remained in California eleven years, and returned to Ohio in August, 1861. He was married in October, 1862, to Elizabeth C., daughter of Absalom and Mary Chenoweth. His wife died Sept. 19, 1879, and Aug. 1, 1880, he married Hester Sheets, of Middletown. Mr. Chenoweth rented the Bristol farm one year, when he moved to Middletown, where he bought property. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, and received his discharge Sept. 1, 1865. He then returned to Henry County, and with his brother-in-law, A. W. C., opened the pioneer hardware store, in Middletown. He was then engaged in dealing in stock a few years, and in 1873 again embarked in the mercantile business, in which he still continues. Politically he is a Republican. His first vote was cast for W. H. Harrison, on the Whig ticket, in 1840.

James R. Connell, eldest son of Silas and Elizabeth Rhoda (Hotchkiss) Connell, was born Aug. 24, 1833, in Adams County, Ohio. In January, 1841, his parents moved to Fall Creek Township, Henry County, Ind., where his father bought forty acres of land. James R. remained at home, assisting his father with the farm duties, till he attained his majority. He was married Jan. 15, 1860, to Eliza J. Woodyard, a native of Hancock County, Ind., and daughter of Noah and Mary Ann (Shaffer) Woodyard, who were natives of Virginia. They are the parents of one child—Tony, born in December, 1871. Mr. Connell owns 105 acres of well-improved land on the Middletown and Mechanicsburg pike.

He was Township Assessor one year, and also served as Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. He is a Republican in politics. His father died in January, 1879, and his mother resides on our subject's farm near his home, aged seventy years.

Charles Cummins, eldest son of James and Mary Ann (Riley) Cummins, was born Sept. 18, 1839, in Fall Creek Township. He has made farming his principal occupation through life, and at present owns 120 acres of excellent land near the village of Honey Creek. He was married Jan. 5, 1861, to Nancy C., daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Warnock) Gossett, born Dec. 14, 1840. To them have been born nine children, all living—Nathan Riley, born Nov. 6, 1861, married Cordelia Hoffman, and lives in Howard County, Ind.; Francis Marion, born Feb. 20, 1864; Mary Elizabeth, July 8, 1866; Rebecca Caroline, Jan. 11, 1869; William Henry, Dec. 18, 1871; Laura Alcinda, Dec. 17, 1873; George Lester, Feb. 21, 1876; Milton Edward, July 20, 1878, and Charles Loren, Oct. 17, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins are members of the New Light church, and are active Sabbath-school workers. In politics Mr. Cummins affiliates with the Democratic party.

Nathan Cummins, second son of James and Mary Ann (Riley) Cummins, was born in Fall Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind., and when about two years of age his father died. He remained with his mother till April 15, 1873, when he was married to Mary J., daughter of Henry and Barbara Haas, of Madison County, Ind. Four children have been born to them—Martha V., born March 7, 1874; Alta L., Feb. 26, 1876; James Clarence, March 4, 1878, and Banchy May, May 6, 1880. In 1877 Mr. Cummins rented his farm, and has since been actively engaged in business in Middletown, principally mercantile. Mrs. Cummins is a member of the United Brethren church, and is an active worker in the cause of temperance. Our subject's mother has made her home with him ever since his marriage. His father's parents lived with their son James many years, the father dying in 1849, at the age of seventy years, and the mother in 1865, aged seventy-seven years. After Nathan was married his Grandfather and Grandmother Riley resided with him some time, and died at his residence, the former Dec. 2, 1880, aged eighty-seven years, and the latter May 10, 1881, aged eighty-three years.

Overton Cummins was born Dec. 26, 1825, in Monroe County, W. Va., and when six years old, moved with his parents, Woodson and Nancy (Ellison) Cummins, to Henry County, locat-

ing near Middletown, on eighty acres of land entered by his father, who died in 1847. His mother died in 1876, in Kansas, at the home of her son-in-law, John Noland. Overton Cummins was married Nov. 26, 1848, to Emelia Lindamood, daughter of Philip and Nancy Lindamood, of Fall Creek Township. They have had seven children, five now living—Nancy Jane, wife of Isaac Smith, a farmer near Bement, Ill.; Mary Ann, wife of S. D. Karicoft, farmer near Bement, Ill.; Walter L., married Belle Fink; Ida Alice and Laura Josephine living at home. Moses Emery died at the age of five years, and one child died in infancy. Mr. Cummins has a fine farm of 149½ acres, one and one-half miles northwest of Middletown. He and family are members of Fall Creek Christian church, and in politics he is a Republican.

John C. Daniels, miller, postoffice Middletown, Ind., was born Sept. 6, 1850, in Wayne County, Ind. His early education was obtained in the schools of Alexandria, and subsequently he attended Fort Wayne College, Fort Wayne, Ind. He began working in a mill when ten years of age, and worked at intervals when not in school. Thus by the time he was twenty-one he had a practical knowledge of the business to which he had given his attention. In February, 1878, he moved from Alexandria to Middletown and took charge of the Middletown mills. He remodeled and refurnished the mill putting it in first-class order, and has a good trade, doing a general milling business. He also buys and ships grain. May 3, 1874, Mr. Daniels was married to Maggie Keefer, of Alexandria. They have two children—May and Ethel. Mr. Daniels is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the chairs of the lodge. At present is Noble Grand. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Nimrod R. Elliott, banker and dealer in general merchandise and farming, Mechanicsburg, Henry County, Ind., is a son of E. B. Elliott, of Scotch-English nationality, who was born in North Carolina in 1782, moved to Wayne County, Ind., June 20, 1829, traveling all the way in private conveyances, occupying two months in making the journey across the mountains and through the forests and thinly settled country with no macadamized roads or steam ferries to facilitate travel. It was a laborious trip. From Wayne County he removed to Henry County in September, 1833, and located two miles northwest of where Cadiz now stands. E. B. Elliott married Mrs. Eliza Hardee, in North Carolina, in



S. R. Elliott

1810. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters. N. R. Elliott, the youngest of the family, was born in Perquimans County, N. C., May 4, 1827, being but a little over two years old when they settled in Indiana. His parents were in limited circumstances; had a small tract of land with slight improvements. He was reared on a farm and endured many hardships and privations in early life. He soon developed strong force of character; was very industrious and of inquiring habits, high-minded and self-reliant. He manifested great anxiety for education, was very attentive in his studies at home, and when at school his highest ambition was to excel. His early training was in a district school-house, built on the corner of his father's little farm, of round logs, with the floors of split slabs and seats, and desks of the same material; roof and ceiling made of clapboards; windows about sixteen feet long and one foot high, with split sticks for sash and greased paper for panes. It was the first school-house in Fall Creek or Harrison townships. Such was pioneer life then. Dukes (as he was familiarly called) soon mastered the common-school branches, and when only sixteen years old was examined and licensed to teach school, and in this calling he was very successful. With the small amount saved from his teaching school he was able to attend better schools and academies and improve in other branches of literature. He succeeded in obtaining a fair academic education. Proud and ambitious, he became dissatisfied with his success financially and determined to turn his attention to the carpenter's trade, and in this, as a builder and contractor, he made money rapidly, and saved all he could to foster a little pet hobby of his early life (merchandise), which was one of his themes by day and night. When quite a small boy he played store, talked of and dreamed store. In 1851 he commenced the general mercantile business in the town of Mechanicsburg, and has continued business there ever since, giving his personal attention a considerable portion of the time to that kind of trade. He has several times had an interest in the mercantile trade at other points. In 1872 he, with two other partners, organized a bank at Middletown, Ind., he being President and John H. Turhure, Cashier. In 1873 they moved to Anderson, Madison County, and assisted in the organization of the Madison County Bank, and Mr. Elliott was a Director and Vice-President of that bank. In 1882 he assisted in the organization of the Farmers' Bank at Middletown, and was elected President. Has been foremost in all of the public improvements

in his part of the county. He married Jane H. Cooper, of Cadiz, Henry County, in 1850, and they had two children. The elder, a daughter, Ida F., is the wife of Prof. J. M. Thurston, of the Physio-Medical College at Indianapolis, of which Mr. Elliott is Treasurer; the younger, a son, E. L. Elliott, graduated from Ann Arbor Law College, Mich., and is now Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, Middletown, Ind. In 1870 Mr. Elliott took an active part in the organization of Henry, Madison and Delaware Agricultural Society, and was President of that association for eleven years, sparing neither money nor time in making it a success. He always takes an active interest in the development of the agricultural interest. He never belonged to any religious denomination, but in that as well as in all other matters has very positive convictions; is liberal and of pronounced Universal faith in the ultimate happiness of all mankind. In early life he became an earnest worker in the cause of temperance, and has been a member of nearly every order of temperance societies, but opposes prohibition by statutory enactments. He steadily refuses to rent or allow any of his premises to be used for the sale or manufacture of intoxicants of any kind. He is a very zealous Freemason; has been a member of that order for over a quarter of a century; is Master of his lodge, and attends his chapter and commandery meeting with decided interest, and is prompt in relief for charitable and social purposes. Politically he is an uncompromising Democrat of the strictest type, anti-slavery and free soil; was a strong supporter of S. A. Douglas in 1860, and in 1861 was foremost to denounce secession and rebellion, and favored the most vigorous policy for suppression; was active in assisting volunteers and to aid their families while absent on duty; he favored the payment of liberal county bounties for volunteers, and was always ready to head any subscription for the relief of soldiers and their families. He never had any official aspirations, but has often been honored by his party for various positions; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, and an Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1884.

Henry F'adely was born May 1, 1830, in Rockingham County, Va., and in November, 1837, moved with his parents, John and Rebecca (Funk) Fadely, to Fall Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind., where his father bought eighty acres of land south of the village of Honey Creek, now owned by our subject, and to which he has added from time to time till the homestead contains 135

acres. He also owns a farm of 120 acres south of his present residence, and 120 acres north of the village of Honey Creek. Feb. 13, 1851, he was married to Elizabeth Ann Gossett, a native of Fall Creek Township, and daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (War-nock) Gossett, the latter living with Mr. Fadely in her eighty-fourth year. They have had thirteen children—Joseph H., married and living on his father's farm, south of the homestead; Rebecca Alice, married George Evans and lives on the farm north of Honey Creek; Michael Monroe, William, Walter, Nancy, Ellen, Charles, Alexander, Adam, Dennis, and six who died in infancy. Mr. Fadely and wife belong to the United Brethren church. In politics he is a Republican, having affiliated with that party since its organization.

George R. Fleming, youngest son of Joseph and Sarah (Flem-ing) Fleming, was born Jan. 7, 1840, in Fall Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind. He was married Sept. 18, 1862, to Sarah Cummins, born in Fall Creek Township, Aug. 13, 1843, a daughter of James and Mary Ann (Riley) Cummins. To them have been born three children—Magnola A., born Oct. 16, 1865; Bertha E., Sept. 23, 1877, and James R., Nov. 8, 1881. Mr. Fleming has 135 acres of excellent land, a portion of it being the old home-stand. In politics Mr. Fleming is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the New Light church. His father was one of the pioneers of Henry County and served as Justice of the Peace for many years. His death occurred about the year 1847.

William R. Fleming was born June 23, 1838, in Fall Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind., and is the eldest son of William and Sarah Fleming. He was married June 22, 1866, to Nancy, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Harvey. They were the parents of five children—H. B., aged seventeen years; Ludoska, past ten years; Bertha Maud, six years, and Nellie Blanch, aged two years. Henry Coet died at the age of seven months. Mr. Fleming is en-gaged in agricultural pursuits and owns 240 acres of excellent land. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

Hezekiah Forrest, commonly called Ki, was born Oct. 17, 1838, in Mason County, Va., a son of J. W. and Luna E. (Fargo) For-
rest, his father a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent, and his mother of Vermont. They were married in 1835 and in 1847 moved to Indiana and settled in the wilderness of the Indian Re-serve in Madison County, where the mother died in 1872, and the father still lives. His great-grandfather, James Forrest, was taken

25/8/07 Margaret Ratiff
m 381864 Eleanor Hunsbaw &
Francis Fleming b 5-17 1841
m 722 1866 Sarah A. Holloway

by a press gang and brought to America, under Cornwallis, to subdue the rebels in 1779. He and his sister were selling vegetables from a wagon in the streets of Edinburg, and his sister was left sitting in the wagon when he was taken away. He was surrendered at Yorktown in 1781, was married and remained in Virginia. His sons were Thomas and William. Thomas went southwest in 1816. William, the grandfather of our subject, died in Virginia in 1863. Hezekiah Forrest spent his boyhood in attending school and assisting his father when able to do so. He became a cripple from white swelling at the age of fourteen years, and when eighteen had his right leg amputated near the hip. While waiting for the doctors to get ready for the operation the silence and suspense became so oppressive that he called for his violin and played while they were finishing their preparations. When nineteen years of age he entered Franklin College, completing the preparatory freshman and sophomore years. He has made teaching his life work and has taught one year in Grant County, four years in Madison County, and nineteen years near Middletown, Henry County. He resides two miles southeast of the town on a farm which he is teaching his boys to cultivate. He was married Oct. 4, 1863, to Mary Jane Ellison. They have four children—Edwin, Una, Jessie and Lewis. In politics before the war Mr. Forrest was a Democrat, during the war a Republican, and since the war has been a Democrat.

Jacob Good was born April 30, 1829, in Botetourt County, Va., and when about one year old his parents, Martin and Barbara Good, emigrated to Ohio, where his father leased a farm in Montgomery, for twelve years, but at the end of ten years he sold his lease and in 1840 moved to Delaware County, Ind., where he died a few months later. Jacob was then obliged to earn his own living, and secured a place in the family of John Shoemaker, where he remained over four years. At the age of sixteen years he went to Xenia, Ohio, to learn the blacksmith's trade, remaining with David Pottle three years, being paid \$36 per year. He then worked as a journeyman one year when he opened a blacksmith shop in Peru, Ind., which he carried on two years. He then went to Delaware and worked in a shop one year, when he was engaged in the machine shop of Lawrence, Davis & Co., about four years. July 17, 1860, he moved to Middletown, Henry County, and opened his present blacksmith's shop, where he has carried on business twenty-three years. He was married in 1851 to Mary Ann

Morman, by whom he had two children, both deceased. His wife died in 1854, and in 1857 he married Cytha A. Reed. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom were deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Good are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Middletown, and in politics Mr. Good is a Republican.

Robert Griffis, M. D., of Middletown, Ind., is a native of Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, born May 18, 1827. His parents were John and Catherine (Null) Griffis, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Virginia. He was reared and educated in his native State, finishing his literary course at Otterbein University, Westfield, Ohio. In 1850 he began the study of medicine and took two full courses of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in March, 1853. He immediately located at Middletown, Ind., and is now one of the most esteemed and prominent physicians of the county, his practice extending to the extreme limits of this, and reaching into the adjoining counties. He is one of the oldest physicians in the county and his opinion is sought after by those younger in the profession. He has always been ready to assist young men in their studies and help them to get established in practice. Dr. Griffis was married in April, 1853, to Margaret Ingle, of Eaton, Ohio. They have had four children; three are living. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Christian church.

James Groenendyke was born in Fayette County, Ind., July 6, 1838, and at the age of five years came with his parents, Michael and Anna Groenendyke, to Jefferson Township, Henry County, where his father purchased 160 acres of land. James remained at home till April 9, 1862, when he married Mary J., daughter of Samuel D. and Anna Painter, of Fall Creek Township. To them have been born four children—Sarah Loureta, born in February, 1866, married James McMullen and has one son, Merta, aged nine months; Bertha G., born April 9, 1873, and two sons who died in infancy. Mr. Groenendyke owns a farm of 220 acres of fine land and his residence is one of the best in the township. In 1875 he erected the buildings, and commenced the manufacture of drain tile, and in 1879 attached steam-power, and in 1880 attached a saw-mill for the cutting of hard lumber. His works are known as Bell Creek Tile Factory. In 1882 he bought a half right of the United States in the "Favorite" washing machine, and in 1883 he attached machinery for manufacturing the same. The machine is one of the best made and its merits

have been tested by some hundreds of the best families in this vicinity. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church at Forest Hill, and in politics he is a Republican.

John Hedrick was born in Rockingham County, Va., March 31, 1822, a son of Charles and Margaret (Pence) Hedrick, natives of Virginia. His parents were married in their native State, and in 1824 moved to Preble County, Ohio, remaining there till 1840, when they came to Henry County, Ind., and settled on a farm in Fall Creek, where the father died in 1856. The mother afterward went to Missouri to live with a daughter, and died there in 1868. Of their seven children but three are living. John Hedrick has always followed agricultural pursuits, and although a poor man when he started in life, has now a large property. He is a shrewd business man, and his investments have generally been advantageous. He owns a fine farm of 420 acres, a part of it the old homestead, and considerable property in Middletown. Mr. Hedrick was married in 1843 to Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret Hart, pioneers of Henry County. They have had eight children; but two are living—John W. and Sarah C. (wife of J. L. Saunders). Politically Mr. Hedrick was originally a Whig, but now affiliates with the Democratic party.

Jacob Huff was born in Rockingham County, Va., April 22, 1811, and remained till Dec. 30, 1834, when he was married to Phoebe Ann Scothoran. In 1836 he came to Henry County, Ind., locating on a farm of eighty acres in Fall Creek Township, which he had previously purchased. He now owns over 700 acres of land, over 500 acres being in Henry County, 160 acres in Delaware County, and fifty-eight acres in Madison County, Ind. His wife died in 1864, and in 1867 he was again married to Mrs. Permelia Meeker. They are at present making their home in Middletown, aged respectively seventy-two and seventy-four years. Mrs. Huff has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past fifty years. In politics Mr. Huff has always affiliated with the Democratic party. He had eleven children by his first wife, of whom six are deceased. Those living are—Joseph, Sarah Catherine, Mary Ann, Lucinda and Elizabeth, all married.

Asa S. Huston, farmer, postoffice Mechanicsburg, Ind., was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 1, 1819, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Werts) Huston, natives of Pennsylvania, his father born in 1792, and his mother in 1797. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was married to Sarah Werts in Preble

County, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1816, and in 1834 they moved to Madison County, Ind., and to Henry County in 1873, where he died Feb. 28, 1876. Samuel Huston was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church sixty years, and held many responsible positions in the church. He was for several years an exhorter, and was a liberal contributor toward the establishment of the church in Madison and Henry counties. His wife is still a resident of the county. Asa Huston spent his early life in common with other pioneer boys. His opportunities for attending school were limited, merely learning to read. He has had an ambition for learning and by reading in his leisure hours has acquired a knowledge of religion, politics and all questions of the day in advance of many whose advantages exceeded his. He has been a member of the Methodist church forty-six years, and a minister of the church since 1858. He was ordained deacon in . He is a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and has filled different chairs in his lodge. In politics Mr. Huston was formerly a Whig, but since the party's organization has been an uncompromising Republican. He was married Sept. 10, 1840, to Lenorah, daughter of Moses Wilhoit, an early settler of Henry County. They have had six children—William, Nancy, Samuel, Anthony, Mary, Louisa. William and Louisa are deceased. The former was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and died while in the service, in 1863. With the exception of three years spent in Pendleton, Madison Co., Ind., Mr. Huston has lived on his present farm since 1844. At the time of his settlement it was wild, uncultivated land, but he has made of it one of the finest farms in the county. His early experience was similar to all pioneers who were in limited circumstances, but he has persevered and accumulated property, and is now one of the representative men of the county.

John Hayes James, M. D., was born in Yorktown, Delaware Co., Ind., Oct. 17, 1851, a son of Jehu and Mary (Hayes) James, his father a native of Greensboro, Henry County, born June 24, 1829, and his mother of Chester County, Pa. After their marriage his parents settled in Delaware County, and two years later moved to Madison County. John H. was the eldest of eight children, five of whom are living. He received a common school education, and when twenty years of age began teaching. He taught seven winters and worked on the farm and attended school in the summer. He then began the study of medicine with Drs. Huston & Davidson, of Pendleton, and afterward entered the Physio-Medi-

Nancy (Douglas)
and 609

cal College at Indianapolis, graduating in 1881. He located at Carmel, Ind., where for two years he was associated with Dr. Carey. In the spring of 1884 he moved to Middletown, and although a resident so short a time has gained the confidence of the people and is building up a good practice. Dr. James was married in 1881 to Mary, daughter of James Leeson, of Wayne County. The Doctor is a member of the First District Physio-Medical Society, and also of the Alumni of the Physio-Medical College, of Indiana.

William Henry Keesling, merchant, Mechanicsburg, Henry Co., Ind., is a son of William and Eliza Ann (Minnick) Keesling, of Fall Creek Township, residing a half mile east of Mechanicsburg. Both are of German descent. His father was born near the present site of New Paris, Preble Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1826. His mother was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 23, 1827, a daughter of Michael and Lydia Minnick. They were married in Fall Creek Township, Dec. 9, 1847, and are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living. Our subject's grandfather, John Keesling, came to this county about 1828 or 1829, and entered a quarter section of land a quarter of a mile west of Mechanicsburg, where he lived till his death in 1864. William H. Keesling was born a mile and a quarter north of Mechanicsburg, Feb. 17, 1849, and resided on the farm with his father till twenty-one years of age, working on the farm in the summer and attending the district school in the winter. Having from boyhood had the ambition to engage in the mercantile business, when he became of age he bent his energies toward the accomplishment of his early hopes, and Sept. 4, 1871, embarked in the grocery and patent-medicine business in Mechanicsburg, which he has since conducted successfully, receiving a liberal patronage from the town and surrounding country. Oct. 15, 1870, W. H. Keesling was married to Sarah J. Cooper, a daughter of John P. Cooper (deceased). She died June 20, 1881, leaving two children--India Pearl, born Sept. 13, 1872, and Cecil Ray, born Feb. 9, 1878. Feb. 18, 1883, W. H. Keesling married Nan J. Miller, whose parents are also deceased. Politically W. H. Keesling has always been a Republican.

Enos Lindamood, eldest son of Philip and Mary (Painter) Lindamood, was born Dec. 15, 1829, in Shenandoah County, Va. His father moved to Delaware County, Ind., about 1838, where he bought eighty acres, and about 1840 purchased 105 acres in Fall Creek Township, Henry County, where he moved his family. He added thirty-seven acres, and at the time of his death, in 1859,

owned 142 acres in Henry County and eighty acres in Delaware County. Enos remained at home till he was thirty years old, when he married Elizabeth M., daughter of Jacob P. and Hannah Miller. They have had three children—Mary Alice (who died when about three months old), Amanda Flora and Isadora Ann. Mrs. Lindamood is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Lindamood has followed farming through life, and now owns eighty acres of land about one mile east of Middletown. In politics he is a Democrat.

Andrew S. Miller, druggist, Middletown, Ind., was born in Rockbridge County, Va., Dec. 18, 1856, a son of Jacob G. and Hannah (Buskirk) Miller. In 1857 his parents moved to Henry County, Ind., and settled in Fall Creek Township, where his father died October, 1867, and his mother is still living. They had a family of seven children; six are living. Andrew S. received his elementary education in the public schools and subsequently attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. After leaving school he clerked in the grocery store of I. N. Chenoweth a year and then went into the drug store of J. H. & F. P. Miller. A year later he returned to the farm and remained eighteen months, when he was employed by C. P. Albright and remained with him three years. He then bought the store in company with his brother, F. P. Miller, the firm name being Miller Brothers. They carry a full line of drugs, medicines, oils, paints and druggists' sundries, and are doing a successful business, having a constantly increasing trade. Mr. Miller is one of the most promising young men of the township and has served in the capacity of Treasurer two years and Trustee two terms. He has also been Treasurer of the Henry, Madison and Delaware Agricultural Society since 1882. He is a member of Middletown Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F. He was married in 1881 to Jennie, daughter of John K. and Ellen Moore, of Middletown.

Jacob P. Miller, son of Philip and Catherine (Painter) Miller, was born June 12, 1811, in Rockingham County, Va. He was married in Shenandoah County, Va., Dec. 1, 1829, to Hannah Coffman, daughter of David and Susannah (Good) Coffman. They were the parents of nine children, three sons and two daughters being deceased. Those living are—David, who is married and living on a farm in Fall Creek Township; Elizabeth, wife of Enos Lindamood; Sarah, wife of John M. Shoemaker; and Martha, wife of Joseph P. Sharp, of Madison Township. In 1831 Mr. Miller moved his family to Clark County, Ohio, and in 1834 came to

Henry County, Ind., where he bought eighty acres of land about two miles east of Middletown. He entered 148 acres southeast of his residence and in the fall of 1835 entered 160 acres more adjoining the 148 acres. He has added to his purchases until he now owns 645 acres in Henry County, 235 acres in Madison County, Ind., and 240 in Wayne County, Ill., making a total of 1,120 acres. Mrs. Miller died Feb. 28, 1879, aged sixty-seven years. She was a member of the German Baptist church since 1834. Mr. Miller belongs to the same church having joined the same day as his wife in 1834. In politics Mr. Miller has been a life-long Republican. His father's death occurred in Rockingham County, Va., in 1815, and his mother died in Fall Creek Township, Henry County, Jan. 15, 1841.

William R. Miller, third son of Andrew and Elizabeth (*Snyder*) Miller, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 23, 1822. His mother died in 1834, after which he was engaged with different farmers until he was about sixteen years of age, when he went to Felicity, Ohio, and learned the chair-maker's trade with Jeremiah Smith. At the end of eighteen months he became engaged on a flatboat, making three trips to New Orleans. April 7, 1842, he was married to Forlenia E. Lanham, daughter of William and Catherine (*Sargent*) Lanham. Eight children have been born to them—John W., enlisted as a private in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry and died in the army May 9, 1863; Mary Catherine, wife of Dr. M. W. Ricks, of Muncie, Ind.; Benjamin P., died at the age of nine years; Elizabeth S., wife of William Brookshire, residents of Harrison Township, Henry County; the fifth child, a daughter, died in infancy; Sarah Jane, lives with her parents; Emma E., died in 1854, aged about two years; Luther O., married Florence Wood, and is in partnership with his father, the firm name being William R. Miller & Son. After his marriage Mr. Miller engaged in the manufacture of chairs in Adams Township, at which he continued eleven years, during which time he purchased about forty acres of land in the same township. In 1853 he moved to his farm remaining there six years and in 1859 sold his property in Madison County and bought land in Mechanicsburg, Henry County, where he farmed four years. He then built a large frame building where he has since carried on the business of chair-making and undertaking. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church about forty years. Politically Mr. Miller has been a Republican but in 1884 he was a delegate to the Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.

Abraham Painter, second son of Absalom and Sarah (Thompson) Painter, was born Dec. 9, 1818, in Rockingham County, Va. In the fall of 1832 Absalom Painter moved to Fall Creek Township, Henry County, Ind., where he purchased 320 acres of uncultivated land which he, with the help of his sons, cleared and improved. He lived to see his children settled in life, and died at the age of seventy-six years. His wife survived him several years, living to the age of over eighty years. Our subject has followed farming through life, and through industry and good management now owns 186 acres of valuable land in this township, and eighty-eight acres in Jefferson Township. He was married Dec. 12, 1844, to Rhoda, daughter of Anthony and Louisa (Aker) Sanders. To them have been born ten children—Delilah Jane (married), John James, William Francis (married), Sarah Catherine (married), Mary Elizabeth (married), Absalom David, Lydia Margaret (deceased), Louisa Ellen (married), Martha Lincoln and George Ellsworth. They have fourteen grandchildren living and five deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Painter are members of the Christian church and in politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

David M. Painter, a son of Samuel D. and Anna Painter, was born in Henry County, Ind., Nov. 20, 1844. He was reared a farmer and has always followed that vocation. He was married in 1867 to Rosanna Johnston, a native of Delaware County, Ind., born December, 1843, a daughter of Anderson and Elizabeth Johnston. They have four children—John H., Elizabeth A., Isora, and Alfred J. Mrs. Painter is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Painter is a quiet unassuming man, devoting himself to his home and family. He takes great interest in all matters tending toward the advancement of anything of public benefit. He enlisted in 1863 in Company E, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. In 1870 he moved to Kansas and entered a quarter-section of land in Howard, now Chautauqua County, and remained there four years. He then returned to Henry County and still resides on his farm of 100 acres which he has improved and where he is surrounded with all the comforts of life.

David T. Painter was born in Rockingham County, Va., April 15, 1831, and is the third son of Absalom and Sarah (Thompson) Painter. He came to Henry County, Ind., with his parents in the fall of 1832 and experienced the hardships of pioneer life. He has followed agricultural pursuits during his life, and at present owns a good farm of 213 acres in Fall Creek Township. He

was married to Miss Gillia Ann, daughter of Jacob and Amanda Shoemaker, of Delaware County, Ind. They have three children—John Perry Morton, Otto Warden and Elanora, married to Wm. Prigg, a farmer near Mechanicsburg, and has two children—Lowell and Grace. In politics Mr. Painter has always voted the Republican ticket.

Samuel D. Painter, son of Absalom and Sarah Painter, was born in Rockingham County, Va., Oct. 6, 1816. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in his early life engaged in farming and cabinet-making. In 1834 he came to Henry County, Ind., and located in Fall Creek Township, where he was engaged in farming till his death, July 12, 1876. He was successful in his business transactions, and a pure, upright man. He was an active member and liberal supporter of the United Brethren church. He was a public-spirited man and an earnest advocate of all matters of benefit to the community. He served his county as Commissioner and his township as Trustee. He was married May 17, 1835, to Anna Rader, a native of Rockingham County, Va., born May 17, 1819. She came to Indiana in 1835 with her Uncle Jesse Rader. She united with the United Brethren church in 1839 and remained an active worker till her death, Nov. 22, 1879. She was a devoted wife and mother. Although kind and gentle, she was firm with her children and was beloved and revered by them. There were eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Painter—John R., deceased; Mary J., wife of James Groenendyke; David M.; Sanford M.; Julia A., wife of Hensel Crittenborgen; Amanda, wife of Clinton Hess; Almeda and Horace G. All are residents of Henry County, the youngest two residing on the old homestead. It is a beautiful home of 138 acres, situated in the northeastern part of Fall Creek Township. Horace G. is an energetic, industrious man, and a thrifty farmer. He is one of Henry County's most prominent and respected citizens. Politically he is a Republican.

Sanford M. Painter was born Feb. 28, 1847, in Fall Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind., third son of Samuel D. and Ann (Rader) Painter, and a grandson of Absalom Painter, one of Henry County's pioneers. His father died in 1877, and his mother's death occurred in 1879. He was married Aug. 14, 1869, to Eva A. Condovery, a daughter of John Condovery, who was born in Germany and came to America when she was seven years of age. To this union one son has been born who died in infancy. Mr. Painter owns a fine farm of 160 acres, three miles northeast of

Middletown. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Middletown.

Mrs. Catherine Pickering was born in Pike County, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1826, a daughter of Benjamin G. and Mary Bristol. In 1830 she came with her parents to Henry County, Ind., where her father entered a tract of uncultivated land, one mile west of Middletown, where Mrs. Pickering still lives in a substantial brick residence built by her father in 1846, the farm consisting of ninety-six acres of valuable land. The Bristol family were among the first settlers of this part of Henry County. Mr. Bristol died Jan. 3, 1869, and his widow, Dec. 19, 1878. Our subject was married June 28, 1846, to Jordan Pickering, who died Jan. 2, 1868. To them were born three children—Loring A., married Nora Cummins and lives in Sumner County, Kas.; Mary Alice and Charles J. living at home, the latter teaching the school (at this writing, 1883) in this district. Mrs. Pickering belongs to the Methodist church. Her parents were also members of the same denomination for many years. Mr. Pickering was a member of the Friends' church.

Charles Riley was born Feb. 23, 1817, in Delaware, eldest son of Nathan and Sarah (Stewart) Riley. His parents, with a family of seven children, came to Fall Creek Township from Guernsey County, Ohio, in a wagon in 1830, and Nathan Riley purchased 152 acres near where the village of Middletown now stands. Our subject was reared on a farm, and as well as a good worker, he became a fine hunter. The country was new and unsettled, and wild animals were numerous, affording an opportunity to become an adept in the art of shooting. Mr. Riley has killed about sixty deer, and at one time wounded a large bear near where he now lives. He was married Jan. 14, 1847, to Amelia, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Walker) Cunningham, of Fall Creek Township. They have had eight children—Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Richard Emswiller, of Fall Creek Township; William Henry, married Ann Keesling, and living in Dade County, Mo.; Nathan, married Senia Keesling and living in Fall Creek Township; Samuel J., married Allie Ellison, also living in Fall Creek Township; Sarah, widow of Quincy Keesling, living near Indianapolis; Francis G. and Sanford L. (twins), and Charles Frederick. Soon after his marriage Mr. Riley moved on an eighty-acre farm which he had previously purchased, and where they still reside, and by good management and industry he now

has nearly 400 acres of fine land. Mr. Riley had typhoid fever some twenty-six years ago, since which he has had an affliction in his leg and is quite an invalid. He is one of the few surviving pioneers of Henry County, and in politics is a Democrat.

George W. Rodecap, physician and surgeon, was born in Rockingham Co., Va., March 4, 1855, the eighth of thirteen children of Martin and Susana (Sanger) Rodecap. In 1855 his parents moved to Delaware Co., Ind., and bought a farm of 320 acres on the line of Henry County, where they still live. His father is also a minister in the German Baptist church. George W. remained at home till fourteen years of age and then went West and traveled over several of the States and Territories. On his return home he entered the Middletown school. When about seventeen years old he began teaching school and taught two winters. He then went to Valparaiso, Ind., and graduated in 1875. He taught a country school the following winter, and in the spring of 1876 took charge of the grammar department of the Middletown school, retaining the position till 1880, when he was appointed Principal of the schools. In the meantime he devoted his spare time to the study of medicine, and in 1881 entered the medical department of Ann Arbor University. He took two courses of lectures and then returned to Middletown and began his practice. He was married in 1877 to Anna E., daughter of T. C. and Mary Swain. They have had three children—Ina, Cecil and Nellie; the eldest two are deceased.

Christopher C. Sanders is a native of Henry County. He was born Dec. 24, 1845, a son of Anthony and Louisa (Akers) Sanders, natives of Virginia. His parents moved to Henry County in 1831 and settled on a farm near Middletown, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters; but six are living. Christopher C. Sanders was married in 1879 to Mattie Mower, daughter of Joseph Mower, of Henry County. They have one son—Clyde J. Mr. Sanders is a member of Middletown Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F.

Anderson Showalter, third son of Abraham and Frances Showalter, was born April 13, 1817, in Franklin County, Va., and at the age of eleven years moved with his parents to Jackson Township, Wayne County, Ind. In 1834 he came to Fall Creek Township, Henry County, and Jan. 16, 1840, was married to Tamor, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Riley, early pioneer settlers of this township.

They are the parents of four children, three daughters and one son--Martha J., wife of James T. Abshire, living on a farm in Jefferson Township; Caroline, wife of W. F. Sanders; Eliza, wife of P. L. Harry, a farmer in Jefferson Township, and Stephen D., the youngest and only son, married Eva Harvey, daughter of Benjamin Harvey, of Honey Creek, and is clerking for his father. After his marriage Wm. Showalter followed farming for twelve years, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Middletown, three years. He then moved to Independence, Grant Co., Ind., and followed the same business for eleven years, after which he returned to Henry County and sold goods at Cadiz three years. He then turned his attention to farming altogether, till February, 1878, when he sold his farm and moved to Honey Creek and opened two stores, in one of which he sells hardware, groceries, paints and oils, and in the other, dry-goods, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, etc. His son-in-law, W. F. Sanders, is associated with him in his present business, and is a young man of good business qualifications.

David Monroe Strickler was born in Rockingham County, Va., Dec. 3, 1828, a son of David and Polly A. (Crim) Strickler, and a grandson of David Strickler, a native of Page County, Va., who died of camp fever in 1815, while serving in the war. In 1834 our subject's parents moved to Delaware County, Ind., where they died. He remained with his parents till 1851, and then came to Henry County and bought some land, four miles south of Middletown. He had but little capital, but by being industrious and economical, assisted by his estimable wife, who has stood by him in every trial, he has been successful. He owns 300 acres of farming land, and a beautiful residence in Middletown. He was married in 1850 to Julia A., daughter of Wyatt and Elizabeth Thompson, natives of Montgomery County, Va., the father born Dec. 31, 1805, and the mother, Jan. 8, 1806. Mr. and Mrs. Strickler have had five children--Elizabeth T., Elnora J., Sophia A., Wyatt D. and Otis P. The daughters are deceased. Mr. Strickler is a member of Middletown Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M.

Simon H. Summers was born in Highland County, Ohio, May 23, 1832, a son of William and Polly (Richardson) Summers, his father a native of Virginia, and his mother of North Carolina. His grandfather, William Summers, came from Germany with a colony, and located in Virginia, where he married Nancy Fenner, also a native of Germany, and afterward moved to Highland County,

Ohio, where his wife died. After the death of his wife he moved to Delaware County, Ind., and died there in September, 1848. For several years prior to his death he was blind, caused by falling out of a wagon and injuring the back of his head. He was a very reticent man, and niggardly. He accumulated a large property, and after his death was found about a bushel of gold and silver coin which he had hid away. His tax receipts and business papers, some of which are over 100 years old, are in the possession of our subject. Although a strictly moral man, he never attached himself to any church. He built the first frame house in Delaware County. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John Richardson, was a native of England, but came to America when a child and grew to manhood in the State of North Carolina, and then married Polly Terrell. From North Carolina they moved to Virginia, and from there to Ohio, where he died June 6, 1840, aged seventy-nine years, and she, Oct. 31, 1844, aged eighty-three years. They were members of the Society of Friends. But one of their seven children is living—John Richardson, now eighty-eight years old. In his young days he was a great hunter, and has killed hundreds of deer. Our subject's parents moved to Delaware County, Ind., and in 1868 to Middletown, where his mother died April 19, 1869, and his father, December, 1870. S. H. Summers was reared and educated in Delaware County, remaining there until 1868, when he moved to Middletown, and for three years engaged in the mercantile business. He then turned his attention to buying and selling grain and hogs, and became one of the largest dealers in the county, continuing the business until 1874. Since then he has lived a more quiet life, merely attending to his property. Mr. Summers has been a prominent, influential man in the county. He has been Superintendent of the Henry, Madison and Delaware Counties Agricultural Fairs for eleven years, and under his management they have always been carried on successfully. He was married in April, 1851, to Louisa Sanders, of Henry County, Ind. They have four children—Sarah A., wife of Albert J. Griffis; Nettie, wife of F. L. Thornburg; William L. and Osa Ray.

Chester B. Swain, son of Thomas and Mary (Keesling) Swain, was born in Fall Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind., March 2, 1849. He remained with his parents till reaching manhood, and was married Jan. 22, 1870, to Mary A., daughter of John and Melvina Fatic, who came to Henry County from Virginia at an early date. They are the parents of three children—Zanfretta, born Feb. 25,

1871; Zelotes, March 4, 1876, and Thomas Benton, March 21, 1879. Mr. Swain and wife are members of the White Chapel Christian Church, situated about two miles west of Mechanicsburg; and in politics Mr. Swain is a Republican. He has forty-four acres of excellent land with good improvements, adjoining Mechanicsburg. His father came to Henry County, Ind., from Tennessee about 1834 with his parents, John and Ann Swain, and settled on a farm near where Mechanicsburg now stands. mills mm-5

Frank L. Thornburg, M. D., was born in New Castle, Ind., Sept. 16, 1856, a son of Hiram and Lydia J. Thornburg. He obtained a common-school education, and then clerked in a grocery store two years. He then was employed as clerk in the postoffice eighteen months, after which he entered the Miami Commercial College, Dayton, Ohio, and took a full course. After his return to New Castle, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Rea, and subsequently attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in the class of 1877-'78. In March, 1878, he located at Middletown, and now has a good practice, having gained the esteem of his brother practitioners, as well as the confidence of the community. He was married in 1880 to Nettie, daughter of Simon H. Summers, of Middletown. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Thornburg is a member of Fall Creek Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F.

Captain Frederick Tykle, one of the prominent business men of Middletown, Ind., is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born June 7, 1825. He is a son of John and Christena Tykle, natives of Germany, who came to the United States before their marriage. His father died in Preble County, Ohio. His mother afterward went to Illinois to live with her daughter, and died there. Their family consisted of three children, two sons and a daughter; all are living. When eighteen years of age Frederick went to Eaton, the county seat of Preble County, and served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted as a private in the Fourth United States Infantry, and was sent to Pueblo, Mexico, where he joined General Scott's army. From there they went to the City of Mexico, and afterward participated in the battles of Churubusco, the storming of Molino Del Rey and Chapultepec, and the siege of Mexico. In June, 1848, he returned to Eaton, Ohio, and resumed work at his trade. In the spring of 1849 he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and remained until fall. He was married in 1851 to Ann Grimes, of Butler County, Ohio,

and soon after settled in Fairhaven, Ohio, and began working on his own account. In the spring of 1855 he moved to Middletown, Henry Co., Ind., where, for a short time, he was engaged in the dry goods business. Selling out, he again worked at his trade till the outbreak of the Rebellion, where he raised a company for the Eighth Indiana Regiment (three months). He served three months and a half, and participated in the battle of Rich Mountain. After his discharge he returned home and raised another company, of which he was elected Captain. After serving three months he resigned and returned home, where he has worked at his trade and engaged in the real estate business. Although commencing on a small capital he has been successful, and now owns a handsome two-story frame residence and a fine brick business block. He has been an enterprising public-spirited citizen and influential in both social and business circles. He was a member of the first Town Board, and has since served a number of terms. In 1868 he was elected Appraiser of Henry County. He is a member of Fall Creek Lodge, No. 97; the Grand Lodge of Indiana, I. O. O. F., and Geo. W. Rader Post, No. 119, G. A. R. Mr. Tykle has two children—Laura C., wife of J. H. Terhune, of Anderson, Ind., and George E., a prominent merchant of the same town.

Cyrus Vanmatre, fifth son of David and Maria Vanmatre, was born in Salem Township, Delaware Co., Ind., Feb. 19, 1839. At the age of twelve he met with a serious accident by being caught under a tree that he was chopping, which lodged, and jumped back and caught his ankle, breaking the bone just above the joint, and cutting his leg half off. In the course of two years it healed up, but has always given him more or less trouble ever since. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, and experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life. At this time the war broke out, and he volunteered with Captain Tykle, in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, for three months. Went to West Virginia; participated in the battle of Rich Mountain; then returned to Indianapolis; re-enlisted for three years in same regiment; was made a Duty Sergeant; went to Missouri under Fremont; was in the battle of Sugar Creek, Ark., and Pea Ridge, Ark.; was promoted to First Sergeant in 1862; participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Miss., Champion Hills, Miss., Big Black River, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., Mustang Island, Tex., Fort Esperanza, Tex., Opequan, W. Va., Winchester, Va., Fisher's Hill, Va., New Market, Va., Cedar Creek, Va. He veteranized February, 1864; was commissioned as First Lieutenant. He received a wound through his



Cyrus Vanmatre

right arm May 22, 1863, while charging the rebel works at Vicksburg; also at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, through the neck, ball entering at the heel of left jaw, and passing out between the leaders on back of neck just in the lower edge of hair. This wound rendering him unfit for the service, he resigned Dec. 4, 1864, and returned home. He was in the service three years and seven months. In the spring of 1865 he engaged in farming again with his father. During same year he purchased a farm of ninety-seven acres, but still remained with his father till 1867. He was married Oct. 23, 1867, to Sarah C., second daughter of Samuel and Mary Sayford, residents of Delaware County. She was born in Roanoke County, Va., Feb. 13, 1840, and came to Delaware County with her parents about 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Vanmatre have two children—Cassius Emmett, born Nov. 13, 1868, and Augustus Abner, born Dec. 13, 1870. They moved to Henry County, Nov. 18, 1867, and settled on the farm previously purchased by Mr. Vanmatre, where they still reside. In 1870 he built a barn, and bought sixty-eight acres of land from Samuel D. Painter, joining on the west to his first purchase, making together 165 acres. He also owns 140 acres in Salem Township, Delaware County. In 1876 he was elected County Commissioner, holding that office six years by re-election. In 1877 he erected his beautiful brick residence. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and his wife belongs to the Lutheran denomination. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Henry Van Matre was born in Fayette County, Ind., May 12, 1815, a son of John and Margaret Van Matre, his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Kentucky. They were married in Indiana in 1814, and settled in Fayette County. In 1827 they moved to Delaware County, where they spent the rest of their days. They had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. Henry, the eldest, spent his early life in assisting his father, and after attaining his majority began farming for himself. He moved to Middletown in 1860, and has since lived rather retired, although he has given some attention to his farms, owning three, two in Delaware and one in Henry County, his landed estate being 500 acres. In 1879 he was stricken with paralysis on the left side and has never fully recovered. Mr. Van Matre was married in 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis and Diana Summers. But three of their five children are living—Margaret, wife of

William Moore; Henry J. and William S., all residents of Henry County.

Joseph Weeks, M. D., a physio-medical physician, moved from Huntsville, Madison County, to Mechanicsburg, Henry County, in 1856. His parents, Joseph and Susanna (Earll) Weeks, were of English descent. They were married Oct. 10, 1804, in New York, where they resided until 1836. In that year they moved West, and settled on a farm near Dublin, Wayne Co., Ind. The mother died in a few days after reaching their Western home. The father lived until 1851. Finding there were objections to the Wayne County farm, they bought a farm near Pendleton, Madison County, and removed to it the same year, 1836. Their son, Joseph Weeks, the subject of this sketch, was born Sept. 17, 1820, in Orange County, N. Y. He received only a common-school education. In 1859 he graduated from the Physio-Medical College of Ohio. He was married in Fall Creek Township, Henry County, to Susanna Swain, daughter of John and Ann Swain, Nov. 22, 1849. They lived in Huntsville from the time of their marriage until 1856, when they moved to Mechanicsburg. They are the parents of three daughters. Dr. Weeks is a member of the Society of Friends. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

James H. Welsh, M. D., is a native of Butler County, Ohio, born Feb. 23, 1838, a son of Joseph and Mary (Allen) Welsh. His parents were natives of Franklin County, Pa., and removed in an early day to Ohio. They subsequently moved to Franklin County, Ind., where the mother died. The father afterward married again and moved to Union County, Ind. In 1881 his wife died, and in 1882 he married his third wife. He came to Henry County in 1882, and is now living in Liberty Township. Of a family of six children, but three are living. James H. was reared on a farm, but was given a good education, and when nineteen years of age began teaching school. He taught nineteen months, and in the spring of 1862 began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. J. B. Welsh, of Eastern Ohio. In the fall of 1863 he entered Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and took one course of lectures. The next summer he practiced with Dr. Gilchrist, of Riley, Ohio, and the following fall returned to the college and took his second course, and graduated in March, 1865. He then went to Columbus, Ohio, and applied for a position in the army. He acted as Assistant Surgeon at Camp Chase, and was afterward appointed Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry. He remained with the regiment till mustered out in

October, 1865, and then came to Henry County, Ind., and located at Middletown, where he has built up a large practice. In 1882 he took a practitioner's course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. The Doctor is a hard student, and is therefore a successful physician, standing at the head of the profession. As a counseling physician in extreme cases his services are frequently sought, his opinion being regarded with favor by his brother practitioners. Dr. Welsh was married in March, 1871, to Anna Dipboye, daughter of Joseph and Lucinda Dipboye. She is a lady of culture, and a member of one of the first families of the county. Dr. Welsh is a Director of the Farmers' Bank of Middletown. He has been a useful and influential man in his township, serving as School Trustee and Trustee of the Corporation in an able and satisfactory manner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic, and is at present Master of Middletown Lodge, No. 271.

Jacob Whisler, a native of Rockbridge County, Va., came to Indiana, in 1835, settling near Germantown, Wayne County. In December, 1836, he removed to Henry County, purchasing 185 acres in Fall Creek Township for \$1,000, and later purchased an additional forty acres, where he followed agricultural pursuits the rest of his life. Aug. 25, 1831, he was married to Lucinda, daughter of Henry and Charlotte (Bennett) Mallory, of Botetourt County, Va. Eight children were born to them—George W., William Bennett (who died at the age of eleven years), Mary Ann, Sarah J., Charlotte, Rufus (who died at two years of age), Josephus L., Frank Pearce. Mr. Whisler died Aug. 7, 1881, aged nearly seventy-two years. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Whisler is still a member of the same church.

B. H. Wilhoit, farmer and stock-raiser, postoffice Cadiz, Ind., was born in Adams County, Ohio, May 16, 1826, a son of Moses and Nancy (Douglas) Wilhoit. His parents were natives of Virginia, both born in 1792, but moved to Bourbon County, Ky., in early life, where they were married in 1814. After their marriage they moved to Ohio, and in 1832 moved to Henry County, Ind., residing there the remainder of their lives. Of a family of nine children, six are living. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their children were reared in the faith of that denomination. Our subject was but six years of age when his parents came to this county. His early life was spent in helping to clear the farm. He had no opportunity to attend school till

fourteen years of age, and subsequent to that time his advantages were limited. The desire for an education caused him to apply himself to study during his leisure hours, and he obtained a knowledge of all practical branches. He is well read and is posted on all topics of public interest. He was married Oct. 11, 1849, to Hannah Personett, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born Oct. 15, 1831, a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Personett, her father a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Her parents came to Henry County, Ind., in 1838. After his marriage Mr. Wilhoit settled on a tract of heavily timbered land, which he cleared and improved, and now has one of the finest farms in the township. He has been industrious, and is now able to give up the heavier work to younger hands, and is living in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor. In politics Mr. Wilhoit first voted for Franklin Pierce, and since then has voted the Republican ticket. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. To them have been born eight children—Elwood, Harriet, Elizabeth, Nancy Jane, Rebecca, Reuben, Levina Alice, Feba Laura.

Thomas Wilhoit, farmer and fine stock-breeder, postoffice Middletown, Ind., was born in Adams County, Ohio, March 20, 1822, a son of Moses and Nancy (Douglas) Wilhoit, natives of Virginia, both born in 1792. They moved to Bourbon County, Ky., with their parents, and were there married in 1814. They subsequently moved to Ohio, and in 1832 came to Henry County, Ind., where the father died in 1867, and the mother in 1878. Six of a family of four sons and five daughters are living. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and reared their children in that faith. Our subject was ten years of age when his parents came to Henry County. His boyhood was passed in assisting his father on the farm, clearing, grubbing, splitting rails, plowing, etc. He attended the neighborhood school about three months in the year, but by studying at home with the assistance of his father, acquired a fair education. He owns the farm of 160 acres, entered by his father in 1832, to which he has added 212 acres, making a fine farm of 372 acres. He began the breeding of fine stock in 1851, and is now at the head of that industry in the county. His cattle are second to none in the United States. This important position has been gained by constant and untiring application and a careful observance of every detail of the business. In politics Mr. Wilhoit has been an uncompromising Republican since

the party's formation. He has been Township Trustee, and in 1848 was nominated County Commissioner. He has been a member of the Methodist church, ⁵⁹⁴ forty years, and an officer in the church thirty years. He was married Feb. 22, 1844, to Mary Huston, of Madison County. They have had two children—Tabitha and Nimrod S. Their son was associated with his father in business, but died in 1877. His son, Charles C., resides with his grandparents, who purpose to train him that he may be qualified to take his father's place in the stock business. Mr. Wilhoit has been a resident of Henry County fifty-two years, and from a wilderness has seen the country advance to civilization. He has been one of the principal actors in its progression, never being content to sit idly by and let others do what was his part of the great work.



CHAPTER XVI.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.—CHANGES OF BOUNDARY.—GENERAL FEATURES.—
EARLY SETTLERS IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES.—FIRST MILLS.—EARLY
SCHOOLS.—THE TOWN OF LEWISVILLE.—ITS ORIGIN.—EARLY BUSI-
NESS MEN. — POSTOFFICE. — PRESENT CONDITION. — LODGES. —
CHURCHES.— FRIENDS. — CHRISTIANS. — BAPTISTS.—PRESBYTERI-
ANS.—METHODISTS.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Franklin Township was formed by the county commissioners, Jan. 5, 1830, from fractions of Dudley and Wayne. It then included nearly all of its present territory, all of Spiceland, and a small portion both of Wayne and Greensboro. In 1831 the western boundary was changed, giving a tier of sections from Franklin to Wayne. In 1838 a small portion was added to Greensboro and the land is generally fertile and the farms and improvements excellent. The enterprising town of Lewisville is the only village in the township. The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad crosses the southern part of the township from east to west.

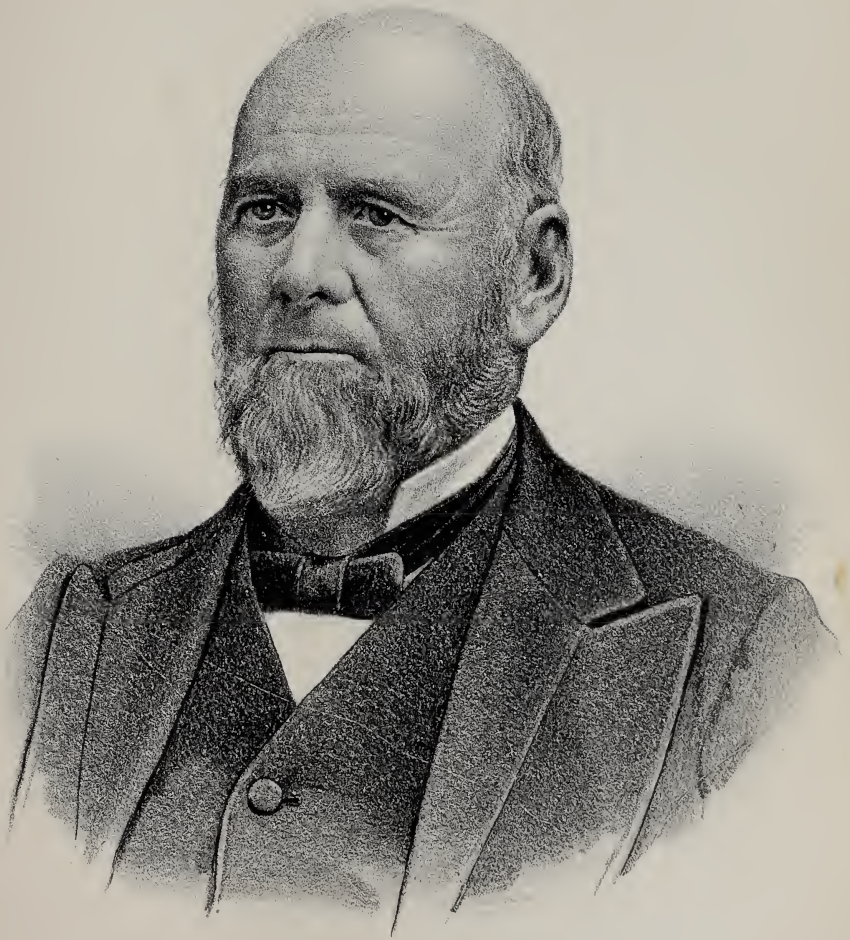
In 1842 Spiceland Township was formed from Franklin and Wayne, and Franklin was given a portion of Dudley.

The first election was ordered to be held at the house of Joseph Copeland on the first Saturday in February, 1830. John Copeland was appointed inspector, and Joseph Kellum, lister.

The township is drained by Flatrock Creek, flowing southward through the middle portion, and by Buck Creek, in the western part.

The following persons only made entries for land situated within the present township of Franklin the year 1821: Aug. 28, William Felton; Sept. 16, Charles See; Dec. 28, John Charles.

Along Flatrock Creek the first settlements in the township were made as early as 1822—probably some came the year before. Achilles Morris, George See, Charles See and Moses Keen were among the first to begin improvements. Other early settlers up



William M. Bartlett M. D.

to 1833 were: Joseph Paul, Isaiah Hosier, Christopher Hedrick, Stanton Butler, John, James and Patton Ball, Daniel Johnson, Wm. and Robert Smith, Joseph Van Buskirk, James Butler, Isaac Parker, Wm. C. Goar, Matthew and Joseph Farley, Joseph White, Herman Herr, David Hedrick, Mark Wilson, John and Enos Heacock, Wm. Brown, Cyrus Coffin, T. W. Smith, Mahlon Pickering, John Russell, Martin Vickery, Philo Southwick and others. Moman Ballard, from West Virginia, came to Dudley Township in 1830, and to his present farm in Franklin in 1833. Joseph Fletcher, still living, came to the vicinity of Lewisville in 1822. Garnet Hayden was another early settler in the southern part of the township.

Caleb and Jethro Wickersham settled east of Flatrock in the northern part of the township. Wm. and Jesse Bond had previously improved the place. Jehial and Samuel Wasson were early settlers; also, Samuel Templeton in the northern part of the township. Among other early settlers in the same vicinity were Hugh Mills, Stephen Hall, Charles Clanton, James Smith, the Cosands, Robert Needham and others. David Templeton, whose widow is still living, was one of the earliest settlers west of the creek.

Probably the first mill of any kind in the township was a saw-mill, north of Lewisville, built by Robert Butler. Afterward a grist-mill on the same site was run for a few years.

Under the Rich Square Meeting a school was maintained for many years. It had the reputation of being the best country school in the county. The school was opened about 1832. Among the teachers were Isaac Parker, who taught several terms; Huldah Wickersham, Frederick Needham, Lydia White, Thomas N. White and Robert Hall. In 1871 the Friends assisted the township to the extent of \$2,500 in erecting the large two-story brick building near the Rich Square meeting-house, in which the public school is now held.

About 1835 a hewed log school-house was erected on land now owned by Susan Burt. Other early schools were established in various neighborhoods. The township now has good school-houses in every district, and the schools are generally in good condition.

LEWISVILLE.

This prosperous town is situated in the southern part of Henry County, on the old National road and the main line of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad. The town was laid out and the

plot of it recorded Dec. 25, 1829, by Lewis C. Freeman and James B. Harris. Lewis C. Freeman was the first settler and made the first improvement on the town site. James B. Harris kept the first store in the place and Jesse W. Baldwin the first tavern. Among the early merchants were John Widows, Martin Morris and Roswell Spencer. W. L. Houston began the mercantile business in 1835. Robert Bartlett was also an early merchant. Early physicians of the town were Doctors Strong, Pumphrey, Montgomery, Longshore, Kersey, Van Nuys and Rea.

A postoffice, named Garnet, with Garnet Hayden, Postmaster, was established in the southern part of the township before Lewisville came into being. Soon after the town was founded Garnet was discontinued and Lewisville made a postoffice with Lewis C. Freeman, Postmaster. His successors in that office have been as follows: John Widows, Wm. L. Houston, T. J. Smith, Samuel Hopper, A. B. Guerin, A. I. McMeans, A. B. Guerin, J. C. Howe and Wm. L. Houston. The eastern portion of the town was laid out about 1837 by Wm. D. Westerfield and Roswell Spencer.

Eli Davis, a native of Ohio, came to Lewisville in 1841, a poor man, and opened a store. He was a shrewd business man and prospered greatly. He died in 1871 leaving a large fortune. About 1854 Mr. Davis erected the large flouring mill now owned by W. H. Lewis.

Oliver Griffin, W. D. and D. H. Wiles were among the business men of former years. W. L. Houston followed mercantile business here over twenty years.

Lewisville has a fine public-school building, large and costly, erected about seventeen years ago, and maintains an excellent graded school.

Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1875, Lewisville had a heavy loss from fire. A block on the south side of Main street was destroyed together with some neighboring buildings. The stores and buildings burned included W. H. Kerr's grocery, F. M. Crull's grocery, the Odd Fellows' Hall, Wright & Roby's blacksmith shop, and Parker & Shoemaker's furniture rooms.

The business interests of Lewisville in 1884 may be summarized as follows: Hotels—Caldwell House, Benjamin Caldwell; Hays House, P. H. Hays. General stores—Mrs. Robert Bartlett, Thomas W. Hall, T. L. Guerin. Druggists—John C. Keller, Bollmeyer & Brown. Clothing—T. W. Hall, J. A. Gosnell. Groceries—S. L. Houston, C. B. Hollingsworth. Hardware and

furniture—G. A. Hume. Furniture—R. R. Smith & Son. Flouring-mill—William H. Lewis. Saw-mill—John A. Wanee. Carriage maker—J. F. Champlin. Planing-mill—R. R. Smith & Son. Livery stables—Coltrain & Phillips, William Reynolds. There are also several minor industrial establishments.

The present practicing physicians of Lewisville are: Bartlett & Bartlett, Smith & Rogers, and O. K. Guyer.

Lewisville has grown from a population of 193 in 1850 to 446 in 1880, and about 550 in 1884. The town has always been prosperous and to-day it is excelled in the amount of business done by few towns of its size.

LODGES.

Masonic. — Lewisville Lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M., was organized in 1848 and in 1871 had thirty-seven members. It is no longer in existence.

Oddfellows.—Wildey Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 21, 1857, and instituted May 25, 1857. Following are the names of the charter members: S. B. Wilson, D. H. Wiles, S. S. Wilson, W. B. Gray, B. W. Stratton, T. J. Newby, R. Byrket and D. H. Fenstemaker. The lodge built and owns the hall which it now occupies. It has a good hall, nicely furnished. The membership is about thirty and the value of the lodge property about \$1,400. The present officers are: James Morgan, N. G.; E. L. Johnston, V. G.; I. N. Wright, P. S.; T. E. Ball, Treasurer.

Farnsworth Encampment, No. 91, was instituted in 1869, and flourished for a time. Owing to the scattered condition of its membership, the organization was abandoned a few years ago. Aretas Lodge, Degree of Rebekah, was organized in 1870.

CHURCHES.

Rich Square Meeting.—Rich Square Meeting of the Society of Friends was established in 1832, and a log meeting-house erected. Among the earliest members were: Caleb Wickersham — through whose influence, mainly, the church was established; Jeremiah Parker, Isaac Parker, Edward Bond, John Reese, Nathan Reese, Needham Reese, Mary Cosand. A little later: James S. Butler, Daniel Johnson, Sally Johnson, Samuel W. Stewart, Benjamin Bond, Jonathan Bond, Samuel B. Benford, Stanton Butler, Jethro Wickersham and others. The log house served as meeting-house and school-house a few years, then an addition was built. Later, the

society erected a frame meeting-house and a school-house which were burned in 1850. The present meeting-house, a frame building, was then erected. The meeting has a large membership. The Monthly Meeting is held alternately at Rich Square and at Hopewell. The Trustees of the Rich Square Meeting are: Calvin H. Wasson, Martha A. Gilbert and Edmund Peelle.

Bethel Christian Church.—This church, situated in the northern part of Franklin Township, was organized in 1859. In that year Alvus Walker and wife deeded to Mahlon V. Pentecost, Robert Needham and Thomas Wischart, Trustees, a lot of land for use of the church. In the same year a house of worship was erected. In 1884 a new church (frame) was built to replace the old, at a cost of about \$1,200. The church began with fifteen or twenty members and has had as many as seventy-five, though the membership is smaller at present. Among the original members were: Armstead Watkins, Thomas Wischart, Mahlon Pentecost, Robert Healey, Robert Needham and their families. Elder Benough was the first pastor; Elders Bennett and Lowe were early preachers. The present church officers are: Robert Needham and Curtis Wigg, Elders; Peter Rhodes and John Catt, Deacons.

Baptist.—A church known as the Ebenezer Baptist church, situated in the northern part of the township, was built about 1858. The congregation, at one time large, continued to meet until recently. Now no regular organization exists. Among the early members were Patton Ball, Harrison Goodman, Alvus Walker, old Mr. Hays, old Mr. Ball, and others of the neighborhood.

Presbyterian.—The Lewisville Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. Eben Muse, Feb. 19, 1871. The original members were R. R. Smith and wife, A. B. Guerin and wife, Mrs. Margaret Watson, Robert Smith and wife, and W. B. Wilson and wife. R. R. Smith and A. B. Guerin were elected Trustees and G. B. Morris, Stated Clerk. The pastors have been Rev. Charles Axtell, about fourteen months; Rev. J. J. Inman, six years, who died here; then occasional preaching by Rev. Mr. Dudley, of Richmond, and Rev. G. G. Mitchell, of Knightstown. The present pastor, Rev. S. H. Jamieson, has labored here since 1881. The membership has increased threefold since the organization. The present officers are: Charles Okle, R. R. Smith and E. B. Beech, Elders; D. H. Fenstemaker and T. B. Vandike, Deacons; Marion Leviston, E. B. Beech and T. B. Vandike, Trustees. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1871, W. B. Wilson, Superintendent. The

present Superintendent is D. H. Fenstermaker. The school numbers about fifty pupils.

Lewisville M. E. Church.—A Methodist class, which met at a school-house near Lewisville, was organized about 1837. Nathan Messick, Mrs. Macy and Thomas McMeans and family were among the early members. The first church, a frame building, was built on the site of the present about 1838. In 1876 the present brick church was erected at a cost of \$3,000. The church now has seventy members. The Trustees are: T. E. Ball, W. L. Houston, R. M. Russell, Clinton Potter, S. L. Fletcher. Miss Maggie L. Keller is the Class-leader, and B. F. Callahan, Superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Samuel P. Ball, retired farmer, is a native of Granger County, Tenn., born June 15, 1814, the youngest of eleven children of Thomas and Ellenor (Dyer) Ball, natives of Virginia, the former of English and Irish, and the latter of Irish descent. They were married in Virginia, and in 1796 moved to Tennessee remaining there till 1829, when they came to Indiana and entered 160 acres of Government land, and with the help of our subject cleared and cultivated it, residing here the remainder of their lives. The mother died Nov. 24, 1848, and the father Feb. 25, 1849, both aged seventy-eight years. Samuel P. Ball has resided on his farm in Franklin Township since 1829, and has seen the country grow from a wilderness to one of civilization. He was married Nov. 26, 1835, to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Colton) Carter. To them have been born nine children; but four are living—Catherine, John C., William D. and Sarah Ann. The deceased are—Elizabeth, Thomas, Phoebe, Emeretta and Nancy E. Thomas was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and died at Milliken's Bend, June 3, 1863. Politically Mr. Ball is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Moman Ballard is one of the most prominent pioneers of Franklin Township. He was born in Monroe County, W. Va., April 4, 1807, the second of ten children of James and Jane (Keaton) Ballard, and a grandson of William and Elizabeth Ballard and James and Ankey (Ballard) Keaton. He was reared on a farm, his early life being devoted to the hard work of clearing and cultivating his father's land. His schooling was limited to about four months in the subscription schools of that day, which were of a

very inferior quality. He acquired a fair education by reading and private study and has kept himself informed on all subjects of public interest. He was married Oct. 25, 1827, to Elizabeth Paul, daughter of Isaac and Mercy (Ellis) Paul, natives of Virginia. In 1830 he left Virginia and emigrated to the wilds of Henry County, Ind., where he leased ten acres of land for four years. In 1834 he bought eighty acres of land, where he now lives, and went to work to make a home. He is purely a self-made man. When he first came to Indiana he had but \$7.25, but he has been industrious and energetic, and by good management has accumulated a large property. He had 420 acres of fine land, 300 acres of which he has given to his children. The 120 acres reserved for his own use are valued at \$65 an acre. He is a public-spirited, whole-souled man, and all interests of public benefit find an advocate and liberal supporter in him. To Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have been born eleven children, eight of whom are living. They have traveled the hill of life together fifty-seven years, and now, when almost at the summit, can look back and review its changing vicissitudes with satisfaction, having the assurance that their labors have not been in vain, and looking forward can claim the promise for those who are faithful over a few things.

William Ballard, farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, Franklin Township, is a native of this township, born April 12, 1847, a son of Moman and Elizabeth (Paul) Ballard. He received a good education, residing with his parents till manhood, and has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He lived on the old homestead three years after his marriage and then bought the farm where he now resides. He owns seventy acres of good land which he has improved and cultivated. He was married Dec. 29, 1869, to Elizabeth M., daughter of John W. and Catherine Sinholtz, a native of Virginia. When she was three years of age her parents moved to Grant County, Ind., where her father died ten years later. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have had six children—Annie J., Cora Alice, Effie May, Maud O., Francis Marion, and an infant, deceased. Politically Mr. Ballard is a Democrat.

Wm. McKinder Bartlett, M. D., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 15, 1826, and is of English-Scottish descent. Dr. Bartlett's grandfather, Alonzo Bartlett, emigrated from England to the United States when a young man and settled at Philadelphia, Pa., and soon after moved to Allegheny County, Pa., where he was married and settled for life, following the occupation of a far-

mer. Alonzo Bartlett's son, Andrew R. Bartlett, the father of the subject of this sketch, came West to Clermont County, Ohio, and located, following his chosen trade, that of a saddler. He was married in 1820 to Miss Phebe Whorton, daughter of John Whorton. Andrew, in 1828, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1839, to Milroy, Rush County, this State. He was a very devoted Christian of the Methodist faith, and in the later years of his life was a minister of the Methodist denomination. Dr. Bartlett's grandfather, John Whorton, came from Scotland to the United States, and settled in Ohio and married Miss Phebe Sauls, she being a native Ohioan. Dr. Bartlett, being only thirteen years of age when he came to Indiana, is in all intent an Indianian. He had only the benefit of the common-school education of that early day, and by making the most of his meager opportunities, acquired knowledge sufficient to begin teaching at the age of seventeen years, and at the age of eighteen began a course of medical reading with Dr. William Bracken, then of Milroy, but now of Greengburg, Ind. After perusing his studies three years and taking one course of lectures at the Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Doctor was licensed to practice medicine in 1847, and opened his office first in Raleigh, Rush County, the same year, with nothing but his medical knowledge and a few drugs. At this place he realized the force of the words, "It is not good that a man should be alone," and April 20, 1848, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Shefler, daughter of James Shefler. The Doctor has had six children, five living and one deceased. He resided at Raleigh until 1864 and moved to his present residence, Lewisville. In 1869 he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue College, New York, and has always devoted himself closely and successfully to his chosen profession. Politically he was a Democrat until the breaking out of the war, casting his last vote with that party for Stephen A. Douglas. The cause of the war made of him an uncompromising Unionist, and he cast his lot with the then young Republican party, of which party he is still an active member. He represented Henry County in the State Legislature in the session of 1881, this being the only office he ever asked, it being a very important session of the Legislature, as the statute of the State was revised. In religion he is a Methodist in sentiment and has been since his boyhood.

Samuel B. Binford, deceased, was a native of Virginia, born in 1808, a son of Samuel Binford. His parents died when he was

quite young, and when a child he came to Henry County, Ind., with his uncle, James Binford, with whom he resided till his marriage to Ann Butler, and then settled on a farm in Franklin Township. His wife died in 1852. They were the parents of nine children, but four of whom are living. In 1852 Mr. Binford married Hannah R. (Stokes) Cox, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Henry County with her parents when twelve years of age. To them were born three children. Mrs. Binford had six children by her former marriage; two are deceased. Mr. Binford was an upright, square-dealing man and accumulated a large property. He was a popular man in the community and served eight years as County Commissioner. He died Aug. 23, 1872. The family are in religious faith Friends.

Jedidiah Bond, retired farmer, section 7, Franklin Township, is a native of Guilford County, N. C., born Aug. 19, 1804, a son of Benjamin Bond, of English descent. In 1826 he emigrated to Wayne County, Ind., but soon after went to Hamilton County, Ohio, and remained a year. He then returned to Wayne County and worked at the blacksmith's trade twelve years. About 1840 he went to Lee County, Iowa, and remained six years, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then returned to Indiana and bought 207 acres of land in Henry County, where he has since resided. He also owns 400 acres of land in Iowa. He was married in 1832 to Almira Stanley, of Fort Wayne County. To them were born five daughters; but four are living. His wife died in 1848, and in 1851 he married Dinah (Kenworthy) Bond, the widow of Isome Bond. They have had two children, only one of whom is living. Mr. Bond is a representative man of the township, and now in his declining years is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

Almira ^{2. 10. 1812} ~~1812~~ ¹⁸⁴⁷ ~~1847~~ *Robert Butler*, deceased, was a native of Virginia, born March 29, 1827, a son of James and Deborah (Johnson) Butler. When he was eight years of age his parents moved to Ohio, and a short time later to Henry County, and located on a farm adjoining the one where his family now live, where he was reared. He was educated in the subscription schools and Earlham College. After leaving school he settled on a farm and devoted his time entirely to farming. Nov. 25, 1852, Mr. Butler married Rebecca A., daughter of Isome and Dinah (Kenworthy) Bond, pioneers of Wayne County, Ind. To them were born five children—Eva, Allen, Leeburn, Annetta and Leona. Mr. Butler died May 3, 1882.

See your Bond genealogy

Benj + Mary Williams Bond - go. y even + Catherine Hawford Williams

Mill's d. B. 25. 12

12. 5

Lee Co. 3. 3. 1847

Robert + Abigail (=water)

Robert B. Butler, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, Franklin Township, is a native of Dinwiddie County, Va., born May 2, 1828, a son of Stanton and Elizabeth (Binford) Butler, natives of Virginia, of English descent. In the fall of 1832 his parents came to Indiana and bought a farm in Franklin Township, Henry County, where the father died in 1869, aged eighty-nine years, and the mother in 1878, aged eighty years. She was a member of the Society of Friends. Our subject followed farming in Franklin Township till 1879 when he went to Kansas and remained three years when he returned to Henry County. He has a fine farm of eighty acres of improved land. Mr. Butler was married Dec. 1, 1853, to Margaret S., daughter of Jesse and Sarah Healey, the former of Guilford, and the latter of Surry County, N. C. They were married in Wayne County, and in 1821 came to Henry County. Mrs. Healey cooked the dinner for the men at the erection of the first court-house in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have had seven children; but five are living—Albinus O., Stanton W., Olive H., Jessie Ann and Loretta. Loren E. and an infant are deceased. Mrs. Butler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican.

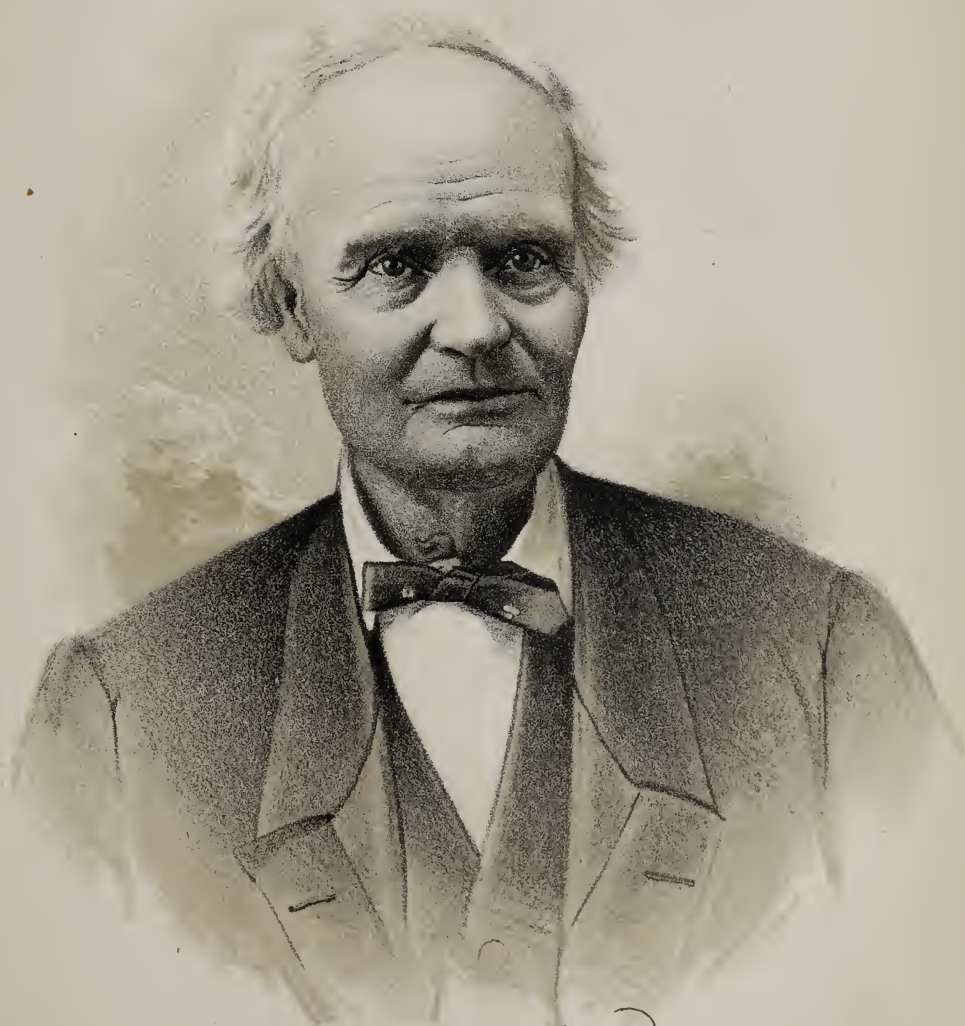
John Cosand, retired farmer, is one of the old pioneers who entered the land in Franklin Township. He was born in Randolph County, N. C., Jan. 24, 1805, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Morgan) Cosand, his father a native of Pasquotank, and his mother of Perquimans County, N. C. His father died in Randolph County, N. C., and in 1822 his mother came with her family to Indiana and settled in Wayne County, and in 1824 came to Henry County and settled on land entered by his brother, where his mother lived till her death, Dec. 17, 1872, aged ninety-five years, eleven months and seventeen days. Mr. Cosand is a member of the Society of Friends and one of the most influential and highly respected citizens of the township.

Joseph Cosand, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Perquimans County, N. C., April 7, 1829, a son of Charles and Elva (White) Cosand, natives of North Carolina, of German descent. He remained on his father's farm till the spring of 1856, and then came to Henry County, Ind. His parents followed him the next fall and settled on the farm in Franklin Township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Cosand being in limited circumstances when he came to Indiana worked for wages two years and then bought the farm where he now resides, at that time wild timber

land, but now a well-improved and highly cultivated farm. He was married Dec. 21, 1859, to Sarah Symonds, a daughter of John and Rebecca Symonds, who were among the pioneer settlers of Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Cosand are members of the Society of Friends and among the most highly esteemed citizens of the township.

Michael Dolan, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1823, a son of James and Margaret (Slow) Dolan. In 1845 he came to America, landed at New Orleans, with only sufficient money to pay his passage to Cincinnati. He obtained employment as driver of a canal boat for one season, and afterward worked for farmers, on the railroad, on steamboats, etc., till 1860, when he came to Henry County, Ind., and rented nine acres of land in Spiceland Township. He afterward bought forty acres and remained there six years, when he bought the farm where he now lives. He owns 152 acres of well-improved land in Henry County and eighty-five acres in Morgan County, all earned by his own industry and economy, coming to this country a poor man. Mr. Dolan was married May 1, 1859, to Mary (Nixon) Flannigan, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1845. They had one child that died in infancy. They have reared a child of Mrs. Dolan's by her first marriage, Barney Flannigan, and also a child of the latter from the age of eighteen months to eleven years. Mr. and Mrs. Dolan are members of the Catholic church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Robert Fletcher is a native of Monroe County, Va., born July 15, 1806, a son of William and Margaret (Spickard) Fletcher. His father was a native of England, and was pressed into the service by the British at the time of the German war. He served on the sea nine years when he deserted and came to America at the time of the Revolution. He received his naturalization papers from General Washington. He lived with David Young in Pennsylvania twelve years, and then married and moved to Virginia, where his wife died, leaving five children, and he married Margaret Spickard, a daughter of Jacob Spickard who died while serving in the Revolutionary war. To this union were born seven children. Our subject is the only survivor of the family. The father met with reverses and the family was scattered, Robert finding a home with Lewis Tockett, who settled in Virginia in an early day. His wife and grandson, the former seventy and the latter eighteen years of age, were captured by the Indians and traveled through the wilder-



Mamon Ballard

ness 300 miles. Preparations were being made to burn Mrs. Tockett and two other old ladies when they were rescued by the Friends. They were gone from home from October until April. Robert Fletcher lived with Mr. Tockett six years. The winter of 1821 he worked for \$3 a month and the next March emigrated to Fayette County, Ohio. He lived with his brother and brother-in-law a year, and the next year worked on a farm. In 1824 he came to Indiana but returned to Ohio and remained till the winter of 1825 when he came again to Indiana and has since made Henry County his home. In 1826 he split 4,000 rails for Gabriel Cosand at 25 cents a hundred. He then leased a tract of timber land of Michael Sea for nine years and built a "Buckeye cabin." He lived there two years and cleared ten acres of land. In 1827 Mr. Sea died and in 1828 Mr. Fletcher sold his lease to the widow and moved to a tract of eighty acres, belonging to his father-in-law, west of Lewisville. The following winter he bought the land for \$350, \$100 cash and the rest in yearly payments. He cleared the land, residing there till 1831 when he traded it for 200 acres east of Flatrock, now owned by his eldest son, Andrew. He lived there till 1865 when he rented the farm and moved to Dublin, Ind. In 1871 he returned to his farm, but in 1872 moved to Lewisville, where he is spending his declining years and enjoying the accumulation of many years' hard work. Mr. Fletcher was married Feb. 16, 1826, to Keziah Tockett. They had a family of nine children; six lived till maturity, and five are still living. His wife died in the fall of 1843, and in 1844 he married Elizabeth Messick, a native of Kentucky. Ten children were born to them; but three are living. Mrs. Fletcher died in Dublin in 1870. In 1872 Mr. Fletcher married Ann Traber, widow of Henry Traber. Mr. Fletcher was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church fifty-five years but is now a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Democrat.

John J. Gilbert, farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, Franklin Township, was born in Dudley Township, Henry Co., Ind., Feb. 12, 1837, a son of Josiah and Abigail (Bell) Gilbert. His grandparents, Josiah and Dorothy (Nixon) Gilbert, were natives of North Carolina, where their son, Josiah, Jr., was born Nov. 30, 1809, and when he was quite young they came to Indiana and entered land in Wayne County, near the present site of Richmond. Josiah, Jr., was married May 10, 1832, to Abigail Bell, who was born Jan. 14, 1814, a daughter of John and Lydia (Symonds) Bell,

see the Pasquotank records for this

and soon after they moved to Henry County, where he lived till his death, Jan. 26, 1839. Nine of the family, including his father, died within a period of six months. He left three children—Isaiah B., John J., and Dora J. After the death of the father the mother went back to Wayne County and remained eight years, when she returned to Henry County. In 1847 she married Daniel Johnson, who died in 1872. She is now living with her son John. He remained with his mother till manhood. His step-father was like an own father to him, giving him a good education and then a fine start in the world. He has made the most of his opportunities and now owns 160 acres of land, all well improved. He was married May 21, 1862, to Mary, daughter of Phineas and Huldah (Bundy) Lamb. They have had nine children—Levi M., Daniel J., Huldah (deceased), Abbie, Olive, Emery (deceased), John G., Mary E. and Anna B. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert's ancestors for many generations have been members of the Friends' Society. Politically he is a Republican.

Oliver Greenstreet, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, Franklin Township, is a native of Wayne Township, Henry Co., Ind., born Sept. 3, 1843, the eldest son of Albert and Eunice B. (Macy) Greenstreet, of Spiceland Township. He remained at home till his marriage, and then rented land in Spiceland Township five years. In 1870 he bought a tract of unimproved land in Howard County, and lived there a year, then returned to Henry County and bought a farm in Franklin Township. In 1879 he moved to the old homestead entered by his father-in-law. This is a fine farm of 160 acres, all well improved. He also owns eighty acres of land in Spiceland Township. Mr. Greenstreet was married Nov. 30, 1865, to Rebecca, daughter of Christopher and Zilpha (Copeland) Hedrick. They have had three children; but two are living—Joseph A. and John B. Mary Ada died July 19, 1883, aged sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Greenstreet are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican.

William Griffin, farmer and stock-raiser, section 14, Franklin Township, was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 12, 1813, the youngest son of Jacob Griffin. In 1835 he came to Henry County and bought eighty acres of unimproved land in Franklin Township. He cleared a small space and set out an orchard and built a house. He has since cultivated the entire portion and for a period of nearly fifty years has made it his home. He was married in June,

1838, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Greenstreet, of Henry County. They had three children born to them; but one is living—Elza. Elizabeth and Sarah Jane are deceased. Mrs. Griffin died in 1846, and in 1847 Mr. Griffin married Mrs. Lucy Evans, a native of Surry County, N. C. They have two children—Joseph D. and Melvina.

Robert Hall is one of the most prominent and successful agriculturists of Henry County. He is a native of Northampton, N. C., born Jan. 19, 1817, a son of John and Sarah (Parker) Hall, natives of North Carolina, his father of English and his mother of English and Irish descent. In 1818 his parents came to Indiana and settled in Boston Township, Wayne County. Twelve years later they moved to Henry County and settled in Dudley Township. Both were members of the Society of Friends. Of a family of seven children, but three are living. When eighteen years of age Mr. Hall began teaching school, following the vocation ten years. He was married Sept. 2, 1839, to Luanna, daughter of Benjamin and Amy Strattan, and settled on a part of his father's farm, following agricultural pursuits in connection with teaching. His wife died Sept. 8, 1841. Aug. 24, 1843, he married Lydia, daughter of Thomas and Jemima White. They have six children—Ellen E., Thomas W., Albert N., Mary M., Sarah E. and Robert Willard. Mr. Hall has served his township as Trustee and Assessor several years. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

Thomas W. Hall was born in Franklin Township, Henry Co., Ind., Feb. 14, 1846, the eldest son of Robert and Lydia (White) Hall. He received a good education and taught school several terms in Henry County. He was then in the hardware business seven years, and traveled two years for D. M. Osburn, selling reapers. Since 1876 he has been in the dry-goods business in Lewisville, where he has built up a good trade. Politically Mr. Hall was a Republican till 1872, when he became a follower of Horace Greeley, and since then has been active in the Democratic ranks. In 1878 he took charge of and edited the Lewisville *Democrat*. In 1882 he was nominated to represent Henry, Madison and Hancock counties in the Legislature, but was defeated by ninety-five votes. He has filled many local offices of trust and responsibility. Sept. 23, 1868, Mr. Hall was married to Laura Bartlett, a daughter of Dr. Wm. M. Bartlett. To them have been born two children; but one is living—Don Karl.

Christopher Hedrick, deceased, was one of the first settlers of Franklin Township, coming here in 1822. He left his home in Virginia and came through the wilderness on horseback, alone, going as far as Lafayette, but returned to Henry County and entered 160 acres of land on sections 13 and 14, Franklin Township. He was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., in 1801, a son of Philip Hedrick, a native of Pennsylvania, and a Captain in the Revolutionary war. He was married May 28, 1835, to Zilpha, daughter of Joseph Copeland. To them were born six children; but three are living—John, George and Rebecca. Joseph C., Jesse S. and Abner are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hedrick were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was a Whig, and subsequently a Republican. He died in the spring of 1878. His wife died July 28, 1882. see p 624

William L. Houston, Postmaster, Lewisville, Ind., was born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 12, 1813, the youngest of four children of William and Mary (Poague) Houston. When he was an infant his father died from exposure at Norfolk, Va., in the war of 1812. His mother then went to Shelbyville, Ky., with her brother, J. M. Poague. In 1825 she married Samuel Lattimore, and our subject came with them to Union County, Ind. When sixteen years of age he went to learn the tanner and currier's trade with Isaac Conwell, of Liberty, Union Co., Ind., serving an apprenticeship of four years, receiving as a compensation his board, clothes, six months' schooling and a freedom suit of clothes. On the 12th of November, 1834, he came to Lewisville, and in company with his employer, Isaac Conwell, engaged in the mercantile business twelve years. He then bought his partner's interest and carried on the business alone twelve years. He then engaged in farming several years, when he went to Dublin, Ind., and engaged in the mercantile business four years, when he returned to his farm and remained till 1877. Since 1877 he has been Postmaster of Lewisville, a position he filled from 1836 till 1854. He was married Oct. 7, 1834, to Fannie, daughter of John and Fannie Lybrook, of Union County, Ind. To them have been born ten children; eight are living—Mary F., Anna L., Catherine E., Rebecca S., Samuel L., Rosa I., William A., Albra. The first and fifth of the family are deceased—John L. and Isaac C. The daughters are all married, and their husbands and the two sons are all for Blaine and Logan. Mr. Houston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was first a Whig, but since its organization has affiliated with the Republican party.

John M. Macy is a native of Guilford County, N. C., born Dec. 28, 1806, a son of Stephen and Rebecca (Barnard) Macy. His grandparents, Enoch and Anna (Macy) Macy, natives of Nantucket Island, and Francis and Catharine (Osborn) Barnard, natives of Nantucket Island and New Jersey respectively. They were early settlers of North Carolina. In the spring of 1808 Stephen Macy moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, and in 1828 to Richmond, Ind. He was the first manufacturer of cast-iron mold-board plows in Montgomery County, and also of Richmond. In 1836 he moved to Henry County, and settled near Raysville, where his wife died in 1844. He subsequently moved to Greensboro Township, where he married Mrs. Rebecca (Lamb) Ratliff. A few years later he moved to Franklin Township, and died at the house of our subject. John M. Macy in early life received only the rudiments of a common-school education, but after he was twenty-one years old, by dint of hard study and many sacrifices, he acquired a fair education and successfully taught school twenty-five years. He first taught in Miami County, Ohio, three months for \$25 and his board. In 1856 he came to Franklin Township and bought the farm where he has since resided. Mr. Macy was married in 1832 to Beulah, daughter of Isam and Margaret ^{Bundy} Hunt. His wife died in March, 1835, and in 1840 he married Betsey Ann, daughter of Thomas and Jemima White. To them were born three children—Margaret M., William A. and Henrietta M. (deceased). Mrs. Macy died, and in 1854 Mr. Macy married Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia Bell. They have one daughter—Maria Josephine. Mr. Macy and his family are members of the Society of Friends.

William A. Macy, of Lewisville, farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, Franklin Township, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born Aug. 4, 1845, a son of John M. and Betsey Ann (White) Macy. He was a child when his parents moved to Henry County, and received his early education in the schools of Franklin Township. In 1867 he entered Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and graduated in 1871. Since leaving school he has given his attention to farming and stock-raising making a specialty of thoroughbred stock. He was married Jan. 1, 1879, to Zelinda Johnson, daughter of Ansalem and Rebecca (Bell) Johnson, of Henry County. To them have been born four children—Clarence Orestes and Florence Oretta (twins), and Everett A. and Everest J. (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Macy are members of the Society of Friends.

Eli F. Millikin is a native of Blue River Township, Henry County, Ind., born Aug. 17, 1843, a son of William Millikin. He received a good education, residing with his father till manhood. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and served three years; was discharged in September, 1864, and returned home and has since been engaged in farming. In 1868 he bought the farm where he now resides, containing 160 acres of good land, well improved. He was married Nov. 22, 1866, to Lizzie, daughter of Joel and Sarah Harvey. They have five children—Verney, Harvey, Laura, Sallie and Jennie. Mrs. Millikin is a member of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican.

William Millikin, retired farmer, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Sept. 12, 1805, the eldest son of Eli and Mary Millikin, his father a native of Tennessee and his mother of North Carolina. In 1811 his parents moved to Clinton County, Ohio, where his father worked at the blacksmith's trade and farming till his death. He remained with his parents till May 13, 1830, when he was married to Charity, daughter of Charles and Sarah Cannady, and settled on a farm in Clinton County. In 1836 he came to Henry County, Ind., and bought a farm in Blue River Township remaining there till 1864, when he sold his farm and bought the one in Franklin Township, where he now resides. His wife died in 1839. July 7, 1840, he married Mary, daughter of James Russell. She died Jan. 20, 1842. Dec. 8, 1842, he married Susanna Frazier, who died July 2, 1852. Oct. 12, 1856, he married Mary E. Williams, who died April 7, 1863. Mr. Millikin has had a family of thirteen children; but nine are living—John, Charles, Almeda, Esther, Eli F., Thomas K., William M., Elnora, Rebecca J. He is a member of the Society of Friends and one of the most influential men of the township.

Joseph R. Morris is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., born March 29, 1805, the second son of Joseph and Sarah (Rodman) Morris, natives of Virginia. When he was an infant his parents moved to Pendleton County, Ky., where he was reared and educated. When he was three years of age his father died, and when he was nine years of age his mother died, thus leaving him an orphan at an early age. He was apprenticed to Joseph Watson to learn the tanner's trade, remaining with him till his majority. He was married Oct. 18, 1825, to Margaret D., daughter of Waller and Mary Miner. After his marriage he bought a small farm but

two years later sold it and rented the tan-yard where he learned his trade. In April, 1833, he moved to Rush County, Ind., and entered 160 acres of unimproved land in Washington Township, remaining there five years. In August, 1838, he changed his farm for a tan-yard in Lewisville, where he engaged in business twelve years. He then bought the farm of 200 acres, on which he lived till 1882. Since then he has lived retired from active business pursuits. His wife died May 7, 1869. To them were born eleven children; but three are living. Mr. Morris is a member of the Baptist church. He has been one of the most influential and public-spirited citizens of Franklin Township for nearly fifty years.

Robert Needham is a native of Randolph County, N. C., born Aug. 5, 1809, a son of Isaac and Margaret (Perry) Needham. His grandfather, John Needham, was a native of England, of Irish parentage. His maternal grandfather, William Perry, was a native of England, and his maternal grandmother, of Germany. His parents came to Indiana Territory in 1814, and settled in New Albany. Isaac Needham made the first plank door and laid the first shingle in that town. He resided there less than a year and removed to Washington County, Ind., about eight miles east of Salem, which was dense woods. ^{8/5} Two years later he sold out and removed to another part of the county, where he lived two years. He then lived seven years in Jackson County, and about 1826 moved to Wayne County, and lived near Cambridge City a year when he came to Henry County and settled in Henry Township, remaining here till his death. His wife died at the age of sixty-two years, and he at the age of eighty years. Our subject spent his youth in assisting his father. He was married March 10, 1828, to Malinda Nixon, a daughter of Jacob and Jemima (Walker) Nixon, early settlers of Blue River Township. After his marriage he settled on land previously entered, which he cleared and improved. He has been energetic and a good manager, and has added to his land till he now owns 175 acres, all well improved. His wife died Sept. 13, 1849, leaving seven children, all now living save the eldest—William John, Sallie Ann, Winford, Jemima, Mary Ellen and Alvanus. July 6, 1850, Mr. Needham was married to Mrs. Harriet (Clift) Peed, widow of Leroy Peed. She had four children—John Richard, Maria, Hanley and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Needham are members of the Christian church.

Josiah P. Nicholson is a native of Perquimans County, N. C., born Nov. 10, 1833, a son of Christopher and Parthanna (Griffin)

Nicholson. In 1842 his parents moved to Indiana and lived in Wayne County one year, then moved to Henry County and settled in Henry Township. Four years later they moved to Spiceland Township, where his mother died in March, and his father in April, 1874. Mr. Nicholson was married March 14, 1862, to Sarah Ann, daughter of James A. and Mary Windsor, early settlers of the county, coming here from North Carolina. Of their nine children, but three are living—Alferetta, Nancy P. and Sarah Ann. Mr. Nicholson has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 397 acres, all well cultivated. Mrs. Nicholson is a member of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican.

Nelson G. Smith, M. D., is a native of Carroll County, Ind. He made his appearance on this mundane sphere Nov. 23, 1845, a son of Peter B. and Elizabeth Smith, his father a native of Virginia, of German descent, his mother a native of South Carolina, of English descent. His mother died when he was only ten years of age. He was bound out to live with a man named John Lynch, with whom he remained but a few months. Not liking Bro. Lynch's way of doing business, young Smith started for himself. Being eager to get an education all his energies were bent in that direction, his father helping all his limited means would allow. His Grandfather Gillam, dying, left him a small legacy which he used in acquiring an education as good as the common schools and seminaries of Indiana gave in that day. At the breaking out of the civil war, he left school and enlisted as a private in Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, serving also in the Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, coming out at the close of the war. Previous to his going to the army he had given his special attention to such studies as best fit a man for the ministry, but at the close of the war he began the study of medicine, studying and practicing until March, 1869, when he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Ohio, located at Cincinnati, Ohio. Shortly after, he moved to Lisbon, Ill., where he engaged in active practice until September, 1873, when he moved to Battle Ground, Ind., where he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, living at Lebanon, Ind., the second year. Early in 1875 he retired from the ministry and resumed the practice of medicine at Lewisville, Franklin Township, Henry Co., Ind. In 1870 Dr. Smith was unanimously tendered a professorship in now one of the leading medical colleges of Chicago, Ill. This he



N. J. Seecuth, M.D.

declined, preferring a quiet country practice. Again, in 1873, he was tendered, by the trustees of one of the leading literary colleges, a professorship, and in 1876 he was offered, by the proper authority, from a New York City medical college, a professorship, that of obstetrics and diseases of women. Again, in 1877, the new college just starting at Atlanta, Ga., requested him to move to that city and join a band of medical reformers in establishing in that beautiful Southern city an eclectic college. Again, in 1880, he was solicited to move to Chicago and teach in a very popular medical college on a stated salary, provided he leave off the name eclectic. All these very generous and flattering offers he declined, but in 1883, at the urgent request of the trustees of the Indiana Eclectic Medical College, he accepted the chair of obstetrics and gynæcology, which place he now holds, his services being so appreciated that he was unanimously re-elected for 1884-'85. He stands among the first physicians in Henry County, no one having a larger or more remunerative practice than he. Not only is he an active student at medicine, but well informed on all leading public questions of the day. In religion he is a Presbyterian; in politics, a Democrat of the old school. His party often call on him for public services and often require much of his time. At the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth Indiana District, held at Muncie, Ind., July 22, 1884, he was unanimously chosen on the fourth ballot as their candidate for Congress. Dr. Smith was married June 1, 1870, to Sallie M. Rogers, eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Rogers, of New Castle, Ind. They have one son—Earl C.

Sarah M. Smith, daughter of Thomas and Joanna H. Rogers, was born Oct. 25, 1847, in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind. Departed this life July 13, 1884, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., at Lewisville, in said county, aged thirty-six years, eight months and nineteen days. Removed to New Castle with her parents in 1849, where she spent the most of her life previous to her marriage. She was united in the holy estate of matrimony with Dr. N. G. Smith on June 1, 1870, in the Methodist Episcopal church in New Castle. Removed with her husband to Lisbon, Ill., from there to Battle Ground, Ind., from thence to Lewisville, where she resided about nine years. In her youth she attended the seminary at New Castle for several years and acquired a very respectable education. She spent a considerable portion of her leisure hours in reading good and useful books, and thus she was constantly enabled

to increase her stock of knowledge on a variety of subjects. Her husband took special pains to encourage this by furnishing her from time to time with a liberal supply of all such books as she needed, as his well-stocked library will show. She rendered valuable assistance to her father in the auditor's office for a period of four years, and by this means she acquired a considerable knowledge of county business. Her religious education was not neglected. Being trained by religious parents in her youth in the great principles of Christianity, it was a comparatively easy transition for her to accept the religion of the blessed Savior as her portion, and she accordingly united with the Methodist Episcopal church in New Castle when she was quite young; but about three months prior to her decease, on account of an unpleasant state of things in the Methodist Episcopal church at Lewisville, she and her husband changed their relation from that to the Presbyterian church at that place. During all the years she maintained an upright deportment and a consistent Christian character, and was beloved by a large circle of friends. She regularly attended the Sunday-school and was a member of the choir at the Methodist Episcopal church at New Castle for several years. Her affliction was protracted, lasting nearly three months. Prior to that she was the very picture of health and vigor, and no one but a physician possessing the closest scrutiny would have suspected for a moment that the insidious destroyer was lurking within and silently, but steadily and surely, sapping the foundation of life. Yet such was the fact. She was very hopeful during all that season of affliction and still entertained the thought that she would recover, until toward the last, when the chances seemed to be somewhat against her, and rendered her recovery doubtful. When she understood this to be the case she expressed resignation and submission to the "Divine will." When her father very delicately and tenderly gave her to understand what her condition probably was, she said after due reflection, that whether she lived or died she wanted to be the Lord's; and subsequently on another occasion, when she requested her father to read and pray with her, she realized the blessed experience that it was so in her case. She lingered on until Sunday, July 13, at 11:30 o'clock, when she passed away from earth "to be forever with the Lord."

“Friend after friend departs;
 Who hath not lost a friend?
 There is no union here of hearts
 That finds not here an end;
 Were this frail world our final rest,
 Living or dying none were blest.

“There is a world above
 Where parting is unknown,
 A long eternity of love,
 Formed for the good alone;
 And faith beholds the dying here,
 Translated to that glorious sphere.”

Deceased was exemplary in all the relations of neighbor, friend, daughter, wife and mother. She labored to make her home pleasant and agreeable, and no one enjoyed home better than she did. She leaves a bereaved husband and son, a father and mother, two sisters and three brothers, besides a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn. The funeral occurred on Tuesday, July 15. At eight o'clock A. M. the hearse containing her lifeless remains left the house for New Castle, followed by a large concourse of the people of Lewisville in carriages and other vehicles. Having arrived at New Castle, at ten o'clock the procession repaired to the Methodist Episcopal church, where a very able and appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. M. Mahin, from the text in Job: “For I know that my Redeemer liveth.” It was her special request that he should preach her funeral, and that this text should be used on the occasion. Revs. S. Jamison, J. S. Cain and H. M. Shockley were present and assisted in the services. At the conclusion of the services the lifeless remains were conveyed to South Mound Cemetery and there laid to rest. The relatives of the deceased return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Dr. Gronendyke and Mrs. Bedford, of New Castle, for the beautiful floral collection furnished by them, and so handsomely arranged by them on the platform in the Methodist Episcopal church on that occasion. Also the same to her lady friends of Lewisville for the lovely pillow of neatly arranged flowers, with the appropriate words “At rest” interwoven, furnished by them, and laid upon the casket as a very forcible and sincere evidence of the truth of the declaration on the accompanying card, “We loved her.”

Daniel H. Stafford, M. D., is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born Aug. 30, 1818, the eldest son of Samuel and Nancy (Hastings) Stafford, the former a son of Samuel and Abigail (Cosand) Stafford,

who came from North Carolina and settled in Wayne Co. Ind., in 1812, and the latter a daughter of William and Sarah (Evans) Hastings. His maternal grandfather, Willia. Hastings, was a native of New Jersey, and went to Stokes County, N. C., where he was married, and in 1807 came to Wayne County, Ind., in the capacity of school teacher for the first colony that settled in Eastern Indiana. Their nearest trading point was Fort Washington, near Cincinnati, and he was chosen to take the furs, etc., to that point and exchange them for salt, carrying it on horseback. In 1817 Samuel Stafford and Nancy Hastings were married, and in the spring of 1819 the mother died leaving our subject, aged six months. The first of March, 1822, his father came to Henry County, and settled a mile south of west of Greensboro, where he lived thirteen years, when he went to Hamilton County and remained till his death. He was a minister of the Society of Friends. When sixteen years of age our subject went to Greensboro to learn the carpenter's trade, and served an apprenticeship of four years. In 1837 he began business for himself, in Franklin Township. He worked at his trade seven years, in the meantime studying medicine in his leisure hours, and in 1843 began to practice, at the same time working at his trade. In 1849 he bought the farm where he resides, and turned his attention to agriculture. Owing to his success as a physician, he was unable to avoid visiting his former patients, and in 1863-'64 took a course of lectures and graduated at the Physio-Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, and since then has given his exclusive attention to his profession. Aug. 2, 1838, he was married to Sarah G., daughter of James and Ann (Jeffreys) Stretch, natives of New Jersey, who settled in Wayne County, Ind., in 1823, when Mrs. Stafford was four years of age. Dr. and Mrs. Stafford have had nine children—James A., Samuel A. (deceased), William H., Lindley M. (deceased), Margaret Ann, Mary Emma, Charles H., Jessie, John E. They are members of the Society of Friends.

Charles Stewart, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, Franklin Township, was born in Wayne County, Ind., Dec. 25, 1829, a son of Samuel W. and Hannah (Jeffries) Stewart, natives of New Jersey, who settled in Wayne County about 1823, and in 1830 came to Henry County and bought a farm in what is now Franklin Township, on the National road. A few years later this farm was sold and another bought in the northern part of the township, where the children were reared and where the mother died in 1855.

Elizabeth Stewart } ^{Sam W} Hannah Jeffries
m. 21. 1852
Benj. Stewart } John Morsha Strattan

Of a family of eleven children nine lived till maturity and four are now living. Samuel W. Stewart was an influential man. He represented the county in the Legislature in 1848, and held many local offices of trust. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He died in Dublin, Ind., April 26, 1872, aged seventy-four years. After reaching his majority, Charles Stewart worked at the plasterer's trade six years, and in 1856 rented land a short time, and then bought a farm of forty acres, where he lived eight years. In 1853 he bought the farm where he now resides, which contains forty-five acres of fine land. He was married Aug. 24, 1856, to Maria J., daughter of Herman and Rossila Hare. She died Dec. 20, 1864, leaving four children—Robert F., Thomas E., Oliver E. and Maria A. April 2, 1874, Mr. Stewart married Mary E. Hare, a half sister of his first wife. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends.

Benjamin Stuart, Franklin Township, postoffice Lewisville, Ind., was born in Dudley Township, Henry Co., Ind., Oct. 31, 1828, the eldest of ten children of John and Martha (Strattan) Stuart. His father was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1802, a son of Jehu and Sarah Stuart, and when ten years of age his parents moved to Ohio, remaining there till 1813, when they moved to Wayne County, Ind., and settled on a farm, on the present site of Earlham College. His mother was a native of Virginia, a daughter of Benjamin and Amy Curle Strattan, who came to Henry County, Ind., in 1821. After their marriage, which occurred in the fall of 1826, John and Martha Stuart settled in Dudley Township, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade several years. He then followed agricultural pursuits till 1868, when they moved to Carthage, Rush Co., Ind., where they still reside. They have always been active members of the Society of Friends. Benjamin Stuart received his early education in the subscription schools, completing it at the Friends boarding school, and in 1848 began teaching, a vocation he followed several years in connection with farming. Sept. 21, 1852, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel W. and Hannah Stewart. They settled in Franklin Township, where they have since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have been born six children; one is deceased. They are members of the Society of Friends.

Joseph H. White is a native of Nansemond County, Va., born Feb. 7, 1830, the second of six children, and the only one living, of Exum and Ann (Hare) White, who were of English descent, the

*Benj Strattan s. of Joseph & Naomi Quinn
Amy Curle d. of Joseph & Rebecca*

*Hopewell Mt.
Ind. 8. 29. 182*

*2.5.1
Mills
nothing*

*Benj son of
Joseph &
Naomi
Quinn*

father a native of Perquimans County, N. C., and his mother of Nansemond County, Va. In 1832 his parents came to Indiana and bought the farm now known as the Charles Bundy farm, in Henry County. Six years later they moved to Wayne County, and settled two miles north of Centreville, where his father died in 1843, leaving his family in limited circumstances. Being deprived of a father at the age of thirteen years, and being the eldest son, the responsibility of assisting his mother fell on him, and he willingly assumed it. They returned to Henry County, where he worked for wages till 1850, when he bought a portion of the farm where he now resides, to which he has added till he owns 178 acres of fine, well-improved land. He was married in February, 1854, to Ellen, daughter of Gabriel and Sarah Cosand. To them were born ten children; but nine are living—Edgar T., Harriet E., Lucy C., A. Laura, Mary E., Albert O., Margaret G., Timothy J. and Aaron F. Mrs. White died April 4, 1879. Mr. White and his family are members of the Society of Friends. His mother is living with him, aged eighty-one years.

Robert P. White, farmer and stock-raiser, section 19, Franklin Township, was born in this township Feb. 26, 1855, the second son of Thomas N. and Lydia (Parker) White. He was reared on his father's farm and received a good education, graduating at Earlham College in 1876. He then taught school, one year of the time in Grant County, Ind., where he met Mary Shugart, a daughter of Hon. Cornelius and Harriet (Coleman) Shugart, who were among the early settlers of Grant County. May 15, 1879, he was married to Miss Shugart and settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. White have one son—Irving. They are members of the Society of Friends.

Thomas N. White, farmer and stock-raiser, section 18, Franklin Township, was born in Perquimans County, N. C., Oct. 25, 1818, the youngest of ten children of Thomas and Jemima (Johnson) White, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. When he was an infant his father died and his mother when he was seven years of age. He made his home with an elder brother, who came to Henry County, Ind., in 1832. He remained with his brother till his majority, and then worked for wages till 1843, when he bought the farm where he now resides. He has been industrious and economical and has now one of the finest farms in the township. He was married April 25, 1844, to Lydia Parker, a daughter of Robert and Marian (Bell) Parker, who were

among the early settlers of Wayne County, Ind., afterward removing to Henry County, where Mrs. White was born. They have had eleven children; but seven are living. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he was originally a Whig, but now affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as County Commissioner six years.

Willis S. White is a native of Perquimans County, N. C., born Oct. 4, 1815, the fifth of thirteen children of Theophilus and Margaret (Smith) White. His early educational advantages were limited, as his father was a poor man with a large family of children to support, and he was grown before he knew the first principles of arithmetic. These he learned from the figures in a Testament, and by measuring lumber, using a coal and shingle. He had a thirst for knowledge, and by close application obtained a fair education. When he was fourteen years of age his father died. His older brother and sisters having married left the care of his mother and the younger children to him. He worked for small wages fourteen years. In 1842 he moved to Guilford County, N. C., and although twenty-seven years of age, went to learn a trade, choosing that of wagon-making. He worked as an apprentice a year, and then worked as a journeyman three years, after which he engaged in business for himself, manufacturing wagons, and also was engaged in the undertaker's business. Being an Abolitionist, he made several trips North with fugitive slaves, and in 1857, not wishing to rear his children in a slave State, removed to Indiana, and rented land in Henry County three years. In 1860 he bought the farm in Franklin Township where he has since resided. His mother followed him to Indiana in 1860, and died at his home in 1862, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. White was married Feb. 14, 1839, to Sarah, daughter of Charles and Elva Cosand. They have had seven children; but four are living—John M., Philip S., Lizzie and Charles.

Curtis W. Wiggs was born in Wayne County, N. C., Oct. 5, 1821, the eldest of four children of John and Pearcey (Copeland) Wiggs. His father died in the fall of 1826, and the next spring his mother, with her children, came to Indiana. Her father had already settled in Greensboro Township, Henry County, and she built a small cabin on her father's land and lived there two years. She then bought eleven and three-quarters acres of land, but a few years later sold it and bought forty acres. Few women have undergone the hardships that Mrs. Wiggs has. She

walked to Henry County from North Carolina, and by her own exertions procured her farm. In 1852 she married Richard Corbet, who died in Randolph County in 1874. Although nearly eighty years of age, she is still well and active. Curtis W. Wiggs remained with his mother till his younger brother was old enough to take charge of the farm. He then went to Darke County, Ohio, and started a nursery, and worked at the carpenter's trade a year. He then went to Wayne County, Ind., and worked at his trade sixteen years. In 1859 he returned to Henry County, and bought a farm a mile and a half northwest of where he now lives. In 1862 he bought his present farm, which contains 120 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Wiggs was married in August, 1849, to Jane, daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Thompson) Harlan, of Wayne County. They have had seven children; one is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggs are members of the Christian church.

Samuel Wolf, farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, Franklin Township, is a native of Dayton, Ohio, born Nov. 16, 1841, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shank) Wolf. His father was a son of Jacob Wolf, Sr., who settled on the farm where the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, now stands. His mother was a daughter of John Shank, of Maryland, who moved to Ohio in an early day. His father died in Carroll County, Ind., and his mother now makes his house her home. His parents moved to Carroll County, Ind., when he was eight years of age. Feb. 2, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry; served on scouting duty a year, and was then sent to the front. After the close of the war they were sent to Kansas, to guard against the depredations of the Indians, and served till discharged, Oct. 28, 1865. He then returned to Carroll County, but soon after bought a farm near Peru, Miami County, and remained there till 1878, when he bought the farm where he now resides, which contains 285 acres of improved land. Mr. Wolf was married Oct. 2, 1866, to Marticia, daughter of John D. and Huldah (Mendenhall) Mills. They have two children—Oner and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican.

John Wright is a native of Stokes County, N. C., born April 28, 1810, the eldest of seven children of William and Sarah (Kirk) Wright. In the fall of 1811 his parents moved to Preble County, Ohio. In 1812 William Wright was drafted in the war of 1812, and in his absence his family moved to what is now Union County, Ind. After his term of service expired he moved his family to the

Mills
4.1.3.10

Twelve Mile Purchase in Fayette County, but two years later returned to Union County, and leased land and remained three years, when he went to the Whitewater bottoms and remained two years, and then bought a tract of land in the same county, and cleared and improved a farm. In 1826 he came to Henry County and leased a piece of land, and with wages received for work done by our subject and the result of his crop, he entered eighty acres of land on Blue River, in Wayne Township. In 1831 he sold out and entered 137 acres north, and remained there till 1864, when he sold out and lived with his children till his death, Feb. 15, 1873, aged eighty-six years. His wife was born July 3, 1790, and died July 1, 1869. John Wright remained with his father till manhood, assisting him in clearing and cultivating his land. In the fall of 1832 he bought eighty acres of heavily timbered land four miles north of Knightstown. In 1866 he moved to Knightstown and resided eighteen months, and in the fall of 1867 bought the farm in Franklin Township, where he has since resided. It contains 139 acres of fine land, well cultivated, with good farm buildings. Mr. Wright was married March 19, 1832, to Martha, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Craft) Parkhurst, who were among the first white settlers of Henry County. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been born seven children—Amos P., Pamela, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Isaac N. and William Jasper. Politically Mr. Wright is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.



CHAPTER XVII.

GREENSBORO TOWNSHIP.

NAME.—ORGANIZED IN 1831.—ORIGINAL EXTENT.—FIRST LAND ENTRIES.—PIONEER SETTLERS.—AN EARLY MILL.—POPULATION AND POLITICAL COMPLEXION. — GREENSBORO VILLAGE. — ITS EARLY HISTORY.—ITS PROMINENCE IN SLAVERY DAYS.—INDUSTRIES.—LODGES.—CHURCHES.—SCHOOLS.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Greensboro Township was named after a North Carolina town from which many of the old settlers of this locality came. The township was founded Sept. 7, 1831, and then included "all that part of the territory of Henry Township west of the range line dividing townships 9 and 10." Thus it was seven miles from east to west and six from north to south. In 1838 the northern part of Greensboro was given to Harrison, and an addition of four square miles made to Greensboro from Wayne and Franklin townships.

This township is well watered and fertile. The principal streams are Blue River, Montgomery's Creek and Six-Mile Creek. A considerable portion of the surface is rolling. Gravel is abundant and the soil good. Farms and improvements show that the people are industrious and thrifty. The population of the township in 1880 was 1,445, of which number 223 were in the town of Greensboro.

The following named persons made entries of lands now included within this township in the year 1821: Samuel Hill, Thomas McCoy, Levi Cook, Lewis Hosier, John Harvey, Sr., John Harvey, Samuel Pickering, Jacob Elliott.

Settlement commenced in 1821 and for many years progressed but slowly. Jacob Wood, Samuel Pickering and others came in the summer of 1821. Jacob Elliott came out and built a cabin in the fall of 1821, and went back for his family with which he returned in 1822. Jonas Pickering came from Ohio and cut a road from New Castle to the river, near Greensboro. Other early set-



Robt. A. Smith M. D.

tlers were Ephraim Copeland, Reuben Edgerton, the Ratliffs, Jonathan Pickering and others. They were chiefly Friends.

Among the earliest mills in the county was one built by Elihu Davis about a mile south of Greensboro.

There are now about 400 voters in the township, of whom forty-five are Democrats and about fifty-five Greenbackers, and the remainder Republicans.

GREENSBORO.

The first settler in the vicinity of this place was Jacob Wood. The first who built a house in the town was Thomas Regan. He also had the first saw-mill and the first dry-goods store.

Christopher Bundy, one of the first settlers, was keeping hotel in Greensboro in 1823. His improvement was then about the only one in the place.

The town of Greensboro was platted by Jehu Wickersham, in February, 1830. It is situated on the east bank of Duck Creek, about seven miles north of Knightstown, in the midst of a very fertile farming country.

In the days of anti-slavery agitation the town was a noted place, being the home of many determined Abolitionists. In old Liberty Hall, many noted men from far and near made enthusiastic speeches in favor of relieving the condition of the black man.

Greensboro postoffice was established about 1833. The following list of Postmasters is nearly, if not quite, complete: Wm. Reagan, Richard Henderson, Mrs. Richard Henderson, Reuben Swain, J. W. Crowley, George Darr, Robert H. Polk, Jabez H. Newby, Clayton Thornburg, John W. Fawcett and Wm. H. Loring (since 1872).

The business interests of Greensboro in 1884 were as follows: L. D. Bundy and Wright & Camplin, general merchants; A. J. Kern, hardware dealer; Moffitt & Saffell, and L. R. Allison, drugs and groceries; Samuel Gipe, wagon shop; Albert Wilson, carriage shop; Alfred Weeks, harness shop; Wm. Newton, shoe shop; William Dillon, Gary & Feezer, Alfred Templeton, blacksmiths; D. C. Wilson and Reuben Koontz, pump shops; Macy & Cook, undertakers.

SCHOOLS.

Early schools were conducted under the direction of the Friends' Meeting. The township now contains seven school districts and

about 375 school children. The value of school property is about \$5,550. The average pay of teachers is \$40 per month. The schools of the town of Greensboro employ four teachers and have about 175 pupils.

LODGES.

Masonic.—Greensboro Lodge, No. 175, F. & A. M., was instituted May 13, 1855, with the following charter members: John Polk, W. M.; J. W. Crowley, S. W.; Owen Evans, J. W.; Ezra Foster, Sec.; J. A. Unthank, Noble Butler, Jacob S. Elliott, E. P. Austin, H. Wilson and C. B. Austin. The lodge has now about fifty members and is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: R. A. Smith, W. M.; Quinton Hinshaw, S. W.; L. H. Swindle, J. W.; J. T. Elliott, Sec.; N. P. Henley, Treas.

Odd Fellows.—Greensboro Lodge, No. 247, was organized Dec. 11, 1865, with the following charter members: A. H. Shank, (N. G.), Chas. Jessup, W. H. Macy, S. H. Byers, and Jess B. Jessup. The lodge is now in good condition, having fifteen members and \$800 in the treasury. The present officers are: W. H. Brown, N. G.; A. M. Meredith, V. G.; W. H. Vaucannon, Sec.; Seth Hinshaw, Treasurer. Trustees—Seth Hinshaw, Wm. Saint and W. H. Vaucannon.

WOODVILLE.

This is an old but small village, situated in the northern part of Greensboro Township, adjoining Harrison Township. It was founded in 1836 by James Atkinson. Wm. O'Neal kept the first grocery store and Alphonso Freeman the first dry-goods store. The first physician was Dr. Moss.

KENNARD,

a small village on the I., B. & W. Railroad, in the northern part of Greensboro Township, was laid out in September, 1882, by C. C. Hinshaw, John Payne and Wm. McDixon. A store was then erected by C. C. Hinshaw, who still carries on business here. The place now has about 100 inhabitants, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a harness shop, a stone mason and two physicians.

Showalter & Bouslog have a general store, and C. C. Hinshaw a grocery and hardware store.

Kennard postoffice was established Oct. 1, 1882, and C. C. Hinshaw appointed Postmaster.

A saw-mill and planing-mill was built in 1883 by F. M. Rickett, who is carrying on a prosperous business.

CHURCHES.

Duck Creek Meeting.—Duck Creek Friends' Meeting was organized in 1823. Among its first members were: David Bailey, Rice Price, Joseph Ratliff, Eli Stafford, Samuel Pickering, Thomas Kirk, the Henshapos and Jacob Wood. A log building was used as a meeting-house at first. In 1828 the meeting was divided and two distinct organizations formed, both of which retained and still retain the same name. The "Hicksites" erected a church of their own. Among their first members were: Levi Cook, Hugh Mills, John Copeland, Absalom Hiatt, John Hiatt, James Hiatt, Jacob Wood and James Pickering, all dead. They now have thirty members. Nathan Smith, Minister.

The "Orthodox" Friends erected a frame meeting-house, which they still occupy, in 1832. The number of members is now 130. Mary Saint has been the minister for several years. Joel Wright has been at the head of the meeting for some time.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal church of Greensboro was organized about 1842. A frame building was soon after erected on the site of the present church. In 1871 the old church was torn away and in its place the present one was erected at a cost of \$1,500. There are now about forty members. Rev. Milton Mahin, Pastor. The Trustees are: Thomas Howren, Richard Dymond and William Vaucannon.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Jacob S. Elliott was born on the farm where he now lives, May 14, 1825, a son of Jacob and Ann Elliott. His father was born in Virginia, Dec. 16, 1781, and when a boy went to North Carolina, where he was married, and in 1811 came to Indiana and lived in Wayne County ten years. He then moved to Henry County and settled in what is now Greensboro Township, where he died Nov. 13, 1855. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. Jacob S. spent his boyhood and youth with his father, working on the farm in summer and attending school in the winter till he was nineteen years of age. Since then he has given his attention to farming and stock-raising. He now owns 360 acres of land a mile southeast of Greensboro. June 10, 1851, he was married to Phœbe, daughter of Mathew and Rhoda McKinnie, natives of Ohio. They have had seven children—Addie, Charles H., John F., Nathan H., Annie M., Rhoda E. (deceased), Phœbe A. and Elva L. Politically Mr. Elliott is a Republican.

Do L. Hinshaw called him
Bowman
 Do L. Hinshaw, son of Benjamin and Annis Hinshaw, was born in 1826 in Randolph County, N. C., and emigrated to Indiana with his father's family in 1832, and settled in Henry County. When he was eighteen years of age he began learning the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked some eleven years. Since then he has devoted his attention to farming, and owns 360 acres of land. He was married in 1850 to Emeline, daughter of Enoch Isgrigg, whose father emigrated to this State from Ohio, and her mother from Kentucky. They have had four children born to them—Charles M. (deceased), Luther, Edmund and Warren. Politically Mr. Hinshaw was first a Whig but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. His wife is a member of the Society of Orthodox Friends. Mr. Hinshaw is of Irish descent, his grandfather having been born in Ireland. He emigrated to Nantucket Island, from thence to North Carolina. *red book*

no- Winchester
 Seth Hinshaw was born in Randolph County, N. C., April 5, 1818, a son of Benjamin and Annis Hinshaw, natives of North Carolina, of Irish descent. In 1832 his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., but a year later moved to Henry County and settled a mile west of Greensboro, where he cleared and improved a farm. In later life they sold the farm and moved to Greensboro, where the mother died, aged seventy-five years, and the father, a few months later, aged eighty-four years. Seth Hinshaw spent the earlier part of his life in teaming. His educational advantages were limited, and the knowledge he acquired was by personal application in his leisure hours. After his marriage he settled on a farm and devoted his time to that vocation for many years, and now owns 160 acres of fine land, well improved, with good buildings. He is living rather retired, overseeing his farm, but letting the manual labor be done by younger hands. In 1836 and 1837 Mr. Hinshaw made two trips down the Mississinewa River, from Winchester to Lafayette, being one of five who volunteered to take the boats over the falls, the water in the river being very high and dangerous. March 29, 1838, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Stephen and Hannah Gregg. They have four children—A. G.; T. A., wife of R. P. Walton; Mattie; W. H., a master-mechanic, now of Pullman, Ill. *Bowman*

Clark Hosier was born Jan. 2, 1839, in Greensboro Township, Henry Co., Ind., a son of Nathan and Alice Hosier, natives of North Carolina, and grandson of William Hosier, a pioneer settler of the county. His father died in 1852, aged forty-two years, and

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his mother in 1877, aged seventy years. She was a member of the Society of Orthodox Friends. Mr. Hosier has always followed agricultural pursuits and now owns a fine farm of 800 acres all well improved. Oct. 20, 1859, he was married to Mary M., daughter of Hugh L. and Rebecca A. Risk. They have had four children; but three are living—Cora, Clinton H. and Carl. N. Ella died, aged one year. Mr. and Mrs. Hosier are members of the Society of Orthodox Friends. Politically Mr. Hosier is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, chapter, council and commandery.

J. W. Kirk is a son of Thomas and Sarah Kirk, natives of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Timothy Kirk, came to America in 1682 with William Penn. He had four sons—Thomas, Timothy, Caleb and Ezekiel. Thomas was the father of three sons—John, Jason and Thomas. The latter moved from Clinton County, Ohio, to Henry County, Ind., in the spring of 1831, and bought land in Henry Township, where he lived till his death, March 29, 1867, aged eighty-six years. His wife died in 1837, aged forty-four years. J. W. Kirk was born in Henry Township, Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 9, 1831. He has devoted his exclusive attention to farming and now owns a good home of 165 acres in Greensboro Township. In July, 1862, he was married to Sarah M., daughter of Joel Wright. They have had two children; but one is living—Cora M., a graduate of Spiceland Academy, in the class of 1884. Eva died at the age of two years. Mr. Kirk has taken an interest in the cause of education and served as a member of the School Board many years. He is a birthright member of the Society of Orthodox Friends. Politically he has been a Whig and Republican. His influence now is on the side of temperance.

H. L. Risk was born in Augusta County, Va., Oct. 28, 1815, a son of John and Margaret (Daugherty) Risk, of Irish and Welsh descent. His grandfather, John Risk, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His early life was passed on a farm, and he had but limited educational advantages, but being a close observer and ambitious he applied himself to private study and acquired a knowledge of all practical subjects. He was married Aug. 27, 1835, to Rebecca A. Weaver, a native of Virginia, born Oct. 1, 1819, a daughter of Jacob and Hannah Weaver, natives of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent, who moved to Virginia in 1808, and from there to Henry County, Ind., in 1837, locating near Knights-

town, where the father died Feb. 28, 1857, and the mother July 9, 1874. In 1839 Mr. Risk, with his father's family, moved to Henry County, Ind., and located a mile south of Knightstown, where his father died the following October, and his mother, May 31, 1855. Mr. Risk was an industrious, energetic man and acquired a fine property, owning at his death 1,500 acres of land with a good residence and comfortable farm buildings. In his political views he was a Republican, and was one of the most enthusiastic to advocate the formation of the old Abolition party, although at that time the unpopular party. He and his wife were members of the Society of Orthodox Friends, and were always earnest workers in the church. Mr. Risk died Dec. 27, 1876. His family consisted of five children, but two of whom are living—William L., and Mary M., wife of Clark Hosier. John W., Josephine H., and Amanda J. are deceased. William L. Risk was born March 23, 1857, and was married Aug. 8, 1879, to Emma S., daughter of S. P. and Margaret K. Wood. They have two children—Nettie and Blanche. Mr. Risk lives on a part of the old homestead, and is the owner of one of the finest farms in the county.

William Saint was born in Wayne County, Ind., Nov. 29, 1828. His parents, William and Achsah Saint, were natives of North Carolina, and were married in their native State in 1807, and in 1816 moved to Indiana and settled near the present site of Germantown. In 1836 they moved to Henry County and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, where the mother died Nov. 29, 1839, aged fifty-three years, and the father, Jan. 24, 1871, aged ninety years. Daniel Saint, great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of France and moved to Wales. His son, Hercules Saint, came from there to the United States, and settled near Philadelphia. William Saint, our subject, was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district schools, attending in the winter when the weather would not admit of his working. Since twenty years of age he has devoted his time to agriculture, and now owns a fine farm. He was married in 1849 to Mary A., daughter of John and Mary Elliott, of Wayne County. She died Aug. 16, 1851, leaving one child—Hettie S., wife of M. J. Kennard, of Omaha, Neb. In 1853 Mr. Saint married Mary A., daughter of James and Henry Johnson, of Spiceland. They have had three children; but one is living—Manta S., wife of W. S. Moffitt. Mira and Alice are deceased. Politically Mr. Saint is

a Republican. He was a delegate to the National Free-Soil Convention in 1852, held at Pittsburg, and cast his vote for John P. Hale. Mr. and Mrs. Saint are members of the Society of Orthodox Friends.

R. A. Smith, M. D., son of Isaac M. and Catherine Smith, natives of Ohio, and of English descent, was born in Hancock County, Ind., April 13, 1843. His early life was spent on the farm with his father. He received only a limited education, his parents failing to recognize the importance of the same. In 1861, at the beginning of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, under Captain Robert Allison. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw and all the battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged. The last battle in which he participated was at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, 1864. He was mustered out of the service in March, 1865, and returned home. In the fall of 1866 he began the study of medicine under H. S. Cunningham, M. D., of Indianapolis, remaining with him two years, at which time he entered the Physio-Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1870. He located in Grant City, Ind., and seven years later moved to Greensboro, Ind., at which place he has built up a large practice. He is a member of the First District, State and National Physio-Medical Associations. He was married April 9, 1868, to Mary J., daughter of Thomas J. and Jane Evans, of Welsh descent. They have three children—Katie E., George H. and Nettie E. Mrs. Smith is also a physician of many years practice, having been educated in Dr. Traul's School of New York. Politically Dr. Smith is a Republican. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

J. M. Vance was born Oct. 13, 1823, in North Carolina, a son of Samuel L. and Sarah [^]Vance, also natives of North Carolina. His parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1830, and a few years later to Hamilton County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. His early life was spent on the farm, attending the district school three months during the winter, till he was seventeen years of age. He has always devoted his time to agriculture and stock-raising, and now owns a fine farm of 100 acres, all well improved. He was married Oct. 15, 1848, to Millie, daughter of Benjamin and Annis ^{Bowman} ~~Hinshaw~~. They have had a family of eight children; but six are living—Martha E., Benjamin F., Charles E.,

Sarah E., Samuel G., William L., Elias E. and Louis E. Politically Mr. Vance belongs to the National Greenback party.

Joel Wright was born in Tennessee, Oct. 30, 1817, a son of Jesse and Annie Wright, natives of the Carolinas, who moved to Knoxville when young, and in 1835 came to Henry County, where the father died in 1847. He received a fair education, and lived on the farm till 1850, when he went into the drug business. He was the first to establish the business in the township, and is now the oldest man in the business in the county. He was married in 1839 to Annie Elliott, who died two years later leaving one child. In 1847 he married Eliza, daughter of Sylvanus and Rhoda Swain. They have had seven children; six are living. Politically Mr. Wright is a Republican. He is a member of the Society of Friends by birthright, and headed the congregation several years.



CHAPTER XVIII.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.—BEGINNING OF THE SETTLEMENT.—FIRST SETTLERS.—LATER ARRIVALS.—THIRTY-TWO VOTERS AT THE FIRST ELECTION, 1838.—SCHOOLS.—POPULATION.—TOWN OF CADIZ.—ITS BEGINNING AND ITS PROGRESS.—CHURCHES AND LODGES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Harrison Township was formed Nov. 7, 1838, from portions of Greensboro and Fall Creek townships. The township has an undulating surface and a good soil. Improvements are generally good. The progress of settlement was at first very slow, consequently there was not, for some years, as much advancement in improving as in other parts of the county, but for forty years or more the work has progressed rapidly. Sugar Creek, Montgomery's Creek, Deer Creek, Honey Creek, Duck Creek and several other small streams rise in this township.

The first entry of land within this township was made by Dempsey Reese, April 29, 1822. During 1823, the following persons made entries: Zeno Reason, Richard Ratliff, Levi Pearson, Gabriel Ratliff.

The actual settlement seems to have begun in 1822. In that year came to the township Dempsey Reese, Roderick Craig, Phineas, Richard and Joseph Ratliff and Rice Price. All of these located on or near Duck Creek, in the eastern part of the township. Other early settlers were Wm. Craig, Exum Pearson, Nathan Ratliff, Thomas Stevens, Robert McClellan, John McCormack, Samuel Buffkin. The Coopers from Pennsylvania came between 1830 and 1835; Caleb, in 1830; Imla, the only one now living, in 1834; William and John, 1835. David Pickering, the founder of Cadiz, settled in 1835, coming from Belmont County, Ohio.^{m:115} Jonas Pickering came to the county early. Jeremiah Crawford, an eccentric character, settled about 1835. The original settlers were originally from North Carolina and Virginia, principally.

Several moved to this township after residing some years in other parts of the county. Among those citizens of the township who were either born in the county or came to it early may be mentioned Eleazer Allis, Shubal Julian, J. W. Leavell, Pearson Palmer, Daniel Hutson, D. Pressnal, Jas. Pressnal, Geo. Keesling, L. W. Hess, Elias Phelps, Greenburg Farmer, the Maddys, etc. Additional particulars of early settlers is given in the biographical sketches at the end of this chapter.

Dempsey Reese came to this township in 1822. He was a member of the first grand jury ever empaneled in Henry County and for many years was an honored citizen. He died in 1878 in the eighty-third year of his age.

The first township election was held at the village of Cadiz, at the house of Jonas Pickering, Dec. 7, 1838, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace. Wm. Tucker was inspector. John Cooper and Moses McKee were the candidates; each received sixteen votes, consequently there was no choice. As most, if not all, of the voters of the township were present at the election, it is probable that the entire population of the township was then less than 200. At the time Cadiz was founded (1836), says Mr. Pleas's history, there was no settler west of the place nearer than seven miles.

The first school in the township was probably held at the Clear Spring meeting-house about 1830. A school was kept up regularly there for many years. Another early school-house was built on section 28.

The township now has ten school districts. The average value of each school-house is \$650. The total enrollment for the past year was 475 pupils; average attendance, 250.

The population of this township in 1880 was 1,914. The township officers for 1884-'85 are: J. P. Weasner, Trustee; H. T. Alshouse, Justice of the Peace; Tabor Allis, Willis Craig, Constables.

CADIZ.

This is an old but thriving country town, without railroad facilities, situated seven miles from the county seat. It has had a slow but steady growth. According to the census of 1880, its population was 594. The town occupies an elevated and beautiful site. It was laid out in 1836 by David Pickering, and received its name from Cadiz, Ohio, as its founder came from the vicinity of that town.

The first store in the village was opened by John B. Swayze about 1837. Swayze was formerly an editor in New Castle. Other early merchants were David Hiatt, Esq., John W. Grubbs and his brother, Henry C., the former now of Richmond, and Geo. B. Rogers. Among the early industries of the town was a tannery, started by Jonas Pickering, still a resident of the place, and a grist-mill. The grist-mill then built passed through various hands, and has been improved. It is now owned by W. D. Cooper.

John B. Swayze built the first house in the town. The first brick house was built by Jonas Pickering. The first public house was kept by David Pickering. Tabor W. McKee also kept a house of entertainment early, but neither kept a tavern.

The first physician was Dr. S. Ferris, now of New Castle. Dr. John C. Beck, now of Cincinnati, was a physician of extensive practice for many years.

The first blacksmith was Theodore Shannon.

The business interests of the town are as follows in 1884: General stores—M. A. Pickering, W. D. Cooper. Grocer—Rothaus Scott. Agricultural implements—T. B. Edwards. Drugs—Dr. C. W. Bond. Saw-mill—McCormack & Elliott. Grist-mill—W. D. Cooper. Physicians—C. W. Bond, F. C. Hess and G. W. Zimmerman. There are blacksmiths, wagon and harness shops, and the usual industries of a small town. Cadiz has a graded school and three churches.

The oldest residents of the town are Jonas Pickering, B. W. Pickering and Imla Cooper.

About \$6,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in Cadiz in March, 1879. Reese & Pickering, C. W. Bond, Geo. Zimmerman, H. Alshouse and W. D. Cooper were the losers.

The postoffice at Cadiz was established during the administration of Van Buren. David Hiatt, the first Postmaster, was succeeded by John Cooper, Wm. Brown, Theodore Shannon, Dr. John C. Beck, Moses McKee, Alfred N. Vestal, James Beck, Jacob Meek, Asbury Showalter, Peter H. Julian, Ezra Foster, Jacob Meek, Wm. J. Meek, Joel McCormack and Charles Lewis.

LODGES.

Cadiz Lodge, No. 237, I. O. O. F., was chartered Nov. 16, 1864, and instituted Dec. 30, 1864. The charter members were John W. Leavell, Caleb W. Bond, Joseph Modlin, Luther W. Modlin, Wm.

H. Baker and M. M. Hess. From the first organization to the present time nearly ninety-six have been admitted to membership. Several lodges have been wholly or partly formed by members of this lodge. The lodge is in a thriving condition, with assets of about \$1,100. The present officers are: Isaac Brown, N. G.; J. P. McConnell, V. G.; Thomas B. Edwards, Secretary.; Eleazer Allis, Treasurer. C. W. Bond, the only chartered member now an active member of the lodge, is D. D. G. M. A lodge of the Rebekah Degree was chartered Feb. 6, 1869, with thirteen charter members.

Cadiz Lodge, No. 277, F. & A. M., was organized in 1862 and re-organized in 1870. In the latter year it had twenty-nine members. It is no longer in existence.

RELIGIOUS.

Cadiz Christian Church.—This church was organized prior to 1850. Among the early ministers were Elijah Martindale and Samuel K. Hoshour. The first house of worship, a frame building, burned down and the present brick chapel was erected about 1862. Among the early active members were Robert McClellan and Samuel Hendricks, Elders and preachers; Michael Hendricks, Thomas Hess, Milton Hess, Frank Woodward and John Lowry, and their families. The congregation now numbers about eighty members. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. J. Howe. Present Elders, Benj. Wilhoit, George Vanwinkle and Robert H. Cooper. Deacons, Peter Bushong, Henry Thompson and Lincoln Cooper.

Wesleyan Methodist.—The second congregation in Indiana of the Wesleyan Church of America was organized at the house of Miles Lamb, where Phineas Lamb now resides, in 1843. The principal organizers were Miles Lamb and Emsley Brookshire. The charter members were E. Brookshire and wife, M. Lamb and wife, Benoni Pressnal and wife, Phineas and Sarah Lamb, Pressnal Kennard and Jeremiah Pressnal. The church is now called Duck Creek church, on the New Castle and Blue River circuit. A house of worship of hewed logs was built in 1845 at a cost of \$100. The present house was built in 1863 at a cost of \$1,000. The first ministers were Mifflin Harker and Thomas L. Bauscher. The present pastor is Charles F. Smith. The membership is now sixty.

New Light Christians.—An organization has been maintained by this denomination in the northwestern part of the township for nearly forty years. No house of worship was erected until 1872 when the Keesling branch house was begun and finished the following year. The first Trustees were: Edward Lindsey, James Wisehart, John M. Leavell, Greenburg Farmer and Martin Wisehart. The congregation is now small. It has been much larger. Rev. James Comer was the first pastor after the house was built. The present pastor is Rev. G. W. Witter. Edward Lindsey, now deceased, was the founder of this organization.

United Brethren.—Centre Chapel, United Brethren society. A class was formed at the Centre school-house in 1838, by Rev. Alex. Carroll. Among the leading early members were Nancy Perdieu, Christopher Bennett, Wm. Baughn, Washington Leavell and others. The meetings were held in the school-house for some time. The chapel was erected in 1868, costing, aside from voluntary labor, about \$600. The church now has about seventy members. The pastor is Rev. F. M. Demunbrun. Present Trustees: Wm. A. Davenport, Alex. Reynolds, A. Lewis, A. Tully, John Baughn. Class-leaders, Geo. Thompson, Steward A. Tully.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Cadiz Methodist Episcopal church was organized at the school-house in 1848. Rev. Charles Wright was the preacher in charge. Among the early members were Emsley Julian and wife, Jacob Meek and wife, Scott Conner and wife, James Beck and wife, Euphemia Cooper, Pharbia Guyman, Levi Cooper, J. W. Callahan and Wm. Hendricks. The first Class-leader was Wm. Hendricks; first Trustees, Emsley Julian, Scott Conner and Wm. Hendricks. The first church was built in 1852 at a cost of \$750. In the year 1872 this was exchanged for the building then known as the town hall, which was deeded to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church. The repairing and renovating cost \$1,650. The present pastor is Rev. R. B. Powell; present officers: J. W. Callahan, Leader; Geo. Gilbert and S. Bowers, Stewards; W. W. Holloway, B. W. Pickering, Allen Crim, M. A. Pickering and Luther W. Modlin, Trustees. The church has now fifty members.

Cadiz Meeting.—The Friends of Cadiz and vicinity formed a meeting and built a meeting-house in 1850 on a lot donated by David Pickering. The Trustees were Jonathan Saint, John Buffkin and Eli Ratliff. The cost of the meeting-house was about \$500. The original membership was about fifty; present membership, about seventy.

Clear Spring Meeting.—This meeting, one of the oldest in the county, was organized about 1825. Rice Price, Nathan Pearson, Elias Newby, Joseph Ratliff, Richard Ratliff, Phineas Ratliff, John Pressnal, Eli Stafford, Dempsey Reese and a few others, with their families, were among early and prominent Quakers. Clear Spring is under Duck Creek Monthly Meeting of which Joseph Pearson and S. Stafford are the ministers. About 120 members belong to Clear Spring.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Eleazer Allis was born in Henry County, Ind., Aug. 14, 1822, a son of Moses and Ruth (Whitney) Allis. When twelve years of age he began to work at the tanner's trade, a business he followed the greater part of the time till 1881 when he bought the farm of eighty acres on section 2, Harrison Township, where he has since resided. He was married in 1841 to Ann E. Rhodes, who was born in 1824 and died in 1850. They had three children—Zerilda, wife of Job Ginn; Ruth M., wife of David Osborn; Mary A., wife of Wm. M. Gardner. In 1853 Mr. Allis married Maria Ginn, who was born in 1832 and died in 1874. Their children are—Sophronia; Letha, wife of H. Reicherd, and Tabor. In 1874 Mr. Allis married Nancy J. Ginn, who was born in 1836. They have one child—Newton. Politically Mr. Allis is a Democrat. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. Mrs. Allis is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Allis's father, Moses Allis, was born in New York in 1794, and went to Massachusetts when a young man, where he married Ruth Whitney, who was born in 1795. A few years after their marriage they moved to Connersville, Ind., and two years later, in 1821, to Henry County. He took up eighty acres of land in Henry Township, where they lived ten years, when the land was entered by another party and he was compelled to find another home. He then entered forty acres north of New Castle, where he lived till his death in 1849. His wife died in 1828, leaving four children; only two are living—Phidelia, wife of Nathan Comar, of Howard County, Ind., and Eleazer, the eldest and youngest. Whitney and George W. are deceased. He married the second time, Nancy Slagle, who was born about 1805, and died in 1862. They were the parents of six children; but one is living—Oliver. The deceased are—Hiram, who died in Nashville while a soldier in the Rebellion; Austin, Electa, Josephine and Joseph. Politically he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He was a member of the Protestant Methodist church.

Christopher Bennett, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bennett, was born in Ohio, June 25, 1817. When he was quite young his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., and there he was reared and educated. He was married Nov. 5, 1838, to Rachel, daughter of Levi and Sarah Beauchamp. She was born Jan. 24, 1816, and died Jan. 16, 1879. They had a family of nine children—Levi, resides in Missouri; Noah, enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 17, 1862; Sarah Ann, John and Hannah are deceased; Vashti, wife of Gresham Gard, of Oregon; Evaline, wife of Columbus Elliott; Cynthia, deceased; Philander, married Mand, daughter of D. O. and Lydia Ann Pickering, and has one child—William E. Oct. 25, 1879, Mr. Bennett married Esther Sanders, a native of Boone County, Ind., born April 26, 1832. Mr. Bennett moved to Henry County in the winter of 1843, and located in Harrison Township. In 1851 he bought the farm where he has since resided, two miles west of Cadiz. He owns 100 acres of choice land, all well improved. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the New Light church. His first wife was a member of the United Brethren church. His present wife is a member of the Reformed Christian church.

Isaac N. Brown was born in Henry County, Ind., July 30, 1829, a son of Isaac and Mary (Mendenhall) Brown, natives of North Carolina, his father born in 1796, and his mother in 1794. His parents came to Henry County in 1821 and entered 160 acres in Liberty Township, where the mother died in 1870 and the father in 1878. They had a family of nine children—Tamar, Moses, Jacob, Rachel, Anna, James, Isaac N., Samuel and Thaddeus. Isaac Brown, Sr., was an enterprising, public-spirited man and many of the improvements of the county were due to his zeal and progressiveness. He took the contract of opening the road from New Castle toward Williamsburg, still known as the old Brown road, one of the first public thoroughfares in the county. Isaac N. Brown was married in 1852 to Sarah Stubblefield, who was born July 30, 1831. They have a family of seven children—Mary J., Marcus, Rosa, Dora, Cassius C., Cora and Elnora. Politically Mr. Brown is a Republican as was his father before him. He has been Justice of the Peace many years. He owns a fine farm of 220 acres but at present is in the agricultural implement business in Kennard. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jackson Bushong, son of Abraham and Christena Bushong, was born March 27, 1817, in Augusta County, Va., and was married March 9, 1839, to Lydia Bushong, born May 14, 1818. In 1848 they came to Indiana and landed in Fall Creek Township, Henry County, where they resided fifteen years. They then moved to Harrison Township and purchased 210 acres on section 29 where they have since resided. Politically Mr. Bushong is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. They have had two children—Eliza C., born July 6, 1842, married George H. Dellinger, Aug. 7, 1861, and died March 26, 1875, leaving five children—Minerva A., Phebe T., Hannah N., Cora C., Lillie L.; Peter P. was born Sept. 4, 1844, and Jan. 16, 1875, married Rosilla McCormack, who was born Dec. 6, 1854. They have three children—Wilford H., Anderson J., Charles A.

Captain Robert K. Collins.—Thomas Collins, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Scotland near the middle of the eighteenth century and came to America about 1770, and settled in New Jersey. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving with distinction. His wife was born in New Jersey about 1756. Both died in Pennsylvania. Their son, Andrew Collins, was born in New Jersey in 1778, and died in Fayetteville, Ark., in 1846. He married Margaret Jennings, who was born in New Jersey in 1781, a cousin of Jonathan Jennings, Indiana's first Governor. She died at Fayetteville, Ark., 1847. They had ten children. Their son and our subject's father, Thomas J. Collins, was born in Union County, Pa., in 1803, and died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1849. He married Mary Whitacre, who was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1811, and died in Edgar County, Ill., in 1851. They had a family of seven sons and one daughter; the daughter and three sons are living. Andrew J. is a stock-raiser in Montana; George W. is an attorney at Lafayette, Ind.; Sarah is the wife of Edward West, of Luray, Henry County. R. K. Collins was born in Henry County, Ind., Nov. 6, 1832. He was ten years of age when his parents moved to Arkansas, and remained in the West ten years. He then returned to Indiana. He learned the blacksmith's trade in Luray, Ind., and Urbana, Ill. In 1861 he was one of the four men in his township to respond to the first call for volunteers, and served three months as a private in the Eighth Indiana Infantry. In 1862 he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was elected Captain of Company I. He commanded his company till 1865 when by the concussion of a

shell and exposure he entirely lost his eyesight. Captain Collins was married to Belinda Losh, March 19, 1857. To them have been born nine children; but six are living—A. F., Charlie and Willie (twins), Oran P., J. Wayman, and Maberry Lacy. The deceased are—Lycurgus, Robert K., Jr., and Pettie.

James Madison Cook, pastor of the United Brethren church, Cadiz, Ind., was born in Rush County, Ind., April 14, 1821, a son of John and Mary A. (Simons) Cook, natives of Virginia, the former of Culpeper County, born Sept. 28, 1782, and the latter of Pendleton County, born March 8, 1787. They were married Oct. 31, 1802, and Dec. 1, 1819, moved to Rush County, Ind., where the father died Dec. 6, 1866, and the mother, May 1, 1879. They were both members of the United Brethren church. They had a family of nine sons and four daughters. In his early life our subject lived with his parents and assisted the neighbors in all the various kinds of work pertaining to the new country. His education was received in the district school, located on one corner of his father's farm. In 1842 he joined the United Brethren church, and since 1858 has given his time to the ministry. He came to Cadiz, Ind., Sept. 20, 1877. He was married Nov. 28, 1841, to Martha Nichols, who died June 30, 1849. Dec. 27, 1849, he married Abigail Haynes, who died Dec. 13, 1877. Aug. 30, 1878, he married Jennie Foland. His children are—Martha A., Huldah V., Sarah E., Tursey A., J. Milton, John S., Emma E., Oscar P. and Hattie M. Politically Mr. Cook was a Whig and now a Republican, as was also his father.

James Milton Cook, son of James M. and Abigail (Haynes) Cook, was born in Grant County, Ind., Dec. 29, 1853. When he was quite young his parents came to Henry County and lived several years, then moved to Dublin, Wayne County. His education was principally received in Henry County. When fourteen years of age he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1884, when he bought a farm of 280 acres on sections 35 and 36, Harrison Township. He was married in 1880 to Sarah J., daughter of W. D. and Serilda Cooper, born April 10, 1851. They have one child—Ohmer J., born Sept. 21, 1883. Politically Mr. Cook is a Republican.

John S. Cook, son of James M. and Abigail Cook, was born in Henry County, Ind., Oct. 25, 1855. He was reared and educated in Henry and Wayne counties, and in early life learned the machinist's and carpenter's trades, at which he worked till 1881,

when he began farming, a vocation he still pursues. He was married in 1873 to Martha Ann Young, a native of Wayne County, Ind., born in 1851, a daughter of David and Margaret Young. They have one child—Emma Alice. Politically Mr. Cook is a Republican.

John D. Cooper, son of John and Elizabeth Cooper, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1831. When seventeen years of age he began working at the carpenter's trade and followed it twenty-five years. He also carried on cabinet-making five years. He employed a large force of men, and was one of the largest contractors in the county. Since 1873 he has turned his attention to farming. He owns 200 acres of choice land, and has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. Although politically a Democrat he has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Harrison Township twelve years. July 3, 1851, he was married to Mary Ann Alexander, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1834, a daughter of William and Mary Alexander. They have five children—Elizabeth, wife of William Callahan; Mary L., wife of S. F. Myer; Arminta J., wife of John Huff; Elmer M., married Emma Cook; John W. Mr. Cooper was reared in the Friends' faith, and his wife in the faith of the Methodist church.

Orlando R. Cooper, son of William and Serilda Cooper, was born in Harrison Township, Aug. 28, 1848. He has always lived in his native township, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of 280 acres. Although comparatively a young man he is one of the best farmers in the township. He is enterprising, progressive and public spirited, advocating all measures of benefit to the community. Politically he is a Republican, and is an earnest advocate of the party's principles. He was married Oct. 7, 1871, to Adeline Lewis, daughter of Stanford and Elizabeth Lewis, a native of Henry County, born June 14, 1847. They have had six children—Charlie, Travis, Willard, William D., Angenetta and Essie Lee; the eldest is deceased.

Robert H. Cooper, fifth child of William and Nancy (Holliday) Cooper, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 6, 1827. He was reared and educated in Henry County, Ind. He started in life with limited means, and in 1856 bought eighty acres of wild land and moved into a little log cabin in the woods. He now owns 332 acres of well-improved land with good farm buildings. He pays especial attention to stock, buying and selling extensively. He was married Feb. 22, 1847, to Harriet Hyatt, who was born June

15, 1830, a daughter of David and Ruth Hyatt. She died March 29, 1853, leaving two children—E. M., born March 11, 1849, married Allie Trueblood, and resides near Mechanicsburg; David L., born March 8, 1851, died May 3, 1874. July 9, 1854, Mr. Cooper married Margaret Hayworth, a daughter of James and Amelia Hayworth, born June 6, 1837. They have eight children—Lewessa B., born Jan. 20, 1857, married J. C. McLucas, of Fairbury, Neb.; Ida J., born Sept. 3, 1858, married ^{Amund} E. Hinshaw, of b. 12. 8. 186. Irvington, Ind.; Frank W., born July 24, 1860, married Emma ^{S. David R} Debois, and resides at Middletown; Harriet E., born June 12, 1862; ^{Emmeline} Amelia H., born June 22, 1864; Minnie M., born Sept. 25, 1866; ^{Isgrigg.} Milton O., born July 24, 1869; Benna, born Dec. 8, 1875. Mr. Cooper has been a stockholder and Director of the First National Bank, New Castle, five years. He has been President of the New Castle Agricultural Society several years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He was elected and served three years as County Commissioner of Henry County. He was elected Township Assessor of his own township two terms, and served four years.

William Cooper, second son of John and Ann (Hayes) Cooper, was born in Pennsylvania in 1794. His father was born about 1763, and his mother in 1765. They were Quakers. They were married in their native State, where they reared their family of four sons—Caleb, William, John and Imla. They removed to Harrison County, Ohio, when their sons were young men, and there the father died in 1825. In 1832 Caleb came to Henry County, Ind. Imla followed him in 1834, and in 1835 came William and John, bringing their mother with them. All were married and had families. Caleb married Ruth Bashear; William married Nancy Holliday; John married Elizabeth Downs; Imla married Susan Dawson. All, save Imla and William's widow, are deceased. The mother died in 1855. Imla Cooper was born June 17, 1801, and is living in Cadiz. His children are—Tersa A., Susan R., Euphenia J., Thomas C., Imla R., William D., John E. and Ellen M. In politics he adheres to the old Jacksonian principles. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace several years. William Cooper married Nancy, fifth child of Robert and Rebecca Holliday. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1804, but subsequently her parents moved to Harrison County, Ohio, where they died at an advanced age. When Mr. and Mrs. Cooper came to Indiana they located a half mile south of the present site of Cadiz, on a farm

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of eighty acres, on which was a small cabin, but only a few acres were cleared. Here they lived many years and reared their family of eleven children; seven of their children were born in Ohio, and four in Henry County—Ann, married Joel Hiatt, and died leaving five children; Rebecca, wife of Jehu Weasner, has six children; John, married Eliza J. McKee, who died, leaving two children. He then married Miss Alexander. They had one child. Both are deceased. Mary (deceased) married William McKee, who died, and she then married Joshua Hyatt. She had one child by her first marriage and four by the second. Robert H. resides in Harrison Township. Jane married N. R. Elliott, of Mechanicsburg; she has two children. Lewessa married William P. Newby, and at her death left one child. Caleb was a promising attorney of Henry County. He enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, was mustered in as Second Lieutenant, and promoted to First Lieutenant; served till the close of the war. He died in 1868. Israel resides in Cadiz. Eliza M. married M. A. Pickering, and died leaving two children. Imla W. married Emily Hunt and has three children. Mr. Cooper died in Mechanicsburg, in 1876, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Cooper resides with her son Imla. They were life-long believers in the Society of Friends.

William D. Cooper was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 9, 1827, a son of John and Elizabeth (Downs) Cooper. His parents came to Henry County in 1836, and located in Harrison Township, where they died. Of their five children but two, William D. and John D., are living. Araminta, Sarah and Tersey are deceased. William D. Cooper is one of the most prosperous men of the township. He owns 500 acres of fine farming land, and deals quite extensively in stock, making a specialty of short-horn cattle. Since 1865 he has been engaged in the general mercantile business, and has a steadily increasing trade, his sales the past year amounting to \$10,000. Commencing life with nothing he saved his earnings, and bought eighty acres of wild land. From this small commencement he has through industry and energy accumulated a property worth \$40,000. He is one of the most liberal and public-spirited men of the township. He is a stockholder in the Citizens' State Bank, New Castle, and is the owner of the Cadiz Mill. He was married in 1847 to Serilda Ginn, a native of Kentucky, born in 1830. They have had eight children; four are living—Sarah J., wife of J. M. Cook; Orlando R., Ada A. and Martha. Lorenzo M., Simon D., Elizabeth L. and Mary E. are deceased.

Joel Hiatt above s. of Richard & Sarah Reece His

Philip Corrall was born near Cadiz, Henry Co., Ind., March 29, 1837, a son of Henry and Sarah (Coon) Corrall. He was reared a farmer and now owns 160 acres of fine land in Harrison Township. He was married in 1859 to Mary Hedrick, a native of Wayne County, Ind., born in 1833. Of their seven children but three are living—Eli, Sophia and Margaret J. The deceased are—Henry, Sarah, Charles and an infant. Mrs. Corrall is a member of the Christian church. Politically Mr. Corrall is a Democrat. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and his mother in 1816. They moved to Henry County, Ind., in 1830 and located in Harrison Township, entering forty acres of land which was afterward increased to 160. About 1855 they moved to Missouri, but the next year returned to Henry County, where the father died in 1870 and the mother in 1873. They had a family of ten children—Catharine, Delilah, Philip, George, Margaret, Charles, Nancy, James, Mary E. and Maria R.

Moses Cottrell was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 21, 1818, a son of Stephen and Rhoda (Wright) Cottrell, natives of Virginia, his father born in 1791 and his mother in 1793. His parents moved to Highland County, Ohio, in 1812, and in 1845 to Hancock County, Ind., where the mother died in 1847, and the father in 1849. Their family of twelve children all lived till maturity, and nine are now living—Bethena, wife of Jeremiah Ward, of Grant County, Ind.; Sarah, widow of Hezekiah Brown, of Fayette County, Ind.; William, of Jasper County, Iowa; Moses; Edith, widow of James Branson, of Hamilton County, Ind.; Lydia, widow of George Lewdy, of Brown County, Kas.; Albert, of Brown County, Kas.; Rebecca, wife of Henry Bean, of Brown County, Kas.; Anna, wife of Thomas Simpson, of Brown County, Kas. James, Elizabeth wife of Henry Auchenbaugh, and Mary J., wife of Ami Turney are deceased. Moses Cottrell came to Indiana in 1839, and located in Wayne County. In 1847 he moved to Hamilton County, and in 1851 to Henry County, and located in Harrison Township, where he now has 180 acres of fine land. He was married in 1844 to Harriet Norris, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born March 25, 1827. They have four children—William, Albert, Mary J. (wife of John Anderson), and John F. Politically Mr. Cottrell is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge, chapter, council and commandery.

O. H. Draper is a son of Joseph and Biddy (Jackson) Draper, natives of North Carolina, who both emigrated to Preble County,

Ohio, with their parents while young and were there married about 1819. About 1822 removed to Wayne County, Ind., the little village then known as Vandalia, near where Cambridge City now stands, and erected the Draper Mills, which was the first mill built in Central or Eastern Indiana. This mill he conducted until the fall of 1836, when he sold it and removed to Henry County, where he settled and purchased a small mill on Duck Creek, five and one-half miles southwest of New Castle, in Greensboro Township. They remained at this place until their death. Mr. Draper died April 2, 1866, and Mrs. Draper, Sept. 5, 1866. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom were born in Wayne County, and all grew to maturity, married and settled in Wayne County, all engaging in agricultural pursuits. O. H. Draper, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of his father's family and was born April 16, 1832, near the old Draper Mill, Vandalia, Wayne Co., Ind. He came with his parents to Greensboro Township, this county, when five years old. Here he spent his boyhood days and was here married Oct. 2, 1856, to Mary Jane Bond, daughter of Nathan Bond, of Wayne County, Ind. Two children were born of this union—William Leeburn, married Ada F. Baker, who died June 23, 1884; Laura Alice, married Franklin G. Pierce. Mrs. Draper died July 17, 1863. Oct. 6, 1864, Mr. Draper married Jemima Ellen Harvey, daughter of John P. Harvey, of Wayne County, Ind. Two children were born of this union—Luther Oren and Cora Jane, both living at home and now attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Draper are members of the Quaker church. His first wife was also of Quaker parentage.

Greenburg Farmer, son of Pleasant and Mary Farmer, was born in Franklin County, Va., June 25, 1820. In 1830 his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., and six years later to Henry County, and located in Harrison Township. He was reared a farmer and now owns 340 acres in the northwestern part of the township. He was married in 1869 to Sarah Ann Keesling, daughter of John D. and Lina L. Keesling, a native of Henry County, born Nov. 16, 1850. They have five children—John Q., Dewitt C., Alvin V., Joseph W. and Cordia. Politically Mr. Farmer is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Seventh Day Advent church. His father, Pleasant Farmer, was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1786, and died in Henry County, Ind., in 1848. His mother, Mary (Lindsey) Farmer, was born in Franklin County, Va., in 1794 and died in Henry County,

in 1864. But four of their seven children are living—Greenburg, Uriah, Sparrel and Perrio. The deceased are — Betsey M., wife of John Keesling; Delilah, wife of W. P. Williams, and an infant. Pleasant Farmer was politically a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Christian church.

Luther W. Hess, M. D., was born in Morgantown, Va., Dec. 12, 1821, a son of Thomas and Matilda (Scott) Hess, natives of Virginia, his father born in 1790, and his mother in 1789. His parents came to Henry County, Ind., about 1829, and located in Prairie Township. They afterward moved to Harrison Township, where the mother died in 1868, and the father in 1870. Of their eight children, but one, Elizabeth Wilson, is living. Luther W. Hess began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Horn, of Middletown, and began his practice in that village in 1845. In 1852 he moved to Cadiz, where he built up a successful practice, and at the time of his death was one of the most eminent physicians of the county. He was a member of the old Henry County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate from Henry and Hancock counties and served two terms. He participated in the contest connected with the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. He was through life a radical Republican. He was married July 4, 1847, to Phœbe A. Pickering, a native of Wheeling, Va., born in 1827, a daughter of Joshua Pickering and Nancy (Berkshire). They had a family of four children—Wilford L., born Jan. 1, 1849, died July 26, 1849; Isabella P., born Nov. 29, 1849, died August, 1850; Angelia M., born Dec. 20, 1852, married Dr. W. A. Boor, Sept. 24, 1873; Frank C., born June 1, 1856, married Nov. 30, 1882, Miss Lena Harvey. Dr. Hess was earnest, honorable and efficient in all his public and political relations. During the Rebellion he was loyal to his country, and his patriotism was conducive of deeds as well as words. His life record is that of an honest, benevolent, and successful man, with a reputation without reproach, and a character without taint. As a temperance man he was consistent, firm and uncompromising. Dr. Hess died March 8, 1883.

Frank C. Hess, M. D., was born June 1, 1856, a son of Dr. Luther W. and Phœbe A. (Pickering) Hess. He early developed a taste for the medical profession, and gained considerable knowledge of it by his constant association with his father. In the fall of 1876 he began his medical studies, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, March 8, 1881. He com-

menced practice with his father at Cadiz, and at his father's death succeeded him in the profession. He is a young doctor of ability, and is destined to fill the place in the hearts of the people left vacant by his father's death. Like his father he is a strong advocate of Republican principles, and a strict adherent to the cause of temperance. He was married Nov. 30, 1882, to Lena Harvey, who was born Nov. 19, 1863, a daughter of Daniel and Malinda Harvey. Dr. and Mrs. Hess are members of the Christian church.

668 *Lewis Hort*, son of William and Hannah Hort, was born in Ohio, Jan. 1, 1839. When he was six years of age his parents came to Henry County, Ind., and located in Liberty Township. When he was fifteen he came to Harrison Township, and has since made this his home. He has a beautiful farm of 150 acres in the northern part of the township. Politically he is a Republican. Sept. 13, 1863, he was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of P. L. W. and Eliza Ann McKee, born March 4, 1843. They have two children—Joseph, born Sept. 26, 1864; Luther P., born June 15, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Hort are worthy members of the Christian church.

Mathias Huff was born in Rockingham County, Va., Jan. 23, 1815, the son of Henry Huff, Sr. In 1835, with his brothers, Henry and Jacob, he came to Indiana and located in Wayne County, and in 1839 they came to Henry County. He was married Nov. 15, 1838, to Christina Lindamood, a daughter of John Lindamood, born Sept. 28, 1817, and the year following their marriage lived in Hancock County. On coming to Henry County Mr. Huff bought 160 acres in section 34, Harrison Township, where he lived till his death. It was almost entirely in the woods, with no improvements save a small log cabin. Although in meager circumstances when he came to the county, his perseverance and industry overcame all obstacles, his integrity and moral worth won him many friends, and at the time of his death he was one of the county's most prosperous and influential citizens. He died June 28, 1855, and his wife died Oct. 10, 1876. They had a family of six children—Mary Ann, born Nov. 9, 1833, married J. M. Gray, of Carroll County, Ind.; Sarah C., born Nov. 19, 1841, married J. R. Nelson, of Fairburg, Neb.; Charlotte, born May 11, 1844, died Aug. 11, 1845; Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1847, married Henry Thompson; John M., born June 25, 1850; Martha E., born Dec. 1, 1852, died Feb. 24, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Huff are members of the German Baptist church.

John M. Huff, son of Mathias and Christina Huff, was born June 25, 1850, and July 22, 1869, married Harriett Wilhoit, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Wilhoit, born Nov. 23, 1851. They have three children—Luther M., born Sept. 25, 1870; Benjamin M., born Dec. 9, 1872; Joseph F., born March 12, 1880. Mr. Huff lives on the old homestead farm, of which he owns 100 acres. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is an enterprising young farmer, and is already one of the representative men of the township.

Shubal Julian, one of the few surviving pioneers of Henry County, was born in Randolph County, N. C., April 14, 1792. At the age of twenty he came to Indiana, locating near the present site of the city of Richmond. He helped to clear the land on which the city is. He married Biddie, daughter of Peter Hoover, and in 1822 removed to Prairie Township, Henry County, where he entered land and improved a farm upon which he resided until 1838. He then removed to Harrison Township, which is his present home. Mr. Julian has ever been one of the best of Henry County's citizens. In the days of anti-slavery agitation he was a conductor on the underground railroad, though he has never been inside of a car on a modern railroad. Mr. Julian was brought up in the Quaker faith. In politics he first voted with the Federalists, afterward with the Whigs, then with the Republicans. His wife died in 1864, having reared four children—Emsley, now of Hancock County, Ind.; Peter, deceased; Ellen (Holloway), Cadiz; and Sarah (Keesling), deceased.

Robert Keen, son of Charles H. and Sarah Keen, was born in Rockingham County, N. C., Jan. 12, 1812. When nine years of age he was bound out and served till twenty-one years of age. He was married in 1836 to Clarissa Humphrey, a native of Halifax County, N. C., born in 1820. In 1849 they came to Henry County, Ind., and rented land in Prairie Township four years. He then bought eighty acres on section 18, Harrison Township, which he has increased to 120 acres. He has brought his land from a wild, heavily-timbered state, to a state of cultivation unexcelled in the township, and although in meager circumstances when first coming to the county has, through industry and good management, acquired a property valued at \$8,000. Politically Mr. Keen is a Republican. Mrs. Keen is a member of the Wesleyan church. They have had a family of fifteen children—Alvis L.; Minerva, wife of John Fears; James P.; Sanford L.; Sarah

A., wife of Henry Childress; Ira N.; Silpha, wife of Samuel Fisher; Elmina, wife of John Pickle; Marthena; William D.; Mary E., wife of Samuel Evans; Milton H.; Jesse A. and Elizabeth (deceased).

Cyrus Kendall, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Harvey) Kendall, was born in Wayne County, Ind., Sept. 21, 1822. Aug. 20, 1845, he married Lydia Gilbert, who was born in North Carolina, May 29, 1822, a daughter of Joel and Lydia ^{Morgan} Gilbert. Her parents came to Henry County, Ind., when she was two years of age. After his marriage Mr. Kendall settled on the farm known as the Richard Hyatt farm, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall have no children but have cared for several children who had no parents, and reared one to maturity. Politically Mr. Kendall is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

Thomas Kendall was born in Randolph County, N. C., Jan. 1, 1786, and was married April 26, 1807, to Elizabeth Harvey, a native of Guilford County, N. C., born Nov. 4, 1789. In 1816, with a family of four children, they moved to Indiana and located in Wayne County, three and a half miles northeast of the present site of Richmond. He bought 160 acres of land, only one acre cleared. His wife died in Wayne County, June 13, 1853. In 1856 he came to Henry County, remaining here till his death, Aug. 4, 1862. In politics Mr. Kendall was a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. They had a family of ten children; the three youngest only are living—Cyrus; Amy, wife of Joseph Hill, of Boone County, Ind., and Dennis. An infant; William; Nancy, wife of Edward Norton; Margaret, wife of Reuben Ratliff; David; Hannah, wife of Joel Gilbert, and Lydia are deceased.

Miles Lamb was born in North Carolina, Feb. 5, 1801, son of John Lamb, a native of North Carolina, of Scotch descent, who died in 1830 at an advanced age. He was reared a farmer, and also in his young days worked at glove-making. About 1824 he came to Henry County, Ind., and entered 160 acres of land in the southeastern part of Harrison Township which he improved, and where he lived until his death, March 28, 1874. He was one of the county's most influential citizens. Honorable, honest, industrious, he won the esteem of all who knew him. Politically he was a Whig, and when the Free-Soil movement was agitated he was one of the first to adopt its principles. He was a strong

W^m Kendall b 8.17.1808 d. 2.6.1861
m. 5.1.1833

*Abigail Hersner } Michael
 Rebecca Mendenha*

anti-slavery man, and proclaimed his principles in the face of all opposition, being one of three in this precinct for a few years who adhered to the movement. He was married about 1825 to Rebecca Gray. They had two children—John, deceased, and Sarah, wife of E. H. Campbell. His wife died and he afterward married Nancy Modlin, who was born in North Carolina, Aug. 30, 1803, and died Jan. 29, 1864. They had a family of ten children—Phineas; Barnabas, deceased; Thomas E., of Kansas; Caleb, of Wayne County, Ind.; Rebecca, wife of W. S. Chamless; Anna, widow of Wright Sanders; Rachel, deceased; Erie; Ruth, wife of Larkin Chamless, of Wayne County, Ind.; and Nancy, wife of William Peper. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb were reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. They subsequently joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and later the Wesleyan Methodist church.

Phineas Lamb was born in Henry County, Ind., Sept. 29, 1831, a son of Miles and Nancy (Modlin) Lamb. He was reared a farmer, and, with the exception of eight years that he worked at the carpenter's trade, has always followed that vocation. He is residing on the old homestead, his farm containing 120 acres of choice land. He was married March 25, 1858, to Ann E. Reeves, daughter of Jacob and Eliza Reezes, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., Aug. 23, 1831. They have five children—Laura, Milton, William, Horace, and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican. He has served as Justice of the Peace of his township four years.

Jonathan M. Lewis, the eldest son of Stanford and Elizabeth (Thomas) Lewis, was born in Wayne County, Ind., a mile and a half north of Cambridge City, Ind., Jan. 3, 1833. He remained with his parents till twenty-three years of age, and with them moved to Harrison Township, Henry County, in 1840, where his father entered eighty acres of land from the Government. When nineteen years of age he began working with James Small at the carpenter's trade and pursued that vocation successfully seventeen years. Since 1869 he has been engaged in agricultural and stock-raising pursuits. He was married in 1856 to Eveline, daughter of William and Polly Van Buskirk, and to them were born six children—James William, Mary, Fremont Morton, Emma, Ulysses Grant, Scott. Mrs. Lewis died in 1873. Mr. Lewis was married Oct. 19, 1873, to Ellen, daughter of George and Mary (Showalter)

Moore. She came from Pennsylvania to Indiana, Dec. 25, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had six children—Edward, Tide, Charles and Frank (twins), Blanche, and an infant, unnamed. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mechanicsburg.

Joseph McKee, son of P. L. W. and Eliza A. (Kinsey) McKee, was born in Wayne County, Ind., Aug. 6, 1840, but was reared and educated in Henry County. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 140 acres. He was married in 1866 to Ellen Hart, a native of Henry County, born in 1847. They have two children—William and Lewis L. Politically Mr. McKee is a Republican. He enlisted in 1861 in Company F., Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served thirteen months.

P. L. W. McKee was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1802, a son of John and Malinda McKee, natives of Virginia, his father born in 1772 and his mother in 1775. His father went to Kentucky when seventeen years of age and was there married. In 1800 he moved to Cincinnati, and in 1812 to Wayne County, Ind., where he died in 1820. The mother died in 1855. They had a family of eight children—Sarah, Nancy, Taber, P. L. W., Martha, John, Moses, and Josiah. P. L. W. McKee has always been an industrious, energetic man, and by good management acquired a fine property, owning at one time 620 acres of land. He came to Henry County in 1843 and located in Harrison Township. He has been an unusually active man in the township, in local and political affairs, his affiliations being with the Whig and Republican parties. He was married Dec. 27, 1835, to Eliza A. Kinsey who was born in Lancaster County, Pa., July 15, 1804. They have had four children—John, born Oct. 10, 1836, died Dec. 6, 1875; James, born Jan. 17, 1838; Joseph, born Aug. 6, 1840; Sarah ⁶⁶⁴Ann, born March 4, 1843. Mrs. McKee was reared in the Society of Friends.

Jesse O. Mendenhall, son of Oliver and Lydia Mendenhall, was born in Wayne County, Ind., Nov. 11, 1847. In 1850 his parents came to Henry County, locating in Henry Township. He remained with them till his marriage, when he located in the southeastern part of Harrison Township, where he purchased ninety-three acres of land on which he still resides. In connection with farming Mr. Mendenhall has taught school during the winter months for fourteen years. He was married in 1873 to Jennie Leonard, a native of Henry County, born May 13, 1851, a daugh-

ter of Samuel and Rebecca Le[✓]onard, of Dudley Township. They have two children—Alice, born July 14, 1874, and Horace, born Dec. 26, 1879. Politically he is a Republican.

William H. Modlin.—The first of the Modlin family to come to Indiana were two brothers—William and Joseph. They located in Wayne County, on Green's Fork. William was born in North Carolina, about 1782, and there married Anna Ratcliff, a native of the same State, born in 1783. They moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1814, but a year later moved to Henry County, and settled in Dudley Township, on 160 acres of land, entered from the Government. They had a family of seven children—John, Richard, William, Elizabeth, Levi, Rebecca, Joseph. Richard was born in North Carolina in 1814, but was reared and educated in Henry County, Ind. He took an active interest in politics, adhering to the Whig party. He was married in 1836 to Miss Butler. She died, and in 1838 he married Jane Wright, daughter of Jesse and Ann ^{clearly} Wright, born Jan. 28, 1808. They had a family of four children—Luther W., of New Castle; William H., whose name heads this sketch; Elizabeth A., wife of A. Crim; Louisa J., wife of W. W. Linus. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Modlin were birthright members of the Society of Friends, but subsequently joined the Methodist Episcopal church. He died Nov. 3, 1870. William H. Modlin was born in Henry County, Ind., Nov. 22, 1840. He followed farming till 1873, when he began running a saw and grist mill in Cadiz. In December, 1883, his entire mill was destroyed by fire; loss, \$8,000. When Mr. Modlin started in life his means were limited, but his industry and perseverance have overcome poverty, and to-day he is one of the most substantial business men in the township, notwithstanding his reverses. He was married May 3, 1863, to Martha A. Crim, who was born Jan. 14, 1842, a daughter of George and Mary Crim. They have four children—Luther N., born March 31, 1864; Leander H., Feb. 25, 1865; Eddie O., Nov. 25, 1868; Louise M., March 2, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Modlin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican.

Solomon Myers, son of Elijah and Sarah (Cripe) Myers, was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 25, 1848. He remained with his parents till manhood. He now owns a farm of fifty-five acres on section 35, Harrison Township, which is well cultivated; he also deals extensively in stock. Sept. 15, 1870, he was married to Mary L., daughter of J. D. and Mary A. Cooper. They have had

five children—Elnora B. (deceased), Ernest, Bertha M. (deceased), Sarah A. and Willie E. In 1865 Mr. Myers enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served six months. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His father was born in Union County, Ind., in 1825, and when eight years of age his parents moved to Wayne County. In 1850 he moved to Henry County and located in Harrison Township, where he died, March 4, 1875. Politically he was a Republican. He was married to Sarah Cripe, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1824. They had seven children—Solomon, Isaac, Samuel (deceased), George W., Abram (deceased), Martin L. and John C. Mr. and Mrs. Myers were members of the Dunkard church.

Luther H. Newby, son of Joshua and Sarah A. Newby, was born in Henry County, Ind., March 3, 1864. He was reared and educated in his native county. He lived on the farm with his parents till manhood. He now owns forty-two acres of fine land on section 34, Harrison Township. Aug. 14, 1883, he was married to Rosa L. McKee, a daughter of John and Winnie McKee. She is a native of Henry County, born March 26, 1863. Politically Mr. Newby is a Republican.

Joseph Pearson was born in Wayne County, Ind., Nov. 7, 1816, the tenth child of Nathan and Huldah Pearson. He remained with his parents, assisting them clear and cultivate a pioneer farm, till manhood, and then turned his attention to the cultivation of a farm of his own. He has a beautiful farm of eighty acres in the southeastern part of Harrison Township, all well improved, with good farm buildings. He was married Oct. 20, 1836, to Sarah Draper of Grant County, Ind., born July 5, 1819, a daughter of Jesse and Delphia Draper. They had two children—Delphia, wife of James Newby, and Catherine, deceased. Mrs. Pearson died Jan. 3, 1852. July 29, 1852, Mr. Pearson married Rebecca Ratliff, who was born Dec. 21, 1821, a daughter of Richard and Caroline Ratliff. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

Nathan Pearson was born in South Carolina, Oct. 28, 1770, and died in Henry County, Ind., Nov. 13, 1845. He married Huldah Lamb, who was born in North Carolina, March 9, 1778, and died in Henry County, Aug. 24, 1864. They had a family of twelve children; but five are living—William, of Story County, Iowa; Catharine, wife of David Palmer; Huldah, wife of Joshua Draper;

Aaron, of Polk County, Iowa, and Joseph. The deceased are—Jonathan. Exum, Sarah (wife of David Palmer), Zeno, Rhoda (wife of John Cook), Nathan and Zimri. In 1816 they, with nine children, came to Indiana and settled in Wayne County, north of Richmond. Two years later they moved to the present site of Cambridge City, and in 1826 moved to Henry County and located three miles northwest of New Castle, on Duck Creek, where he entered eighty acres of land. He subsequently entered another eighty-acre tract. Politically he was a Whig. He and his wife were members of the Friends' Society.

Daniel Personett, son of Joseph and Rebecca Personett, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1825, and was eight years of age when his parents came to Henry County, Ind. He was reared on the farm in Fall Creek Township, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. His farm of eighty acres is located on section 34, Harrison Township. Before the war Mr. Personett was a Democrat, but after the war was neutral in politics till the formation of the National or Greenback party, and since then has given it his support. He was married Dec. 28, 1848, to Hannah Manfort, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born Oct. 11, 1832, a daughter of John and Lydia Manfort. They have had nine children—Rebecca Ann, born Nov. 7, 1849, married Harvey Houchins, and died April 3, 1884; John M., born June 27, 1852, resides in Kansas; Sylvester B., born April 11, 1854, resides in Minnesota; Joseph M., born July 10, 1857; William E., born May 17, 1860, died Aug. 14, 1864; Lydia J., born April 9, 1862, wife of George Neely; James R., born April 13, 1865; Ulysses G., born April 19, 1868; Orville, born Aug. 16, 1870.

Elias Phelps, son of Samuel and Sarah (Newby) Phelps, was born in North Carolina, Nov. 30, 1819. When he was twenty years of age he began to work for himself, assisting the farmers in clearing and improving their land, till his marriage, when he rented a farm four years. He then bought eighty acres of land in the southeastern part of Harrison Township, where he has since resided. He was industrious and prudent and added to his farm from time to time till he owned 243 acres, a part of which he has given his children. He was married Dec. 2, 1847, to Anna Hill, a native of Rush County, Ind., born Oct. 15, 1822, a daughter of Jonathan and Zilpha Hill. They have a family of five children—Thomas C., born Sept. 30, 1848; Sarah J., born Sept. 29, 1850, wife of R. O. Crampton; Cynthia H., born Dec. 28, 1852, wife of

N. B. Shaffer; John M., born Aug. 30, 1856, married Mary E. Newby, and has one child—Clinton J.; Martha Ann, born Nov. 22, 1858, wife of J. A. Reese. Politically Mr. Phelps is a Republican. He has served three terms as County Commissioner. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

Samuel Phelps, son of Jonathan and Mary Phelps, was born in Randolph County, N. C., and died in Henry County, Ind., in September, 1847. He was reared and married in his native State and in 1830, with his wife and six children, came to Henry County, Ind., and bought forty-eight acres of land on Blue River. He was in very meager circumstances, but by hard work and economical habits accumulated a comfortable fortune. He married Sarah Newby, a native of North Carolina. She died in Henry County in September, 1855. They had a family of ten children; six are living—Jane, wife of Joseph Small, of Hendricks County, Ind.; Elias; Jonathan; Bethany, wife of John McCarthy, of Boon County, Iowa; Ezekiel; Jabez, of Plainfield, Ind. Eleanor, wife of William Stanley; Frederick, Joseph, and Mary, wife of A. C. Ratcliff, are deceased. Politically Mr. Phelps was a Whig. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends.

T. C. Phelps, son of Elias and Anna Phelps, was born in Henry County, Ind., Sept. 30, 1848. He was reared and educated in his native county, residing with his parents till manhood. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 182 acres, in the southern part of Harrison Township. Politically he is a Republican. He was married in 1868 to Mary E. Shaffer, who was born Feb. 7, 1849, a daughter of Peter and Ruth A. Shaffer. They have one child—Laverna R., born Nov. 12, 1870.

David Pickering, son of Jacob, was born in Culpeper County, Va., July 20, 1788, and when a youth went with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio, where he was married, and remained till 1835. He then came to Henry County and located on the present site of Cadiz, which he laid out the following year. He followed farming and ran a saw-mill in Ohio, but after coming to Indiana gave his whole attention to his farm. He died June 25, 1868. He was married in July, 1815, to Nancy Adams, who was born in Virginia, Nov. 16, 1791, and died in Henry County, Ind., Oct. 6, 1860. They had a family of eight children; four are living and reside in Henry County—Baldwin, Mary, Jacob J., David A. The deceased are—Philander, Angeline, Lydia J. and Nancy Ann.

Jacob Pickering b. 9. 14. 1750 s. Sam + Grace
m. 12. 5. 1774 Back Creek Mt. Va.

Nannah Ellis b. 11. 13. 1750 d. Enos + Elizabeth (Coles)

Jonas Pickering, son of Samuel Pickering, was born in Virginia, Oct. 20, 1783, and when a young man moved to Belmont County, Ohio, and in 1823 or 1824 came with his family to Henry County, Ind., and located a mile east of the present site of Greensboro. He purchased 160 acres of land, the only improvement being a little log cabin. This farm he put under a good state of cultivation, residing on it twenty years, when he sold it and moved to the village of Goldsborough, where he spent the greater part of his remaining days. He died at the house of his son Jourdan, in New Castle, Aug. 13, 1860. He was one of Henry County's most enterprising citizens, and contributed liberally toward the advancement of all her interests. He was married Feb. 23, 1804, to Ruth Gregg, who was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 17, 1783, and died May 7, 1856. They had a family of twelve children; but four are living—Jonas, Mahlon, Ruth Anna and Mary. The deceased are—Abner, Abigail, Samuel, Sarah, Phoebe, Joseph, Jourdan and Ann M.

Jonas Pickering was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Aug. 9, *d. 9.13. 1894* 1812, a son of Jonas and Ruth (Gregg) Pickering. He came to Henry County, Ind., with his parents, and made his home with them till his marriage. He worked on the farm till his majority, and then carried on a tanning business twenty years, when he returned to his former vocation and followed farming till 1878, when he gave up the care of the farm. His farm contains 240 acres of choice land. Mr. Pickering was married in *1837* to Mary Pickering, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 23, 1818, a daughter of David and Nancy *Adams* Pickering. They are the parents of six children—Marcus A., Philander, Mary Ann, *Thos. M. Reese* Leander H., William H. and Nancy A.; the three youngest are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pickering are members of the Society of Friends.

Marcus A. Pickering, son of Jonas and Mary Pickering, was born at Greensboro, Henry Co., Ind., in 1838, and was reared and educated in Cadiz. After reaching his majority he was engaged in the harness and saddlery business five years. In 1865 D. A. & M. A. Pickering formed a partnership in the wholesale notion business, remaining together till 1871, when M. A. became sole proprietor. He has a large business, employing several men, and for fourteen years traveled himself. In 1876 he bought an interest in the general mercantile house of Reese & Holloway. In 1878 Mr. Holloway withdrew and firm name was changed to Reese & Pickering. In 1879 their stock was partially destroyed by fire. They

then erected the commodious building now occupied by Mr. Pickering. Sept. 23, 1882, Mr. Pickering bought the entire stock and carries a complete line of dry-goods, notions, clothing, furniture, carpets, groceries, hardware, etc. His average annual sales in the retail store amount to \$25,000 and he has an equal amount of sales in the wholesale notion business. He also superintends his farm of 120 acres. As a business man Mr. Pickering has no peer. He was married in 1860 to Eliza M. Cooper, daughter of William and Nancy ^{Holiday} Cooper. She was born Sept. 19, 1841, and died March 1, 1863, leaving one child—Castella Rosa, who was born Jan. 24, 1861. In 1864 Mr. Pickering married Harriet E. Hayworth, who was born in Martinsville, Ohio, in 1842, a daughter of James ^{Hayworth} Hayworth. They have had ⁸ seven children—Adonis, born Aug. 1, 1865, died Aug. 15, 1869; Mary L., born July 12, 1867; Fannie, Sept. 26, 1869; Albert J., Jan. 12, 1873, deceased; Willard T., Oct. 28, 1874; Bertha, Aug. 23, 1875, died Sept. 28, 1876; Corlie ^{8. Copher} M., born Sept. 30, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Pickering are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

right to Cashatt in Sara Casatt
 Abner C. Ratcliff, son of Isaac and Mary ^{Emmett} Ratcliff, was born in Henry County, Ind., Nov. 28, 1837. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and now owns a farm of 280 acres in Harrison Township. He was married in 1858, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Sarah ^{Emmett} Phelps. They had two children—Elmer H. and Lindsey D. Mrs. Ratcliff died in ¹⁸⁷⁰ 1870. In 1872 Mr. Ratcliff ^X married Martha Presnall, who was born in 1848, a daughter of James and Anna ^{Emmett} Presnall. They have six children—Alonzo H. and Luther H. (twins), Mary A., Minnie E., Florence M. and Clarence E. Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliff are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

right to Cashatt in Sara Casatt
 Isaac Ratcliff was born in Clinton County, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1808, a son of Abner and Sarah ^{Cashatt} (Cashatt) Ratcliff, natives of North Carolina, where they were reared and married. About 1807 they moved to Clinton County, Ohio, but subsequently moved to Howard County, Ind., where they died. They were members of the Society of Friends. Politically he was a Whig. They had a family of eleven children; but five are living—Ann, widow of Dempsey Reese, of Cadiz; Isaac, our subject; Thomas, Jesse and Nathan, of Howard County, Ind. John, Margaret, Abner, Dorcas, Sarah and Silas are deceased. Isaac Ratcliff came to Henry County when a young man and entered eighty acres of land in Harrison Township, south of Cadiz. In 1834 he purchased an

eighty-acre tract in the southeastern part of the township, at that time heavily timbered. Here with a wife and two children he commenced to clear a farm. He now has a beautiful home of 240 acres, mostly under cultivation. He was married Sept. 7, 1835, to Mary Presnall, a native of North Carolina, born July 23, 1812. They have three children—Hannah L., born June 7, 1836, widow of John Palmer; Abner C. and John P. Politically Mr. Ratcliff has been a Whig, Abolitionist, Republican, and now affiliates with the Greenback party. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends.

John P. Ratcliff was born June 10, 1843, in Henry County Ind., a son of Isaac and Mary ^{Presnall} Ratcliff. He was married to Ellen Cook, daughter of Jesse and Abigail Cook, a native of Henry County, born July 28, 1853. They have had five children—Jesse C., born Sept. 6, 1873; Orth, born July 7, 1876, died Jan. 1, 1879; Emory, born Sept. 6, 1878; Albert, born Sept. 7, 1880; Mary, born Sept. 5, 1883. Mr. Ratcliff has a pleasant home of 147 acres, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

Thomas M. Reese, son of Dempsey and Ann ^{Ratcliff} Reese, was born in Harrison Township, Henry Co., Ind., March 25, 1842. His father was born in North Carolina in 1795, and in 1821 came to Henry County, Ind., and located in Harrison Township, where he died in 1878. Our subject lived on a farm till 1874 and then formed a partnership with W. W. Holloday in the mercantile business in Cadiz. Two years later M. O. Pickering was admitted to the firm, and a year later Mr. Holloday sold his interest to Mr. Pickering. In 1883 Mr. Reese retired from the business on account of his health and resumed the oversight of his farm. He owns 320 acres of choice land in Harrison Township, entered and improved by his father. Politically he is a Republican. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, and in local matters supports men, not party. He is at present Trustee of his township. He was married in 1866 to Mary A. Pickering, who was born in Cadiz, Ind., May 26, 1845, a daughter of ^{Pickering} James and Mary Pickering. They have two children—Oris and Ruth Edna. Mr. Reese is a member of the Christian church and Mrs. Reese of the Society of Friends.

Alexander Reynolds was born March 31, 1827, in County West Meath, Ireland. When twenty-two years of age he came to the United States and first located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he re-

mained eighteen years. In March, 1867, he came to Henry County, Ind., and bought a farm of seventy-five acres, to which he has since added thirty-three acres, situated in Harrison Township, two and a half miles west of Cadiz. Dec. 10, 1855, Mr. Reynolds was married to Fannie Cluggish, a native of County Down, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent, born in 1840, and came to America in childhood. They have a family of eight children—Isabel, born Oct. 4, 1856, now wife of William Coon, of Hancock County, Ind.; James, born Dec. 19, 1858; Richard, born March 25, 1861; Alexander, May 5, 1864; Ann, Jan. 30, 1870; Alice, May 12, 1872; John, June 7, 1874; Maggie, Oct. 20, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were reared in the Episcopal church but are members of the United Brethren church. Politically he is a Republican.

James Reynolds, son of Alexander and Fannie Reynolds, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1858, and was in his ninth year when they moved to Indiana. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and now owns a good farm of 100 acres, two and a half miles west of Cadiz. He was married May 25, 1882, to Mary M. Hodson, a daughter of John and Ann Hodson, born June 29, 1853. They have one son—Benjamin F., born March 8, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the United Brethren church. Politically he is a Republican.

Jonathan Ricks was born in North Carolina, Dec. 27, 1818, a son of Thomas and Lydia (Lane) Ricks, also natives of North Carolina. In 1833 his parents moved to Preble County, Ohio, where his father died in 1834. They had a family of seven children—Hannah, married Daniel Potter; John; Lydia, married Anvill Lane; Bethenia, married Jesse Gifford; Jonathan; Sarah, wife of Henry Bennett; Nancy, wife of Isaac Wells; the four eldest are deceased. In the fall of 1850 Jonathan moved to Henry County, located in Blue River Township, and in 1853 moved to Harrison Township where he has since resided. When a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at it twelve years. Since then he has given his attention to his farm, which contains 200 acres of good land, a mile and a half southwest of Cadiz. He was married in 1841 to Eliza Ann Mendenhall, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1822, and died in Henry County, Ind., Jan. 25, 1864. They had a family of four children—Margaret, wife of Ellis Pressnall, of Hancock County, Ind.; Nancy J., wife of Philander Pickering; John T., of Crestline, Ohio, a postal clerk on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; Sarah

son of Jonathan

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Ann, wife of James Boyle. In 1864 Mr. Ricks married Mary J. (Dillie) Vestal, who was born in 1828. They have two children—Ida and Flora. Mr. Ricks was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

Andrew Riley, son of William and Winnie (Ricks) Riley, was born in North Carolina in 1814. His father was a native of Germany, born about 1788, and came to the United States when a young man, locating in Guilford County, N. C., where he was married and where his wife was born in 1787. In 1827 William Riley moved to Preble County, Ohio, and two years later to Henry County, Ind., and entered eighty acres of land in Franklin Township, where he died in 1844. His wife died in 1863. They had a family of seven children—Betsey, wife of John McKankey; Rena, wife of Chauncey Poor; Hannah, wife of Robert McCormick; Susan, wife of James Ginn; Andrew, James R. and Peter. The daughters reside in Missouri. Andrew Riley remained with his parents till manhood. After his marriage he located in Franklin Township, but in 1848 removed to Harrison Township, where he entered eighty acres of land on section 28. He subsequently entered eighty acres adjoining, thus making one of the finest farms in the township. He was married in 1843 to Elsie Jane Ginn, a native of Kentucky, born in 1823. Mr. Riley died Jan. 21, 1881, and his wife, Sept. 26, 1881. Politically he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Riley were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their children were five in number—William, born in 1844, enlisted in Company I, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and died at Vicksburg in 1863; Huldah, born in 1846, is the wife of Samuel Bowers; Jonas, born in 1849; John and Nancy, twins, born Feb. 19, 1854. Nancy is the wife of J. W. Bowers. John was married Dec. 8, 1875, to Lizzie, daughter of Jacob and Lydia Sweigart. She was born April 10, 1854. They have had two children, sons, the eldest deceased. John Riley lives on the old homestead, a fine farm of 160 acres. Politically he is a Republican.

Jacob Shaffer, son of Frederick and Mary Shaffer, was born in Maryland, about 1792, and died in Wayne County, Ind., in 1869. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Pennsylvania, from there to Virginia when he was fourteen, and two years later to Preble County, Ohio, where both died. Of a large family, two, William and Jacob, settled in Wayne and Henry counties, Ind. Jacob Shaffer had a small farm in Preble County, but becoming dissatisfied with the outlook he, in 1812, came to Indiana and set-

Jacob Shaffer d. 2.18.1897

^WCynthia Charness 6.10.1847 - 5.17.1908 } ^WMary Con

tled on Green's Fork, two miles south of the present site of Washington. He entered 160 acres of land which he began to improve. A few months later, the Indians becoming troublesome, he, with his family, returned to Ohio and remained a year, when, General Wayne having put a stop to their depredations, they came again to his Indiana home and there reared and educated his family. He was married in 1811 to Celia Hoover, a native of North Carolina, born in 1797, and died in 1880. They had a family of eleven children, five of whom are living—Elizabeth, wife of James Taylor, of Henry County, Ind.; Peter; Margaret, wife of James Sullivan, of Jay County, Ind.; Nancy, wife of George Wise, of Wayne County; Charlotte, widow of John Smith, of Wayne County; Mary, wife of Lewis Hoover, died in Kansas; Lewis and an infant died in Wayne County; David died in Henry County; Henry died in Harvey County, Kan.; and Sarah, wife of Lewis Strickler, died in Wayne County, Ind. Politically Mr. Shaffer was a Whig. He was a member of the United Brethren church.

Peter Shaffer, the sixth child of Jacob and Celia (Hoover) Shaffer, was born in Wayne County, Ind., Oct. 17, 1825. He was married Dec. 25, 1844, to Ruth Ann, daughter of Nathan and Tamar Bond, who was born Feb. 7, 1828, and died July 23, 1863, leaving three children—Mary E., wife of T. C. Phelps; Nathan B., married Cynthia H. Phelps; Martha J., wife of C. B. Harvey; all of Henry County. Jan. 1, 1865, Mr. Shaffer married Mrs. Elizabeth D. (Newby) Phelps, daughter of Elias and Tabitha Newby. She was born Feb. 14, 1841. They have three children—Alice R., Dora T. and Milton F. Mrs. Shaffer has one child by her former marriage—Charles A. Phelps, who married Cora Hosier. Mr. Shaffer came to Henry County in 1849, although he did not permanently settle here until 1860, when he bought 209 acres in the southeastern part of Harrison Township. He has since added 400 acres to his first purchase, but has given 230 acres to his children. Politically Mr. Shaffer is a Republican. He has served his county as Commissioner. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

John P. Weesner, son of Jehu and Rebecca ^{Cooper}Weesner, was born in Harrison Township, Henry Co., Ind., July 16, 1850. In his seventeenth year he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked fourteen years, and since then has worked at the carpenter's trade. He was married Feb. 10, 1876, to Perthena Swope, a native of Henry County, born Dec. 6, 1855. They have

four children—Joe, Grace, Earle and Clay. Politically Mr. Weesner is a Republican. In April, 1884, he was elected Trustee of Harrison Township. Mrs. Weesner is a member of the Christian church.

Jehu Weesner was a native of North Carolina, born Nov. 6, 1815, a son of Jesse and Lydia ^{Mendenhall} Weesner. When fourteen years of age he came with his parents to Indiana, and located in Wayne County, and a year later moved to Henry County to the present site of Cadiz, where he remained till his death, Sept. 20, 1854. He was married Nov. 22, 1838, to Rebecca Cooper, daughter of ^{Holladay} William and Nancy Cooper, who was born in Harrison County, Ohio, March 26, 1820, and came to Henry County with her parents in 1836. They were the parents of six children—Elizabeth, born March 18, 1840, is the wife of John Ratcliff, of Republic County, Kan.; Calvin, born Nov. 13, 1841, died Sept. 9, 1861; Margaret, born May 9, 1844, wife of David Munden; William, born Sept. 20, 1846, died Oct. 1, 1882; John, born July 16, 1850; Jason, born Aug. 26, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Weesner were members of the Society of Friends. see p 659

J. L. Whistler, son of Jacob and Lucinda Whistler, was born in Henry County, Ind., March 4, 1848. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of ninety-five acres on section 28, Harrison Township, and fifty-five acres on section 21, Fall Creek Township. Mr. Whistler received a good education, and has taught school three winter terms. He was married Oct. 21, 1879, to Emma Kissel, daughter of Samuel and Ellen Kissel, and a native of Henry County, born Nov. 15, 1858. They have one child—Bessie L., born Nov. 13, 1881. Politically Mr. Whistler is a Republican. Mrs. Whistler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Alcibiades Wyatt.—The grandfather of our subject, Edward Wyatt, was a German, and moved to Greenbriar County, Va., about 1770, where he married Anna Robinson. Their children were four sons and four daughters—Abner (died in infancy), John, Sallie, Martha, Margaret, Ann, Thomas and Edward. Before the birth of the youngest, in May, 1786, the parents left their children in Greenbriar County, and went to what is now Kanawha County, W. Va., erected a cabin and prepared to raise a crop, previous to making a final settlement. While engaged in harvesting it in November, 1786, the husband was killed by the Indians. His wife, who was in another part of the field, heard the shot and saw her husband fall. She secreted herself and wit-

nessed the entire transaction. She saw the savages remove her husband's scalp and carry it away in fiendish delight. She dared not come out of her hiding place for fear of being killed, or captured, a fate more to be dreaded. When she saw the Indians retire and considered it safe to do so, she went to her husband, but he was dead ere she reached him. She then gave the alarm, and after some delay, caused by the reappearance of the Indians, had him taken from the field and buried. She soon after returned to her children, and May 20, 1787, Edward was born. She reared her family the best she could, depending solely on her own labor, and that of her children, as they grew older, for support. After the children were grown, John married and went to Tennessee, and in 1812 Thomas and Edward went to Kanawha County, W. Va. Thomas served in the war of 1812. He married Sallie Clark. Edward married Mary Tackett, in 1814, and to them were born eight children—Anna, wife of William Hays, of Jasper County, Iowa; Alcibiades; Electa, wife of Wilson Turner; Edward; Lewis; Mary E., wife of James Jeffries; John, and Jason, who married Margaret Davenport, and resides in Union County, Ore. All are deceased save the youngest. They were all born in Virginia, but in 1831 the family started for Indiana; they got as far as Fayette County, Ohio, and remained there a year. They then proceeded to Rush County, Ind., where they lived a number of years, but subsequently moved to Henry County, where the father died Oct. 16, 1862. The mother died in Jasper County, Iowa, Feb. 10, 1872. She was a member of the Methodist church. Alcibiades Wyatt was born Nov. 18, 1816. In 1840 he went to Scioto County, Ohio, to his Uncle Thomas's, and March 23, 1841, married his cousin, Martha Wyatt. In 1843 he returned to Henry County, Ind., with his wife and one child, and again-endured the hardships of opening a farm. Mr. Wyatt received his education in a private school and taught for a number of years before and after his marriage. He studied law, and in 1862 was admitted to the bar, but practiced very little. In politics he was a life-long Democrat and voted ten times for their Presidential candidate. He was a member of no religious denomination, but was a firm believer in Spiritualism, which he took pains to investigate. His wife and children are members of the United Brethren church. Although he was poor when he started in life, his industry and economy gained him a competence. At the time of his death he owned eighty acres of land in Greensboro Township and 390 acres

in Harrison Township. He died March 28, 1884, leaving a large circle of friends, among whom he was a universal favorite. Of his twelve children, six are living—Mary A., wife of J. W. Hunt, of Carroll County, Mo.; Evadne, wife of David Hedrick, of Republic County, Kas.; Matilda J., wife of J. L. Addison; Vashti B., wife of C. M. Yelton; Rosa; John F., married Mary E. Baughan. The deceased are—Ann E., Edward, Electa, Thomas B., Alcibiades, Jr., and Lewis. His son Edward was born May 11, 1845, and at his birth weighed only two and a half pounds. After eight months of sickness his health became good and he grew to the height of four feet; his weight never exceeded sixty pounds. His mind was active, and he acquired the rudiments of an education. He died Nov. 15, 1875, apparently of old age, having no particular disease.

Hayden Yelton was born in Pendleton County, Ky., Sept. 17, 1823, a son of Charles and Millie (Gosney) Yelton, natives of Virginia. He was married April 20, 1850, to Nancy F. Hopkins, a native of Campbell County, Ky. They had a family of eight children—Verona A., deceased; Agnes, wife of J. E. Kern, of Delaware County, Ind.; Charles M., married Vashti Wyatt; ^{above} Millie M.; Sarah J., wife of Stephen Harlin, of Hancock County, Ind.; Mary L., wife of James Baughan; Peter G.; Hayden, deceased. Mrs. Yelton died June 18, 1868. Oct. 24, 1869, Mr. Yelton married Jane Judd, daughter of Joel and Nancy Cook. She was born Aug. 29, 1832, in Rush County, Ind. They have one child—Joel C. Mrs. (Judd) Yelton has one daughter, Minerva J., who is the wife of A. J. La Rue, a native of Henry County, Ind. Mr. Yelton came to Henry County, Ind., in 1853, but soon after went to Hancock County, and remained three years. He then returned to Henry County and bought eighty acres of land in the north-western part of Harrison Township. He now owns and resides on a beautiful farm of 107 acres, two and a quarter miles west of Cadiz. Mrs. Yelton is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Yelton's father moved to Pendleton County, Ky., when a young man, and there reared his family. He had fourteen children; eight are living—Benjamin, James, Hayden, Mason, Charles F. M., America, widow of Hampton Gosney; Millie M., wife of William Buckner; and Elizabeth, wife of Clete Tarvin. Coleman, Richard, Simon, George W., Sarah (wife of Dudley Dunaway), and Charity A. are deceased.

CHAPTER XIX.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—FORMATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.—THE FIRST ELECTION.—PIONEER SETTLERS.—A DISTILLERY BUILT IN 1840.—EARLY SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE ORIGIN OF THE VILLAGE.—ITS PRESENT STATUS.—BUSINESS INTERESTS.—MASONIC LODGE.—CHURCHES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

This township has a flat, level surface in the southern part. Here the lands are wet, but when drained become most fertile and productive. The northwestern part of the township is somewhat rolling. The lands are generally well improved with fine farms and good buildings. Bell and Honey Creek, flowing north, are the principal streams. Originally most of the land was covered with a heavy growth of timber.

This was the twelfth township formed in the county. It was erected on the 5th of September, 1843, from parts of Fall Creek and Prairie townships. Being a Democratic stronghold it was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. The first election, for the purpose of choosing one justice of the peace, was ordered to be held at the house of Michael Swope, Oct. 2, 1843.

Among the first settlers in the township were B. Benbow and Adam Benbow, 1820. The latter is still living in the township. Many of the pioneers came from Virginia. Among them were—Fleming, Anthony Sanders, Samuel Beavers, James Marsh, A. Cory and S. B. Hays, as early as 1823. Others came to the county at or near the dates mentioned: Needham and William Sanders; 1827; C. and P. C. Chapman, 1828; W. B. Whitworth, Christian Pence, J. Jones, S. F. Pence, 1829; Andrew Maddy, 1830. Lafary Hale, Wm. Bennett, Noah Warner, Enos Bouslog, Jacob Good, George Hoover, the Painters, Thomas H. Beavers, J. B. Benham, I. Holsinger, V. C. Cummins, George McWilliams, Michael Swope and others were also early settlers.

A distillery was built by Eli Herman in 1839-'40. It was five stories high and had a capacity for 100 to 125 bushels of grain per day. The whisky was hauled by wagons to Cincinnati.

Twelve men were constantly employed and a large business was done. The distillery went out of operation many years ago. The grain used was purchased at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel. Whisky then sold at 18 cents per gallon.

The township officers for 1853 were as follows: Board of Trustees, Lafary Hale, President; Lark P. Clelland, Thomas Sanders; Treasurer, Joseph Rife; Clerk, J. B. Benbow. In that year a tax of 5 cents on each \$100 of real and personal property was levied for township purposes, and of 10 cents for road purposes.

At the April election, 1884, Jefferson Township elected Republican officers for the first time in its history. John W. Whitworth, was chosen Trustee by a majority of five; S. D. Christner, Justice, by one majority. The Constables chosen were James Wright, Republican, and G. W. Showers, Democrat.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the eastern half of Jefferson Township was erected on the farm now owned by Enos Bouslog and was known as the Prunty school-house. David Prunty was the first teacher. The number of pupils in attendance was about thirty. The house had greased paper for window lights, and the benches were made of split poles.

After the adoption of the free-school system, the township was formed into eight school districts, and in a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the house of Wm. S. Yost, May 14, 1853, the following committee was appointed for the purpose of selecting locations for school-houses: Solomon Peckinpaugh, Samuel Wetz, A. W. Bouslog, John Courtney and Wm. B. Whitworth. The report, in favor of building a school-house in the center of each two-mile square, was adopted. The first teachers with their salaries for the term of three months, number of pupils, etc., are given below:

DIST.	TEACHER.	SALARY.	PUPILS ENROLLED	AVERAGE ATTEND- ANCE.
1	Lafary Hale	\$38.57	26	20
2	V. C. Quick	38.57	49	41
3	F. R. Cummins	38.00	30	19
4	V. A. Baring	38.57	45	34
5	A. T. Vanwinkle	38.57	62	40
6	Eli B. Ellison.	38.57	35	20
7	Malachi Brothers	38.57	40	28
8	Wm. P. Hobson	38.57	59	36

In 1869 the value of school property in this township was \$5,400; in 1883, \$8,825. The number of school children in the township in 1883 outside of Sulphur Springs was 310; number attending school, 278; average attendance, 196. Average compensation of male teachers per day, \$1.95; female teachers, \$1.86 $\frac{2}{3}$.

CHURCHES.

United Brethren.—Forest Hill Chapel was erected by the U. B. Society in 1860, at a cost of about \$900. Mr. Gronendyke donated the lot besides otherwise assisting the society. The church was organized with about thirty members, and has now about fifteen members. The chapel was dedicated by Bishop Edwards. The first Trustees were Michael Gronendyke, Jacob Rinker and Christopher Painter.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Sulphur Springs, so named from the many mineral springs found in its vicinity, is a thriving and prosperous village, situated on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, seven miles northwest of New Castle. The town was platted by Wm. S. Yost, who was also the first merchant in the place, and the plat was recorded Jan. 1, 1853. The town is incorporated, has a variety of business interests, a good graded school, one church, etc. The population in 1880 was 256.

The business of the place is represented by the following summary: General store, M. D. Harry; groceries and hardware, Isaac Cory; groceries, N. W. Warner, Postmaster; boots and shoes, Andrew Studle; druggist, J. H. Thompson; harness shop, C. C. M. Bock; hotel, Alex. Personett; grain elevator, J. Q. Hart; sawmill, Peter Netz; blacksmith, Wm. Culp; physicians, Wm. M. Reasoner and E. D. Rutledge.

The tile factory at Sulphur Springs was built in 1864, by Geo. Smith, of Wayne County, and operated until 1867, by Doris Nell. Then Rife & Hoover became the owners, succeeded in 1868 by Rife, Sowash & Good. In 1876 Sowash & Good became sole proprietors and still conduct the business. The factory was first located one-fourth mile north of Sulphur Springs, and was moved to the village in 1874. Capacity, 20,000 tiles annually.

MASONIC.

Sulphur Springs City Lodge, No. 348, F. & A. M., was instituted May 29, 1867, with charter members and officers as follows:

Wm. M. Reasoner, W. M.; Asbury Showalter, S. W.; E. T. Ice, J. W.; L. D. Harvey, Treas.; B. W. Scott, Sec.; Wm. McCorkle, S. D.; A. J. Ice, J. D.; Frank Wills, Tyler. The lodge now has sixteen members and property worth \$175. Present officers: G. W. Baker, W. M.; Geo. R. Fleming, S. W.; Chas. Cummins, J. W.; Samuel Deavers, Treas.; Chas. Cox, Sec.; G. W. Showers, S. D.; Jonathan Bennett, J. D.; Wm. R. Fleming, Tyler. The highest membership reached by this lodge was twenty-eight; lowest, twelve.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William M. Bailey, son of Henry and Anna M. (Brooks^{shire}sheer) Bailey, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1848, and when three years of age came with his parents to Henry County. He remained with his parents in Henry and Wayne counties till his marriage, and then began farming for himself. In 1870 he went to Randolph County, and in 1878 came to Henry County and bought the old Jacob Wright farm in Jefferson Township where he has since resided. He was married in 1871 to Sarah Wise, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1852, a daughter of Mathias and Mary Wise. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have two children—Lawrence and Amanda M. They are members of the United Brethren church.

George W. Baker was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 22, 1843, a son of John and Rebecca (Yost) Baker, natives of Rockingham County, Va., the father born in 1811 and the mother in 1813. His parents were married in 1833, and in 1836 moved to Preble County, Ohio, remaining there until Feb. 27, 1862, when, with their two youngest children they moved to Henry County, Ind., where Mr. Baker died the same year. Seven of a family of eleven children are living—Mary, Jane, John W., Charles F., Jacob F., George W. and James C. George W. was reared and educated in Ohio, and when seventeen years of age began the carpenter's trade, which he has since worked at. He was married in 1864 to Mary E. Rardin, who was born in Scioto County, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1842, a daughter of Philip and Mary Rardin. Of five children born to them but two are living—John A. and Mary A.; Weey J. G. D., died Oct. 31, 1882; Elma L. B., Nov. 3, 1882; Jesse L., Oct. 27, 1882. Mr. Baker has served as Constable six years, as Assessor of his township, and eleven years in the City Council. He is a member of the Masonic fra

Wm. M. Bailey
Ellis Pickering

ternity, and has been Master of Sulphur Springs Lodge four years. In 1864-'65 served in Company A, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, seven months. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Adam Benbow was born in South Carolina, July 3, 1810, and came to Henry County, Ind., with his parents in 1820. He has always devoted himself to farming, and although he started in life with nothing, has gone through all the hardships of pioneer life, and has accumulated a good property, owning now 120 acres of excellent land in Jefferson Township. He was married in 1829 to Abigail, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Hendrickson. She was born in Beaver County, Pa., April 2, 1813, and came with her parents to Henry County, Ind., Dec. 11, 1823. Her father died in 1825 and her mother in 1838. She was the youngest of eight daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Benbow have been members of the Christian church since 1843. Of their eleven children ten grew to maturity and eight are still living—John B., of Huntington County, Ind.; Sarah L., wife of Virgil Hale; Mary E., wife of Ferdinand Harter; Eliza E., wife of C. C. M. Bock; Benjamin F.; Olive P.; Araminta C., widow of Thomas Smith, and Adam V. The deceased are—Margaret, wife of A. T. Vanwinkle; Jacob, and Amanda A.

Barclay Benbow was born in South Carolina about 1790, of Welsh descent. When a young man he went to Ohio and there married Mary McClure, who was of Irish descent, born in South Carolina about 1789. After their marriage they returned to South Carolina, but in 1811 removed to Shelby County, Ohio, and soon after, with others, came to Indiana and squatted in what is now Wayne County. They were soon routed by the Indians and forced to return to Ohio, but in about a year came again to Indiana and settled about six miles northwest of the site of Richmond. In 1820 they came to Henry County and Mr. Benbow purchased a squatter's claim in Prairie Township. He cleared about ten acres, but when the land was brought into market he was not able to buy it and was obliged to move. He went about three miles north and bought another claim, afterward buying it of the Government. He lived on this land several years and then moved to the northern part of the township. Mr. Benbow was one of the most prominent men in the early settlement of the county. His wife died Jan. 1, 1843. They had a family of ten children—Martha (deceased), Adam, Benjamin, Polly (deceased), Robert,

Edward, Julius, Cauty, Margaret and Zerilda. In 1844 Mr. Benbow married Sarah Hickman. To them were born five children—Moses (deceased), Cordelia, John (deceased), Lafayette and Alice. Mr. Benbow died in 1869.

Sanford M. Bouslog is a son of Abraham W. and Amanda E. (Peckinpough) Bouslog, natives of West Virginia who came to Henry County, Ind., with their parents about 1830. They were married in Jefferson Township in 1846, and soon after their marriage settled on the land where our subject now lives. Abraham Bouslog was a prominent citizen in his township, where he held the office of Justice of the Peace several years, and at the time of his death was Township Trustee. Coming to the county in an early day he experienced all the varied and trying phases of pioneer life. He was the eldest of a large family, and after his father's death, although but sixteen years of age, he assumed the care and support of the family. How nobly and heroically he discharged these duties the living descendants can all give testimony. He died in April, 1862, leaving a family of seven children, all born and now living in Henry County, and all filling honorable positions. Sanford M., the eldest, was born May 30, 1848, on the old homestead, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the neighborhood schools. He subsequently taught school five terms (thirty months), and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. He was married Dec. 6, 1875, to Mary J. Yost, daughter of Levi Yost, of Henry County. Five children have been born to them, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Bouslog adheres to the Democratic school of politics.

Noah Bowers, son of David M. and Sarah (Andes) Bowers, was born in Rockingham County, Va., Aug. 18, 1839. His parents were natives of Virginia, and were there married in 1835. In 1841 they moved to Delaware County, Ind., and in 1854 to Jefferson Township, Henry County, where his father died September, 1859, and his mother, October, 1865. They had a family of nine children; but three are living—Noah, Emily F. (now Mrs. J. H. Hoffman), and John. Susannah, Catherine, Samuel, Levina, Mary Ann and William are deceased. They were members of the Lutheran church. Noah Bowers was reared and educated in Indiana, and has followed farming for a livelihood. He now owns a good farm of eighty acres in Jefferson Township. April 25, 1861, he was married to Sarah A. Rhodes, a native of Henry County, born Dec. 29, 1843. They have had three children—Eugenia Attie,

born May 15, 1862; Madison C., born June 16, 1864, died June 21, 1870; Jabez Burke, born July 29, 1869. Mrs. Bowers's father, Joseph Rhodes, was born in Pennsylvania in 1813 and died in Henry County, Ind., March, 1863. He was married in 1841 to Mary S. Plum, a native of Virginia, born Dec. 25, 1818. They were married in Ohio, but shortly after moved to Henry County, Ind. Mrs. Bowers is their only child. Mr. Rhodes was a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Lutheran.

Cory Family.—This family is one of the oldest in Henry County, and many of the privileges now enjoyed are due, in a measure, to their enterprise and progressiveness. Joseph Cory, the first of whom we have any record, was born in Wales, and at a very early day came to America and located in Kentucky; afterward removed to Ohio, where he reared his family and died at an advanced age. His son, Nathan Cory, was born June 24, 1766, and married Sarah Wright, who was born Feb. 15, 1770. They both died near Frankfort, Ross Co., Ohio. They had a family of twelve children—David, born Feb. 1, 1788; Joseph, May 23, 1790; John, Jan. 21, 1792; James, January, 1794; Abraham, Dec. 2, 1795; Anna, Dec. 15, 1798; Stephen, Nov. 30, 1800, died Sept. 22, 1883; Noah, Sept. 25, 1802; Mary, born Oct. 7, 1804; Israel, May 25, 1806; Daniel, July 7, 1808; Solomon, June 30, 1810. Only two are living—Noah, of Ross County, Ohio, and Solomon, of Blue River Township, this county. Joseph, Abraham, Stephen, Mary, Daniel and Solomon were residents of Henry County. Joseph and Abraham came first, in February, 1823, and located land in Blue River Township. They were both soldiers in the war of 1812. Joseph was married in Ohio to Hester Moorman. He entered 160 acres of land in Henry County, which he cultivated and improved. His wife died in 1828. They had a family of seven children—Nathan, Sarah, Mary Ann, Abraham, Joseph Noah and Naomi. He married for his second wife Matilda Greenstreet, and to them were born several children; only two, Rebecca and Louisa, lived till maturity. His third wife was Rebecca (Lamb) Beeson. Joseph Cory died at an advanced age. His son Abraham was born in Ohio, near Old Town, Feb. 10, 1815, and was married in 1834 to Mahalia Moore, who was born in Henry County, and died in 1844. Their children were—Lucinda, deceased, wife of J. Cavalt; Nathan D., of Henry County; and Malinda, deceased. Abraham Cory afterward married Mary Jane, daughter of Thomas Bice. Their children were five in number—

Isaac, at Sulphur Springs; Lavina, Lydia and Forbes, deceased; Sarah Ann, wife of Phillip Snyder. He married his third wife, Mary Ann (Clelland) Wilson, in 1864. She was born Feb. 27, 1824. They have two children—Emma Mary, wife of Alonzo Brodway, and Ella. Mr. Cory has a good farm of 100 acres. Daniel Cory was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 7, 1808, and died in Henry County, Ind., Aug. 29, 1873. He was married in Ohio, in 1826, to Mary Howard, who was born Aug. 22, 1800, and died Sept. 14, 1872. The same year of their marriage they came to Henry County, Ind., and entered 160 acres of land in Blue River Township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They were members of the Baptist church, and were among the most influential and prominent citizens of the township. They had a family of ten children—Israel, born Jan. 9, 1827, resides in Delaware County; John, born March 18, 1828, died Oct. 11, 1841; Henry C., born Jan. 24, 1830, resides in Siskiyou County, Cal.; Nathan, born Nov. 11, 1831, resides in Wells County, Ind.; Adam, born Jan. 15, 1834, resides in Delaware County; William, born Jan. 22, 1836, died April 29, 1836; Michael, born Feb. 1, 1837, d. 10.26.1908; resides in Delaware County; David T., born Feb. 14, 1839; Nancy L., born Aug. 10, 1842, wife of Wm. Barner, of Starke County, Ind.; Solomon, born Oct. 20, 1843, died Dec. 2, 1846.

David T. Cory, son of Daniel and Mary (Howard) Cory, was born in Blue River Township, Henry County, Ind., Feb. 14, 1839. He was reared and educated in his native township. Upon reaching manhood he chose farming as his lifework, and has carried on the occupation successfully and profitably. He moved to Jefferson Township in 1863, and bought 160 acres of land which was mostly uncultivated. He has improved it in both a useful and ornamental manner and now has one of the most beautiful homes in the township. He was married Feb. 2, 1862, to Mary J., daughter of Jonathan and Susan Canaday. She is a native of Randolph County, Ind., born Feb. 13, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Cory have had a family of nine children—Rosetta and Viretta, born Oct. 18, 1862, died Nov. 1, 1862; Daniel, born Feb. 11, 1864, died Sept. 19, 1865; Susannah E. R., born Feb. 4, 1866; Jonathan H., born Dec. 7, 1867; Mary A., born April 22, 1872; Christopher C., born Nov. 20, 1873; Jerome, born March 9, 1879; Grover C., born Dec. 28, 1883.

Isaac Cory, eldest son of Abraham and Mary J. Cory, was born in Stony Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind., Dec. 24, 1848. He

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was educated in the common schools and reared a farmer, following that vocation till 1878. In 1875 he bought a farm in Wells County, Ind., and moved there the same fall. He remained in Wells County till 1878, when, his health failing, he moved to Sulphur Springs and opened a general store, where he has since carried on a lucrative business, carrying a complete stock of notions, hardware, provisions, etc. Feb. 27, 1868, he was married to Sarah Beeson, a native of Parke County, Ind., born March 7, 1847, a daughter of Isaac K. and Rebecca Beeson. They have one child—Rebecca Jane, born Feb. 25, 1869. Mr. Cory has always been a strictly temperate man, and is a firm advocate of all that tends to the upbuilding of morality.

John Courtney was born in Morgan County, W. Va., in 1804, a son of Jacob Courtney, who was born in Germany in 1761 and came to America when quite young and died in 1833. His mother was also a native of Germany, born in 1761, and died in 1845. He was married in 1827 to Mary Ann Michaels, a native of Virginia, born in 1809. In 1835 they came to Henry County, Ind., and located in Prairie Township, but a year later he entered eighty acres in Jefferson Township, which he afterward increased to 300 acres. He cultivated and improved his land and at his death owned one of the best farms in the township. He died in 1860 lamented by all who knew him. He was one of the most influential and progressive men of the township. His wife died in 1857. They had a family of twelve children; eight are living—Christian, of Missouri; Daniel, of Nebraska; James W. and John J., of Henry County; Amanda, of Fulton County, Ind.; Caroline, Catherine and Jacob, of Henry County. Eliza J., Edward, Francis M. and Mary Ann are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Courtney were members of the Christian church.

John J. Courtney, son of John and Mary Ann (Michaels) Courtney, was born in Jefferson Township, Henry Co., Ind., in 1839. He was reared a farmer, and has always followed that vocation. He now owns 160 acres of the old homestead where he was born. For twenty years he followed threshing, and for two years was a partner in a saw-mill. He was married in 1860 to Sarah Ellen Cooper, a native of Marion County, West Va., born in 1838, and a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Cooper, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Courtney are members of the Christian church.

Isaac Crabill was born on a farm near Strausburg, on the banks of Shenandoah River, in Shenandoah County, Va., Aug. 22.

1810, and there grew to manhood. His father and grandfather were born in the same valley. His Grandfather Crabill was born early in the eighteenth century and was reared on a farm. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he enlisted as a private and served during the war. At its close he was honorably discharged and returned to his home and continued farming till his death, about his sixty-fifth year. His Great-grandfather Rhodes, was a Mennonist preacher, of Swiss descent, and lived in what is now Page County, Va. His grandfather, Michael Rhodes, was born on Missinita Creek, near the south branch of Shenandoah River. When Michael Rhodes was about eight years old a party of eight Indians and a worthless white man crossed Powell's Fort and came to the residence of John Gatewood, where his father was then living, and murdered part of the family. One son attempted to save himself by flight, but was pursued and killed while attempting to cross the river. The place to this day is called Bloody Ford. The eldest daughter caught up her little sister, a child sixteen months old, ran into the barn and secured the door. An Indian discovered her, and after finding the door fastened went back to the house for fire. While he was gone she crept out of a hole on the opposite side of the barn with her sister in her arms, ran through a field of tall hemp, crossed the river, and got safely to a neighboring house and thus saved herself and sister. After plundering the house of such articles as they chose to take, the Indians set fire to the house and left, taking with them two of the sons and two daughters prisoners, Michael being the oldest boy. The youngest boy was sickly and not able to travel, and after crossing the head of Powell's Fort they killed him. His sisters then refused to go any farther and were barbarously murdered. Michael was held a captive and taken west of the Ohio River to a village on the Coita River, where he remained till twenty-two years of age. He was reared a warrior and accompanied the Indians on many raids upon the frontier settlements. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolutionary war the Indians planned a raid on the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania. After getting east of the mountains he saw a chance to escape and deserted them. He made his way to Philadelphia and enlisted as a soldier in the Colonial army. He served faithfully till the close of the war and when he had received an honorable discharge returned to the home of his childhood, but could find no one that could recognize in him the little Michael Rhodes, supposed to

have been killed by the Indians, and his lawful possessions were denied him. After several years residence in the neighborhood, while hunting in the mountains he accidentally came to a cave, near where lived an old lady, solitary and alone. He went to the cabin door to ask for a drink, and the old lady asked his name, which he told her, and then gave her a brief history of his life, concluding by telling how the people of the valley doubted his story, and that for want of identification his estate was denied him. The old lady promptly replied that if he was Mike Rhodes she could tell by a peculiar crescent-shaped spot or mole between his shoulders, of which he was entirely ignorant. She examined the shoulders, and then declared she could swear to his identity. From this circumstance his identity was established and his father's estate was restored to him by the courts. He then married a Miss Strickler, sold his possessions and moved to the North Shenandoah River Valley and settled four miles below Woodstock, where he died in 1819. In 1835 the subject of this sketch with his father and family moved from Virginia to Ohio and settled on the west side of Mad River, in the beautiful Mad River Valley, Champaign County, where his father died in 1879, aged over ninety-three years. June 16, 1842, Isaac Crabill was married to Cevilla Penc, a native of Ohio, and lived on the old homestead till 1864 when he moved to Henry County, Ind., and bought what is known as the Funk farm, where they still reside. They have had a family of twelve children—Mary J., George F., Joseph E., Michael R., John D., Franklin P., Benjamin F., Levi W. (deceased), Emma C., Alba O., Jacob C., David E. Mr. Crabill owns 392 acres of fine land, all well cultivated. Mrs. Crabill is a member of the Baptist church.

Samuel Deaver is a son of Richard and Henrietta (King) Deaver, the former a native of Maryland and the later of North Carolina. They were married in North Carolina in 1812. Wm. King, maternal grandfather of our subject, was a Revolutionary soldier and was wounded at General Gates's defeat, near Camden. Samuel is the fifth of thirteen children, and was born near Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 20, 1819. He came to Wayne County, Ind., when seven years old with his parents, and seven years later came to Jefferson Township, this county. They settled on the land where he now lives about the year 1835. Here he has lived and received his education. His first education was obtained at Watkins's School held in the Griffith house, one and one half miles

northeast of his present home. He afterward attended school about three months, when, in 1843, he entered the Dublin Seminary where he remained as a student but about six weeks. He afterward taught school in his own neighborhood for two terms. He now, at the age of sixty-five years, lives on his fine farm of 200 acres, surrounded by pleasant associations. He was never married and lives with his two maiden sisters who preside over his home.

Robert Downs was born in New Jersey, Feb. 14, 1828, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Babington) Downs, his father a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of New Jersey. Robert Downs, Sr., was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and worked in the iron works till 1840, when he moved to Licking County, Ohio, and bought a farm, remaining there two years. In 1842 he came to Henry County, Ind., and bought 160 acres of wild land in Prairie Township, which with the aid of his sons he cultivated and improved. Mr. Downs served over a year in the war of 1812. His family consisted of eleven children; three died in infancy, and Matthew, the eldest, died in California in 1852. Those living are—Sarah, wife of Joel Harvey; Samuel; Robert; Elizabeth, wife of A. Harvey; William; Mary J., wife of Isaac Holsinger; Rachel, wife of Wesley Peterson, of Blackford County, Ind. Robert Downs, Jr., came with his parents to Indiana, and has remained here, with the exception of twelve years spent in travel. He was married Dec. 3, 1863, to Alice Rutledge, born in Delaware County, Ind., Jan. 10, 1846, a daughter of John and Hannah Rutledge. They have three children—Martha, born Oct. 18, 1864, wife of Douglass Peckinpaugh; Sarah, born Sept. 21, 1866; Hattie, born March 21, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Downs are members of the Christian church. In 1863, after returning from a trip in the West, Mr. Downs bought the old home farm where he lived two years, when he sold it and bought 160 acres in Jefferson Township, where he has since resided. Mr. Downs was in the service of the Government five years, and during the early part of the war had charge of a supply train from Mexico to the States.

William Downs, son of Robert and Elizabeth Downs, was born in Maryland, Oct. 10, 1834. In 1837 his parents moved to Ohio, and two years later to Henry County, Ind., locating in Prairie Township, where he was reared and educated. June 1, 1870, he married Samantha Rutledge, a daughter of John and Hannah Rutledge, born in 1850. They have four children—Ida, John, Robert and Samuel. In 1861 Mr. Downs enlisted in Company D,

Second Indiana Cavalry, and served three years. Since his return from the war he has given his attention to farming, and now owns 120 acres of fine land in Jefferson Township.

James H. Edleman is the fourth of eight children of Leonard and Nancy W. (Atchison) Edleman. His father was a native of Greene County, Tenn., and his mother, of Lexington, Ky. Our subject was born at Cynthiana, Harrison Co., Ky., July 13, 1835; came to Ashland, Henry County, with his parents in 1836, and in 1840 they settled two miles west of Cadiz, while that section of the State was a wilderness. His father died Nov. 18, 1860; his mother is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. James H. Edleman now resides on his farm in Jefferson Township, consisting of sixty acres, thirteen acres of which was the homestead of his parents, settled by them in 1855. Our subject was married Nov. 2, 1860, to Louisa Latshaw, daughter of Josiah Latshaw of Rochester, Ind., where he died about 1868. To this marriage have been born eight children; six are living, all born in Jefferson Township, this county; all are unmarried and remain with their parents. While Mr. Edleman has been engaged much in agricultural pursuits, he has also worked at the cabinet maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship before the war. He is one of the early pioneers of Central Indiana, and is familiar with all the stirring incidents that make up the life and adventures of a frontiersman. Mr. Edleman takes a deep interest in all educational matters; has a literary turn of mind and is the author of a number of articles on social, educational and political subjects. He has for many years contributed to the local press and has written much for the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Atlanta *Constitution*. He is a leading member of the Democratic party.

Leonard Edleman, deceased, was born in Tennessee in November, 1804, and when eleven years of age went to Kentucky, where he lived till manhood, engaged in farming. He was married in 1826 to Nancy W. Atchison, a native of Harrison County, Ky., born in 1806. In 1828 they came to Indiana and settled in Liberty Township, Henry County. In 1849 they moved to Jefferson Township, where Mr. Edleman bought 120 acres of land, which he cleared and cultivated. He was a man of unquestionable character, a strong advocate of temperance, and in educational matters especially took an active interest. He died in 1860. His wife is still living, aged seventy-seven years. Of a family of nine children five are living—Jane, widow of H. H. Swift; James;

Alvira, wife of William Chapman; Richard J. and Montgomery B. The deceased are—Elizabeth, wife of Charles Personett; David, Cynthiana and Thomas.

Richard J. Edleman was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1840. He was reared a farmer, an occupation which he followed till 1876, when he was employed as agent of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad at Sulphur Springs, a position he still occupies. He is also the agent for the Adams and American express companies. He has served as Justice of the Peace six years. In 1880 he was Census Enumerator of his district. Mr. Edleman enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in the Twelfth Indiana Battery, Second Light Artillery, and served nearly a year when he was discharged on account of disability. He was married in 1863 to Eleanor, daughter of Owen Griffith. They have had a family of eight children: but four are living—Marietta and Alviretta (twins), Almira Josephine and Maud. Laurena, Deloss O., Montgomery M. and an infant are deceased. Mrs. Edleman is a member of the New Light church. Although a member of no church, Mr. Edleman is foremost in upholding the right and maintaining all causes that tend to elevate society.

Jacob W. Fry was born in Rockingham County, Va., Jan. 1, 1831, and died in Henry County, Ind., March 2, 1875. His parents, Jacob and Frances Fry, moved to Henry County, Ind., in an early day. His mother died in 1859 and his father then went to Missouri and spent the remainder of his life with a daughter. The family consisted of seven children who lived till maturity, and three who died in infancy—Elizabeth, Noah, Anna, Sarah, Polly, Jacob W. and Barbara. But four are living—Anna and Barbara in Missouri, Sarah in Kansas, and Noah in Howard County, Ind. Jacob W. was reared and educated in his native county, and came to Henry County with his parents. He was married in 1855 to Mary Griffith, who lived but a short time. Sept. 1, 1857, he married Sarah Snideman, who was born in Henry County, Ind., April 7, 1839, a daughter of John and Christena Snideman. They had a family of nine children—John H., born June 23, 1858; David F., born Feb. 25, 1860, died May 11, 1865; Melvina, born Sept. 5, 1861, wife of David Spitzer, of Blackford County, Ind.; Virginia Ann, born Sept. 9, 1863, wife of Isaac Burk, of Delaware County, Ind.; Laura M. J., born in 1865, wife of William Miller, of Delaware County; Lucretia A., born Feb. 19, 1867; Mary C. E., born Feb. 25, 1869; William, born April 5, 1871; Maud C., born

March 18, 1873. Mr. Fry was one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men in Jefferson Township. His ideas were progressive in regard to all matters of public interest, especially pertaining to education. He and his wife were active members the German Baptist church.

Owen Griffith, the eldest son of Abel and Jennie (Windsor) Griffith, was born in Boon County, Ky., in 1810. His parents were natives of Virginia, and early in their married life came to Indiana, locating first in Dearborn County. In 1825 they removed to Henry County, and entered forty acres of land in Fall Creek Township; afterward moved to Madison County. They had a family of eight children—Owen, James, John, William, Abel, Letta, Sarah and Pruda. Owen Griffith came with his parents to Indiana, and has been active in advancing the interests of Henry County since his first settlement here. He has, by good management, nobly assisted by his wife, amassed considerable wealth. They have always been ready to help the needy, and many of their hard-earned dollars have gone to pay the debts of others. Mr. Griffith was married in 1831 to Mary Ring, a native of Union County, Ind., born Dec. 28, 1815, a daughter of William and Sarah Ring. They have had a family of eight children—Louisa J., deceased; Sarah E., wife of J. Young; Mary E., deceased; William; Nancy C., deceased; Eleanor, wife of R. J. Edleman; Maggie, widow of H. Jackson; and Lucretia A., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are members of the Dunkard church, and are influential citizens of the township.

James Groenendyke was a native of New Jersey, born in 1770, and died in Fayette County, Ind., in 1836. He married Johannah Hagerman, also of New Jersey, born in 1780, died in 1825. They had a family of eight children; three are living—John, Michael and Elias. The deceased are—Nicholas, Peter, Thomas, James and Catherine. In 1819 they settled in Fayette County, Ind. They are members of the Presbyterian church. Michael, their sixth child, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., March 25, 1815, and was reared and educated in Fayette County. In 1843 he came to Henry County, and located in Jefferson Township, where he has since resided. He bought 160 acres which was literally in the woods and has made of it one of the finest homes in the county. He was married in 1837 to Anna Hankins, a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 16, 1815, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Hankins. They are the parents of three children—James,

Amos and Josephine. Amos enlisted in 1864 as First Lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry. He was wounded at Franklin and died at Nashville, Dec. 27, 1864. He was brave, modest and vigilant in the performance of every duty. Mr. and Mrs. Groenendyke are members of the United Brethren church.

* *Lafarie Hale*, son of Abraham and Sarah Hale, was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., April 19, 1823, where he lived till ten years of age, when his parents came to Henry County, Ind., and located in Prairie Township. His father leased a piece of ground of John G. Millett, where they lived four years, when the lease was sold and eighty acres of land entered in Jefferson Township. The family were poor when they came to Indiana, but by hard work were prospered. When twenty years of age our subject was given his time by his father and went to work for Clem Murphy, at \$8 a month. At the close of the season he was employed to teach the Masterson school for a term of six months, at \$13 a month. The next summer he worked on a farm for \$9 a month, saving his money that he might buy a home. In the fall of 1845 he bought the home farm, and has gradually accumulated property till he owns 500 acres of fine land, the most of it under good cultivation, all gained by his own perseverance and industry. He was one of the first Trustees of the township, and has been a Justice of the Peace eighteen years. He has been one of the most progressive and influential men of the township, and has always assisted in all enterprises of public interest. He was married March 19, 1846, to Matilda Hazelton, who was born in Ohio, Aug. 23, 1823, and died May 29, 1859. They had a family of six children—John, born Oct. 8, 1848, married Lutitia Lester; Susannah R., born May 23, 1850, married George M. Ball; Mary, born Jan. 28, 1852, married Elind Drum; Thomas C., born March 17, 1854, died April 5, 1855; Joseph W., born Aug. 10, 1856, died Aug. 9, 1871; Ellis W., born Sept. 22, 1858. The three eldest reside in Delaware County, Ind. Sept. 14, 1859, Mr. Hale married Rachel Mitchell, who was born in Rockingham County, Va., May 16, 1832. They have had six children—Lewis, born May 29, 1860, was married March 26, 1882, to Ella Veatch, who was born Feb. 25, 1860, and died Jan. 20, 1884; Addie J., born Nov. 7, 1862; Alice O., born Oct. 10, 1864, died Sept. 15, 1865; William M., born Aug. 26, 1867; Ruth M., born Feb. 10, 1871; Charles, born Nov. 15, 1872. Mr. Hale has been a member of the Protestant

Methodist church eighteen years. His wife is a member of the German Baptist church. Politically he is a Democrat, and a strictly temperate man.

Simeon B. Hays is a native of North Carolina, born in 1822. His parents were natives of the same State. His father, John Hays, was born in 1786, and his mother, Magdalena (Buck) Hays, in 1790. His parents came to Indiana in 1823 and entered land in Dudley Township, Henry County. They were earnest members of the Baptist church. The father died in 1865, and the mother, Sept. 6, 1862. They had a family of six children—James M., Susanah, Sarah A., Simeon B., Mary A. (deceased), and Martha Ann. Simeon B. Hays was reared in Henry County, and has assisted largely in its improvement, being active in helping forward any enterprise of benefit to the community. He was denied the privilege of more than a common-school education, and realizing the necessity of better school accommodations, has been foremost in advocating and establishing schools. He has accumulated a good property, owning 484 acres of valuable land. He was married in 1847, to Catharine, daughter of David Bouslog, who was born in 1829. She died in 1862. They had a family of seven children—Mary J. (deceased), John C., David M., Margaret C., Miles A. (deceased), Rachel and Strawther. In 1865 Mr. Hays married Mahala, daughter of Philip Lindamood. She is a native of Henry County, Ind., born in 1841.

Albert Harry was born in 1812 in Shenandoah County, Va., and was there reared and educated. When twelve years of age he began learning the hatter's trade and served an apprenticeship of nine years. He then learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked till 1860, and since then has given his attention to his farm. He came to Henry County, Ind., in 1839, and has since made this his home. He has a fine farm of 120 acres, all well improved. Mr. Harry was married in 1839 to Juliet Bledsloe, a native of Virginia, born in 1820. She died in 1873. They had a family of thirteen children; eight are living—Martin L., Marcus D., Louisa, Mary, Albert J., Preserved, Juliet and David G. Politically Mr. Harry is a Democrat.

M. D. Harry son of Albert and Julia D. Harry, was born in 1842, in Jefferson Township, Henry Co., Ind., where he was reared and educated, and has always made his home. He worked on the farm till his majority, and then in a saw-mill two years. He then returned to the farm and remained two years, when he moved to Sulphur

David F. Hoover, son of George and Catherine Hoover, was born in Jefferson Township, Henry Co., Ind., in 1846. He was reared a farmer, but receiving a good education he began teaching when nineteen years of age, and has taught fifteen winter terms, all save four in Jefferson Township. In 1882 he was elected Trustee of the township. He has always taken a great interest in the cause of education. He has a farm of 115 acres of well cultivated land. He and his wife have been members of the German

Baptist church since 1876. In 1877 he was elected to the first degree of the ministry and has since been advanced to the second degree. He is one of the Trustees of the Aged Persons' Home and Orphan Asylum of the German Baptist church, in the southern district of Indiana, and is solicitor for the same district. Mr. Hoover was married Feb. 22, 1872, to Mary C., daughter of Strawther and Piercie (Kerlin) Bouslog, and a native of Jefferson Township, born in 1851. They have had six children—Joseph L., John J., Grace A. (deceased), Charles E., George H. and an infant (deceased).

George Hoover, a native of Rockingham County, Va., was born in 1814. He married Catherine Rife, also a native of Virginia, and in 1836 they, with one child, came to Indiana and settled in Jefferson Township, Henry County, at that time a part of Fall Creek Township. Mr. Hoover bought a farm of 200 acres, which he has improved and now has under cultivation. He has always taken great interest in the advancement and improvement of the county. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist church, of which he has been a member forty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have had seven children—Joseph, married Ruth Ann McDorman, resides in Minnesota; Anna, wife of Jacob Yost; Mary C., deceased; John J., married Jane Swope, who died, and he afterward married Diana Miller; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Wright; David F., married Catherine Bouslog; Sarah, deceased, wife of John Bartow.

Simon P. Hoover was born in Rockingham County, Va., Oct. 28, 1833, a son of Henry and Catherine Hoover. He was reared and educated in his native county, and when twenty-one years of age came to Henry County, Ind., where he has since made his home, with the exception of several trips to Illinois and the West. He was married Jan. 21, 1867, to Ruanna Lindamood, a native of Virginia, born Nov. 22, 1833, a daughter of Philip and Mary Lindamood. They have a good home of forty acres, all well improved. Mr. Hoover's father was born in Pennsylvania about 1768, and died in Virginia about 1849. He was twice married, his second wife being Catherine (Funk) Wyatt, a native of Virginia, born in 1796. She died in Henry County, about 1856. They had a family of five children—Sarah, born Nov. 3, 1830; Hetty E., born March 28, 1832; Simon P., born Oct. 28, 1833; Joseph, deceased, born June 17, 1835; David, born Jan. 17, 1837.

John B. Jones, son of John and Mary Jones, was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1844. He was reared a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools of Jefferson Township. He now owns a good farm of 135 acres, well improved and cultivated. He was married in 1878 to Amanda Heath, a native of Delaware County, Ind., born in 1850, and a daughter of Abner and Mary Heath. They have one child—Wilbert Earl.

Samuel Lyons was born in Pennsylvania, February, 1822, the youngest of seven children of Abraham and Anna (Hoover) Lyons, natives of Pennsylvania. Abraham Lyons came to Henry County, Ind., in 1838, and in 1839 entered sixty-two acres and bought forty acres of land, a part of the latter under cultivation. The children were—Susie, Sarah, Anna, Barbara, Martha, John and Samuel. Samuel Lyons has made Henry County his home since first coming here with his parents, and has assisted largely in its development. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth Wetz, who was born in 1808, and died March 31, 1879. They had but one child—John, now deceased. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church.

Andrew Maddy, son of James and Anna Maddy, was born in Monroe County, Va., June 1, 1808. When he was sixteen years of age his parents died leaving him to take care of himself. He then began to learn the carpenter's trade at which he worked six years. In September, 1828, he married Morcina Miller, a native of Virginia, born June 30, 1810. In October, 1832, with two children, they came to Henry County, Ind., camping the first night in New Castle. He had but \$1.50 in money, but changed a horse and buggy and some bedding for forty acres of land on Honey Creek, which had on it a rude log cabin. Here they lived two years. He cleared about twenty acres of the land and erected more buildings. He then sold it for \$150, and entered 120 acres in the black swamp, where he still lives. This took all his money and they were obliged to begin anew. They built a cabin of round logs, without any floor, and moved to their new home Sunday evening, camping in the woods over night, as no door had been cut in the cabin. The next morning the door was cut, and in this rude house they lived the first winter. Starting on nothing Mr. Maddy has undergone all the hardships of pioneer life and has acquired a good property, being worth at least \$20,000. In 1832 his tax was \$1.00; in 1883, \$100. He now has a farm of 200 acres. He and his wife were members of the Old School Baptist

church thirty years. His wife died Aug. 27, 1880, aged seventy years. Their family of eight children are all living in Henry County—James A.; Elizabeth, wife of N. Shoemaker; Isaac S.; George W.; Cynthia Ann, wife of Thomas E. Ray; Rhoda, wife of J. Shadlow; Philena, wife of William Latshaw; Sarah J., wife of C. J. Boker. There are seventy grandchildren, and ten great-grandchildren. May 3, 1881, Mr. Maddy married Mrs. Ann R. Warren, widow of A. L. Warren, and daughter of James P. and Catharine Barnell. She is a native of Rockingham County, Va., born Nov. 7, 1829.

Steward Muterspaugh, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Feldenberger) Muterspaugh, was born in Franklin County, Pa., in 1834. His parents were also natives of Franklin County, Pa., his father born in 1792 and his mother in 1813. They came to Henry County, Ind., in 1854, and located in Harrison Township, on forty acres of wild land. They had a family of nine children—John, Jacob, Steward, Anna, Margaret, Joel C., James, Caroline and Andrew. The father died in 1858 and the mother in 1870. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Steward Muterspaugh has been a resident of Henry County, Ind., since first coming here with his parents, in 1854, and has assisted largely in the development of the county. He was a young man of energy and will, and went bravely to work to clear the forests and prepare the land for cultivation. He has always engaged in farming, although not exclusively. He has traded extensively in horses, and also dealt in buggies, carriages, harness, etc. His farm in Jefferson Township contains 144 acres of fine land, 124 acres under cultivation. Commencing life with nothing, he has by hard and honest toil prospered and risen to considerable prominence in the county. He was married in 1855 to Margaret E. Thompson, a native of Ohio, born in 1839, a daughter of John and Nancy Thompson. They have had a family of ten children—Jacob, Elizabeth (died at the age of fourteen years), George, John, James, Jane, Charlie (deceased), Henry, an infant (deceased), and Eddie. Mr. and Mrs. Muterspaugh are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Peter Netz, a native of Butler County, Ohio, was born in 1840. When nine years of age his father died and he was obliged to depend upon himself for a livelihood. He went to Hamilton County, Ohio, and worked on a farm, where he had a brother, till 1856, when he came to Indiana and worked for Henry Wilkinson, who

lived just east of New Castle, till the fall of 1862. He then enlisted in the Second Ohio Infantry and served till Aug. 29, 1865. He did hard service for his country, but came out of the war uninjured. He then went to Ohio and remained in Hamilton and Butler counties till the spring of 1866, when he returned to his former home in Henry County, Ind. In the fall of 1867 he bought a half interest in a saw-mill, and continued that business seven years, when he sold his interest, and in 1874 began farming. Three years later he removed to Sulphur Springs, where he has since resided, having bought the saw and planing mill of Whitworth & Thompson. His mill has a capacity of 3,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Netz has always taken an interest in the public welfare of the township, especially anything that tends to the promotion of education. He was married Oct. 31, 1867, to Phoebe, daughter of Elias and Jemima Pickens, and a native of Henry County, born Dec. 18, 1838. They have three children—Jeannetta, Frank and Minnie.

Christopher Painter, a son of Alexander and Mary Painter, was born in Roanoke County, Va., in 1809, and died in Henry County, Ind., in 1880. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1836 came to Henry County, Ind., his parents having preceded him. He located in Jefferson Township and became one of its most prominent citizens. He was a public-spirited, whole-sould man, and was always ready to advocate the adoption of any measure tending toward the good of the public. He was industrious, and was rewarded by becoming one of the wealthiest men of the township. He owned over a section of land at the time of his death, which was well improved. He was an active member of the United Brethren church, and one of its most liberal supporters. He was married in 1840 to Rebecca Rinker, a native of Union County, Ind., and a daughter of Geo. Rinker. They were the parents of six children—George W., J. D., Alexander, Mary, Thomas M. and William.

Josiah D. Painter, son of Christopher and Rebecca Painter, was born in Jefferson Township, Henry Co., Ind., in 1844, where he was reared and educated. He was reared a farmer, and has always followed that vocation, owning at present a farm of 191 acres of choice land, with a pleasant residence and good farm buildings. He was married in 1873 to Helen A. Comstock, a native of New Castle, Ind., born in 18 , a daughter of Dr. J. S. and Amanda Comstock. They have had two children; but one is living—India May.

Thomas M. Painter, son of Christopher and Rebecca Painter, was born in Jefferson Township, Henry Co., Ind., in 1850. He was reared and educated in his native township. He has a beautiful home of 160 acres. He was married in 1880 to Lizzie M. Strickler, a native of Delaware County, Ind., born Oct. 23, 1858, a daughter of Peter C. and Margaret Strickler. Mr. and Mrs. Painter are members of the Christian church, and prominent citizens of the township. Mrs. Painter's father was born Dec. 17, 1830. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, was wounded, and died while being transported on the Mississippi. He was married Nov. 5, 1857, to Margaret Mowle, who was born June 22, 1838, and died Aug. 16, 1859. Mrs. Painter was their only child.

William J. Painter, son of Christopher and Rebecca Painter, was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1852, and was reared and educated in Jefferson Township. He was married in 1875 to Margaret Hays, a native of Henry County, born Nov. 27, 1854, a daughter S. B. and Catherine ^{Wells} Hays. They have two children, John and Netta. Mr. Painter was reared a farmer, and now owns 180 acres of good land. He is one of Henry County's most energetic and respected citizens.

Alexander Personett, the subject of this sketch, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Dec. 25, 1836. His parents, Joseph and Rebecca Personett, moved to Henry County, Ind., when he was two years of age; he was reared to farm life and given a liberal common-school education. After he was twenty-one years of age he attended school for six months, and at the age of twenty-three commenced teaching school and taught for seventeen years. In October, 1859, he was married to Mary Ann Courtney. They lived together until May 20, 1865, when she died of consumption, at the age of twenty-five years. There were two children—Arthur L. and Lavinia Alice. The latter died at the age of one year and five months. In March, 1867, he was married to Virginia E. Dunbar, to whom were born three children, Lilian, William J. and Ralph. Lilian died in September, 1869, at the age of eleven months. In 1866 Mr. Personett joined the Masonic fraternity. In 1874 he was elected Justice of the Peace for Fall Creek Township and served the term of four years, when he was re-elected by a largely increased majority and served about half of the last term, when he resigned on account of removing from the township. He moved to Sulphur Springs in the autumn of 1880 when, upon a recommendation of the citizens, the Commissioners Court ap-

pointed him Justice of the Peace for Jefferson Township, but he respectfully declined, not wishing to serve in that capacity any longer.

David P. Province, son of Joseph and Kate Province, was born in 1847 in Marion County, W. Va., and was there reared and educated. When in his sixteenth year he enlisted in the Nineteenth Virginia Infantry, but was afterward mounted, and transferred to cavalry. He served two years and one-half under Stonewall Jackson, and after his death was under command of General Dick Ewell, till the latter was disabled, when he was transferred to the command of General Early. He was taken prisoner three times; was never wounded, but at one time had his horse shot from under him. After the war in 1865, he came to Indiana and stopped in Benton County till the spring of 1866, when he came to Henry County and engaged in driving teams two years. He then rented a farm of Aaron Ivens in Prairie Township. Having no family he engaged Luther Ice and family to keep house for him; but his second year on the farm, Jan. 28, 1869, he was married to Josinah Ice, who was born in Henry County, Ind., Oct. 8, 1846, a daughter of A. J. and Rachel (Clowson) Ice. In 1870 he built in Mt. Summit and lived there till 1873, when he bought seventy acres in Jefferson Township, principally timber land, which he cleared and cultivated. Since 1872 Mr. Province has taken the timber from 500 acres of land and has sold it to the Muncie, Cincinnati & Fort Wayne Railroad, his receipts for it being \$17,800. After improving his farm he sold it and has since purchased several other tracts. At the present time he owns 221½ acres of land, all being well improved. He has been a prominent man in the township and has done much toward its development. Mr. and Mrs. Province have had five children—Mollie Bell, Frank W. (deceased), Andrew J., Joseph B. and Nellie May. sw p 765

George W. Reedy, son of Rebecca Reedy, was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1849. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in March, 1868, came to Henry County, Ind., having but \$1.00 in money when he reached here. He began life in earnest and has by patient industry gained a good property. Sept. 21, 1871, he married Levina Strough, a native of Henry County, born in 1847, a daughter of John and Sarah Strough. After their marriage they lived with Mrs. Reedy's mother about eighteen months, Mr. Reedy taking charge of the farm. They then lived on the Wimmer farm two years, when Mrs. Strough urged

them to return to their old home and they remained with her till her death, May 1, 1880, aged sixty-four years. In the meantime Mr. Reedy had bought eighty acres of land, and in 1881 they moved to their new home where they have since resided. They have one of the best farms in the county. They have one child, John Harrison, born Dec. 7, 1883, and have reared two children, not their own.

Jacob Richey was born in Rockingham County, Va., in 1850, a son of John and Susan (Caracow) Richey, the former born in Rockingham County, Va., in July, 1817, and the latter in Augusta County, Va., in 1819. His parents were married in 1841, and in 1870 moved to Henry County, Ind., locating in Jefferson Township, where they now live, having a good farm of forty acres. Their children are twelve in number, nine living—Mary C., Frederick, David, Rebecca Ann, Jacob, John, Sarah C., Peter and Emma. Jacob Richey came with his parents to Henry County and has since made Jefferson Township his home. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, all well improved. He was married in July, 1877, to Martha, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Sanders. She is a native of Henry County, born in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Richey have three children—Corice O. D., Cory M., and William O.

John Rutledge was born in Vermont in 1801, and in 1833 came to Indiana and settled on a farm in Monroe Township, Delaware County, adjoining Henry County, where he reared a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are living. His first wife was Hannah Williams, daughter of Abel and Rebecca (Hickman) Williams. Mr. Williams was prominently identified with the early history of Indiana. He came from Ohio to Delaware County, and entered 400 acres of land in Monroe Township. He was prominent in agricultural as well as political circles. Mrs. Williams was a Southern lady and in early life turned her attention to the study of medicine, which she put to practical use. She had an extensive practice with women and children. She lived to be seventy-five years of age but in later life was a great sufferer, on account of the exposure she had undergone in riding over the country horseback. Mrs. Rutledge was born in Ohio in 1816 and died in 1849. Her children were as follows: W. V., who began the practice of medicine at Mt. Summit, Ind., about 1858, and afterward moved to Ohio. He enlisted in the Forty-second Indiana Cavalry and served during the war. He then went to Missouri and in 1868 located in St. Louis, where he has an extensive practice and

is also a Professor in the American Medical College. Rebecca (deceased), married Henry Shively, of Henry County. Mary is the wife of Amaziah Julian. Sarah is the wife of William Irwin, of Adams County, Ind. Serepta is the wife of Abraham Watson, Delaware County, Ind. Alice is the wife of Robert Downs. Samantha is the wife of William Downs. Josinah is deceased. In 1852 Mr. Rutledge married Martha J., daughter of James Dym of Warren County, Ohio. They had five children—John R., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, residing in Rockford County, Ind.; Elijah D., James, Charlotte G. (deceased), Margaret R., wife of Levi Bunner. Mrs. Rutledge is a member of the Baptist church and Mr. Rutledge has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church sixty years.

George W. Shane was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1837, a son of Timothy and Mary Ann Shane, his father a native of Beaver County, Pa., born May 2, 1813, and his mother of Steubenville, Ohio, born Feb. 14, 1815. About 1838 his parents moved to Pittsburg, Pa., and a year later to Beavertown. In 1845 they removed to Marietta, Ohio, remaining there twelve years. He worked four years in a bucket and tub factory in Marietta, but in 1857 came with his parents to New Castle, Ind., and the next year assisted Stephen Corey on his farm, and attended school. He then was employed a year and a half as engineer in a mill at Sulphur Springs, and from there went to the Middletown Mills, where he remained till 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Indiana Infantry, for three months and was appointed Fourth Sergeant. At the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, he was wounded; the ball striking him in the left breast, passed through the left lung and out at the right shoulder, breaking it in three pieces. He was disabled nearly a year, but after his recovery, June, 1862, enlisted in Company K, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served three months as First Lieutenant. He then returned to Middletown and remained till Sept. 16, 1864, when he organized Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Infantry, and was elected its Captain. He served till the close of the war; was mustered out July 11, 1865. After his return from the war he was employed three months as fireman on the Pan Handle Railroad, running from Richmond to Chicago. He then went to the Liberty Mills and remained till 1868, when he purchased a third interest in the Middletown Mills. Nine months later he sold his interest and went to Kokomo, Ind., and clerked in a boot and shoe house. He

afterward returned to the Howard Mills and remained six years. In 1876 he bought his farm of 200 acres in Jefferson Township. Captain Shane was married in 1862 to Elinor Swope, a native of Henry County, born April 17, 1842, a daughter of John and Mary Swope. They have had two children—Mary V., born Oct. 29, 1863; Martha A., born Oct. 8, 1867, died Dec. 26, 1880. Mrs. Shane is a member of the Christian church. Captain Shane is one of the most enterprising citizens of the township.

George W. Showers, son of John H. and Maria (Hicks) Showers, was born in Lebanon County, Pa., Dec. 25, 1847. When twenty-one years of age he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he still follows. He was married in 1871 to Lucinda A., daughter of David and Mary Ann Harter, a native of Henry County, Ind., born Sept. 27, 1846. They have had six children; but three are living—Ralph W., born May 26, 1876; John D., born Feb. 12, 1878; Fred, born April 27, 1882. Mrs. Showers is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Showers is a member of Sulphur Springs City Lodge, No. 348, F. & A. M., and has been its Master a year. He is politically a Democrat. His residence is in Sulphur Springs.

John H. Showers was born in Lebanon County, Pa., Feb. 20, 1826, of German descent. He learned the shoemaker's trade when a young man, and worked at it during life, at the same time working at brick-molding in the summer season. He was married March 9, 1845, to Maria Hicks, a native of Lebanon County, Pa., born Oct. 12, 1823, of German and Irish descent. She now resides in Madison County, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Showers had family of ten children—Sarah R., of Madison County, Ind.; George W., William and Henry (twins, deceased), Emma E., Kittie Ann, Mary J., Benjamin F., of Holt County, Mo.; Stephen A., deceased, Asa, of Madison County, Ind. In 1856 they came to Henry County, Ind., and lived in Mechanicsburg till 1860, when they moved to a farm near Honey Creek. In 1862 Mr. Showers enlisted in Company E, Eighth Indiana Infantry. He died of camp fever at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 16, 1863, having served faithfully till his last sickness. Mr. Showers was a member of the Winebrennerian church. His wife is a member of the German Baptist church.

David Sowash is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1820, where he was reared and educated. In his nineteenth year he came to Henry County, Ind., and remained in the vicinity of New

Castle two years. He was employed in building Eli Herman's distillery, and after its completion helped to operate the mill. He returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1842 was married to Sara Brought, who was born in 1822. In 1849 he moved to Henry County, Ind., and located in Hillsboro, Prairie Township, and in 1854 removed to Iowa, but remained only two years. In 1857 located in Jefferson Township, and in 1879 bought the farm where he now lives, a mile south of Sulphur Springs. His wife died in 1864. They had eight children; but three are living—John H. Catherine and Franklin. Elizabeth, William, Ellen, Margaret and an infant are deceased. In 1865 Mr. Sowash married Mrs. Charlotte Ivens, a daughter of George Trafford. She was born in 183 and died in 1868. In 1869 he married Mrs. Lydia Dunbar, daughter of Ephraim Kerlin. They have three children—Allie, Emma and Ephraim. Mr. Sowash has served his township four years as Trustee.

John Sowash, son of Abraham Sowash, was born in 1805 in Westmoreland County, Pa., where he was reared and educated. He was by trade a blacksmith, working at this trade till 1840. He then worked in the salt works of Westmoreland County nine years, and at the same time dealt exclusively in horses. In 1851 he came to Indiana and located in Prairie Township, Henry County, but three years later moved to Jefferson Township where he died in 1861. He was married in 1823 to Betsey Stone, a native of Westmoreland County, Va., born in 1799. She died in Henry County, Ind., in 1852. They had a family of seven children—Daniel, born in 1824, resides in Missouri; Rebecca, born in 1827, died in 1855; William, born in 1829, died in 1860; Abraham, born in 1831, died in 1831; Susannah, born in 1832, died in 1872; John H., born in 1835; Mary E., born in 1837, resides in Iowa. In 1853 Mr. Sowash married Minerva Conner, and to them were born two children—Samantha, now Mrs. Bowen Presnal, born in 1854, and Izetta, now Mrs. George Winnier, born in 1855. Mr. Sowash was a member of the United Brethren church, and throughout his life was strictly temperate.

John H. Sowash, son of John and Betsey (Stone) Sowash, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1835, and when sixteen years of age came with his parents to Henry County, Ind. He followed farming till 1866 when he moved to Sulphur Springs, and for two years was engaged in stock dealing, etc. In 1868 he bought an interest in the tile factory of Rife & Hoover, which he has since

principally conducted. In December, 1858, Mr. Sowash was married to Susan J. McClelland, a native of Harrison Township, Henry County, Ind., born in March, 1837, a daughter of Robert and Catherine McClelland. They have three children—Alice, born in 1860, wife of James O. Wright; Albert, born in 1866, and Katie, born in 1872. Politically Mr. Sowash is a Republican.

Ira Stout, son of William W. and Rebecca Stout, was born in Henry Township, Henry County, Ind., in 1851. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, but he early turned his attention to engineering and the machinist's trade, at which he spent the greater part of his time. He now owns and conducts a fine farm of 320 acres in Jefferson Township. He was married Feb. 22, 1880, to Jennie, daughter of William and Hannah Deaver, and a native of Henry County, born in 1855. They have one child—William, born Dec. 29, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Stout are members of the Christian church, and are among the prominent citizens of the township.

Absalom Strough, son of John and Sarah (Miller) Strough, was born in Rockingham County, Va., but has lived in Henry County from early childhood. After reaching his majority he rented and tilled a small piece of land, still assisting at home when he was needed. At the end of three years, when he was married, he had \$400 at interest, a team of horses, two cows, a few head of young cattle and twelve pigs. He was married Feb. 9, 1860, to Mary C. Fultz, a native of Delaware County, Ind., born in 1840, a daughter of Daniel and Anna Fultz. After their marriage they lived on a farm rented of Mr. Strough's father nine years. In 1869 they moved to a farm previously purchased in Jefferson Township, a mile and a half northwest of Sulphur Springs, where they have since resided. Their home is well located, consists of 105½ acres of choice land, and is well improved with a fine residence and farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Strough have had nine children—William H., Sarah Ann (wife of John Hays), John D., Otto O., Frank W., George F., Amanda E., and twins,—and Eddie W.; the former died in infancy, and the latter aged eleven months. Mrs. Strough is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Strough is a member of no religious society, but is one of the foremost in promoting the advancement of religious and moral interests.

John Strough, deceased, was a native of Rockingham County, Va., and died in Henry County, Ind. He was reared, educated and married in his native county, and in 1840 came to Indiana.

and settled in Fall Creek Township, Henry County, two miles east of Middletown. He bought eighty acres, only a small patch around the house cleared, and went to work to cultivate and improve it. In early life he learned the tailor's trade, working at it several years, and after he commenced farming he worked at his trade in the winter. His wife was Sarah Miller, also a native of Rockingham County, Va. They had a family of fifteen children, eleven of whom attained their majority—Harvey; Elizabeth, wife of John Good; Absalom; George; Sarah, wife of C. Bowman; John, of Holt County, Mo.; Levina, wife of George W. Reedy; Abraham and Jacob, of Holt County, Mo.; Joseph, of Hamilton County, Ind.; Ellen, wife of Samuel Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Strough were members of the Dunkard church.

Noah W. Warner was born in Rockingham County, Va., March 10, 1832, and has lived in Henry County, Ind., since 1835. In his early life he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Indiana Infantry, and in 1862 re-enlisted in Company H, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry. Aug. 31, 1862, he was wounded at Richmond, Ky. Sept. 29, 1866, he was married to Ellen Ice, a native of London, Eng., born in 1841. She died Feb. 17, 1874, leaving one son—Jefferson Lee. After his marriage, N. W. Warner opened a restaurant in Sulphur Springs, which he carried on a number of years. Since 1878 he has been Postmaster and also carries on a grocery and barber shop. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 119. His father, Daniel Warner, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., March 30, 1793. His wife, Lydia (Cook) Warner, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., April 14, 1803. In 1825 Daniel Warner came to Indiana and bought forty acres of land in Fall Creek Township, Henry County. He then returned to Virginia, and in 1835, with his wife and ten children, came to Indiana and settled on his land, at the same time buying an additional forty acres. With the assistance of his sons he cleared and cultivated his land, and afterward bought forty acres more. He was one of Henry County's first surveyors and one of the first Trustees of Fall Creek Township. He was in early life a school teacher, and after coming to the new country was anxious for the establishment of good schools, doing all in his power to further the cause of education. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Warner died Oct. 3, 1870, and Mr. Warner, Jan. 28, 1872. They had a family of twelve children—Mary, Lucinda, David, Peter,

William, John, Edward, Andrew, Noah, George W., Samuel, and James K. P. Peter and John were members of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry; George W., of the Twelfth Indiana Battery, and Samuel, of the Eighth Indiana Infantry. Peter and George died at Nashville, Tenn.

A. M. Weston was born in 1836, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he passed his boyhood and received his early education. When sixteen years of age he entered Oberlin College, and took half his course; then entered Antioch College, where he graduated, after which he taught two years. He then engaged as local editor of the Cincinnati *Penny Press* till 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, and served three years. After his return home he took charge of the academy and public schools of Vernon, Ind., and when entering his third year at Vernon was induced to accept the professorship of mathematics at Hiram College, Ohio. He remained there two years and then went to Eureka College, Ill., to assume the professorship of Greek. He was for three years President of this college. He then returned to Indiana and bought a farm of fifty-eight acres in Jefferson Township, Henry County, where he has since resided. Since the war Mr. Weston has devoted considerable of his time to the ministry of the Christian church. He has also written a work on a Biblical subject entitled "Evolution of a Shadow," pronounced by the editor of the *Christian Standard* "both novel and valuable," and from the press of the Standard Publishing Company of Cincinnati. He was married in 1867 to Miss Julia Pardee, of Hiram, Ohio, before her marriage a very acceptable teacher of the college. They have one child—Nell E.

John W. Whitworth, son of W. B. and Elizabeth Whitworth, was born in Jefferson Township, Henry County, Ind., March, 1841. He was reared and educated in his native township, spending his boyhood on his father's farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Indiana Infantry, and served four years. After his return from the war he engaged in farming, and now owns 132 acres of fine, well-improved land. He was married June 27, 1869, to Ver-melia Ann Marlow, a native of Henry County, born in 1847, and a daughter of Johnston and Naomi Marlow. They have had three children—Charles, born August, 1872, deceased; Bert, born March, 1875, and Joseph, born in 1879. Mrs. Whitworth is a member of the United Brethren church.

William B. Whitworth, son of Archibald and Elizabeth Whitworth, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Aug. 4, 1814. When fifteen years of age he came to Indiana with his uncle, Judge John Tomlinson, who entered a farm of 240 acres in Delaware County. He spent five years in assisting his uncle clear up the land, and then went to Muncie, Ind., which was then in its infancy, and began working at the carpenter's trade. A year later he came to Henry County and entered eighty acres of timber land in what is now Jefferson Township. He went bravely to work to clear up his farm and put it under good cultivation, at the same time working at his trade. Mr. Whitworth has always been one of the most industrious and progressive men in the county, and has done all in his power to advance all interests of common benefit. He has served as Town Trustee a number of years. A Republican in politics, he has always taken an interest in political affairs, and because of his enthusiasm was nick-named after one of Ohio's senators, "Old Ben Wade." He was for a number of years an active member of the Methodist church, until services of the society were discontinued in his neighborhood. His wife is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Whitworth was married Oct. 4, 1835, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Tomlinson. She was a native of Rowan County, N. C., born Oct. 20, 1810, and died Sept. 28, 1853. They had a family of six children—Sarah Ann, deceased; Margaret, wife of V. Cummins; John W.; Mary E., deceased, wife of Abraham White; Granville S.; Jemima J., wife of Joseph Hurst. May 28, 1854, Mr. Whitworth married Catharine, daughter of Richard and Henrietta Deaver. She was born in Rowan County, N. C., Dec. 8, 1823, and came with her parents to Wayne County, Ind., in 1828, and to Henry County in 1835. They have had eight children—Eliza J., deceased; Celinda E., wife of Patrick Smith; Celica C.; William W.; Artenia C. and Eugenia E. (twins), the former, wife of John F. Coffman; Ulysses S. G., and Philip H. S.

Albert N. Yost, a son of William S. and Mary C. (Weaver) Yost, was born in Virginia in 1836 and came to Indiana, where he was reared and educated. He has always followed farming, and now owns 290 acres of fine land. For twenty years he has, in connection with carrying on his farm, been engaged in auctioneering. In April, 1861, Mr. Yost enlisted in Company B, Eighth Indiana Infantry, for three months. He then enlisted in the Eight-fourth Indiana Infantry and served three years, when he

was transferred to the Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, where he served several months, making a total of forty-three months in the service. He was married in 1867 to Mary C. Sowash, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1847, and a daughter of David and Uta Sowash. They have seven children—Harris E., Clem O., Charles M., Nicholas S., Nellie A., Paul and Uta. Mrs. Yost is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Yost, although a member of no church, is an earnest worker for any cause that tends to the up-building of society.

William S. Yost was born in Augusta County, Va., about 1800. He was reared and educated in his native county, and there married Mary Catharine Weaver, also a native of Virginia, born in 1800. In 1839 they moved to Ohio, and lived near Dayton a year, then moved to Indiana and settled in Sulphur Springs, where he spent the remainder of his life. He laid off the town and opened the first store in Sulphur Springs, and it was at that time known by the name, although there was no village. He was obliged to carry his produce to Cincinnati and bring his stock from there with teams. A postoffice was established in 1843, and Mr. Yost was the first Postmaster. He continued in business thirteen years, when his son, J. W., succeeded him. In the early part of his residence in Henry County he bought 300 acres of land, mostly heavily timbered. His property accumulated until at the time of his death he owned 880 acres of land. He assisted in building the first and only mill in the township, for Veatch & Bros., in 1853, and in 1858 bought the mill and ran it five years. Mr. Yost was one of the foremost in advancing all public enterprises. He liberally assisted in getting railroads through the county, and all educational and religious enterprises found in him a friend. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Yost died in January, 1863, and his wife in December, 1870. They had a family of eleven children, eight living till maturity—Samuel, died in 1861; Levi S., died in 1863; William M., died in 1863; Mary Catherine, wife of Peter Warren, died in 1863; Harriet V., died in 1863; J. W. and Albert N., reside in Jefferson Township; Sarah, wife of Joseph Thompson, of Henry County.

CHAPTER XX.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

A PROSPEROUS TOWNSHIP.—ITS ORGANIZATION.—FIRST OFFICERS.—FIRST LAND ENTRIES.—EARLY PIONEERS.—FIRST DEATH.—RELIGIOUS HISTORY.—EARLY CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.—LATER CHURCHES.—THE VILLAGES OF LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.—ASHLAND AND MILLVILLE.—EARLY EVENTS.—PRESENT STATUS.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Liberty Township is a large, wealthy and prosperous portion of Henry County. Its main industry is agriculture, and the land is well suited to a variety of crops. The farms and improvements will compare favorably with other portions of the county. The people are intelligent and thrifty. The township is watered by Flatrock and Symon's creeks and their tributaries. The surface is generally level. Liberty Township was formed by order of the county commissioners, Feb. 12, 1823, and an election ordered to be held at the house of Ezekiel Leavell on the first Saturday in May, Leavell to serve as inspector. The township as originally formed was smaller than at present. One tier of sections was taken from the east of Henry and added to Liberty in 1825. In the same year the house of Samuel D. Wells was made the election place of Liberty Township. At the first township election held in May, 1823, John Smith was chosen Road Supervisor; Jacob Tharp and Cyrus Cotton, Overseers of the Poor.

Forty-four entries of land in Liberty Township were made in 1821, as follows: Aug. 16, William Roe, Andrew Shannon, William Yates, Thomas Badson, Jesse Martindale, Moses Robertson, John Beard, Jeremiah Strode, William Bell, Daniel Wampler, David Brower, Joshua Hardman, John Leavell, George Handley, Samuel Southron, Robert Thompson, Micajah Channess; Aug. 20, John Daugherty; Aug. 21, Henry Brower; Aug. 31, Thomas Raleston, Daniel Miller, Prosper Mickels; Sept. 4, Jacob Rhinehart, Peter Rhinehart, Jonathan Pierson, John Beeman; Sept. 12, George Koons; Sept. 20, Enoch Goff; Oct. 20, Elisha Long, Jere-

miah Long; Oct. 22, John Baker; Nov. 4, Keneker Johnson; Nov. 12, Jesse Forkner; Nov. 30, Dilwin Bales; Dec. 5, Jeremiah Hadley, Richard Conway, Watson Rowe, John Koons; Dec. 6, George Hobson, John Marshall, Thomas Hobson, Thomas Mills; Dec. 7, John Stapler; Dec. 20, Josiah Clawson.

Settlement seems to have begun in this township as early as in any part of the county. Nearly all of the foregoing purchasers of land were actual settlers at the time of purchase or became so soon after. Christopher Mann is said to have been the first settler in the township. Other pioneers from 1819 to 1822 were: Elisha Long, Thomas R. Stanford, Ezekiel Leavell—all prominent in the early official history of the county; Moses Robertson, David Brower, John Leavell, Jesse Forkner, Robert Thompson, John Baker, Jacob, Peter and James Rhinehart and others. The township settled up quite rapidly, receiving immigrants from North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other States.

In 1822 Peter and Susan Wise, natives of Pennsylvania, settled one-half mile east of where David Wise now lives. He died in 1876, and his wife in 1880.

David Shell, born in Pennsylvania, in 1806, settled in 1823 on the farm where he now lives.

Joshua Hoover, who died in 1876, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and thence, in 1826, to Liberty Township.

John Odom and family were among the first settlers in the county, coming to the farm now owned by John H. Hewit while the Indians were still here.

Benjamin Clark, who died in 1878, settled in this township about 1823.

William Dixon and family, from Virginia, came to Indiana on horseback, and settled on Flatrock, three miles east of New Castle, in 1823.

Robert Boyd, a native of Kentucky, came from Wayne County, Ind., to this township in 1825. He died in 1854. His widow is still living, aged eighty-seven. Her son, Wm. L., an ex-County Commissioner, was born in Wayne County in 1822.

Wm. Bond, a native of North Carolina, and a member of the Friends' Society, came to this township with his family in 1827. His son John lived and died here.

Wilson Wisheart, son of Benjamin Wisheart, was born in Virginia in 1811. His parents came to Henry County in 1820, and settled on Symon's Creek. The family afterward removed to

Liberty Township, thence to Fall Creek. Wilson is an old resident of Liberty.

John McShurley and family, from Kentucky, settled in this township in 1828. He died in 1840.

Isaac Brown was an early settler. His son Samuel was born in this township in 1833, and still resides here.

Enos Bond, a member of the Society of Friends, was a native of Wayne County. In 1830 he settled in Liberty Township, Henry County. He died in 1833. He was a successful business man and a worthy citizen.

Daniel Rhinehart, who died in 1864, was born in Virginia in 1807; settled in Liberty Township about 1832.

James Peed, from Kentucky, settled in this township in 1835; died in 1861.

Elias Pickens, an old settler, was born in New Jersey in 1812; passed his boyhood in Hamilton County, Ohio; visited Indianapolis when it contained only about a dozen houses, and helped hew the logs for the first store in that place; settled in Henry County in 1833.

Augustus Batchfield, a native of Germany, settled on Flatrock in 1834; moved to his present farm in 1866. Adam Wellser, Jr., settled in 1834, on the farm where his widow now lives. Mrs. Jane Wilson and family, from Kentucky, settled in this township the same year. Charles G. Wilson, Esq., is a prominent farmer.

Probably the first death in the township was that of Sarah Long. She died Sept. 11, 1822, at the age of sixty-six. Her husband, Christopher Long, a Revolutionary soldier and a pioneer settler, died Aug. 14, 1829, aged eighty-three years.

A school was kept on the farm then owned by Peter Wise, as early as 1834. Other early schools were maintained in different neighborhoods, sometimes in a room of a log cabin, and at other times in rude log buildings erected for school purposes.

In 1880 the population of Liberty Township was 1,839; of the village of Millville, 114.

The township officers for 1884-'5 are: W. H. Wilson, Trustee; Richard Smith, Assessor; A. Welker, Justice; Augustus Batchfield, Constable.

CHURCHES.

Flatrock Meeting.—Flatrock Friends Meeting was organized in 1824 with the following members: John Marshall, Isaac Brown,

Wm. Bond, John Davis (still living), George Hobson, Mordecai Bond, Stephen Marshall, Isaiah Huff, Luke Wiles, Sr., Luke Wiles, Jr., and their wives. The first meeting house was a log structure erected on the banks of the Flatrock. In a few years it became too small for the meeting and a frame house twenty-five feet square was erected on the same lot. It was afterward moved one mile northwest and an addition built to it. It was then used for the Monthly Meeting for fifteen years. This having been destroyed by fire, a new meeting-house, 26 x 40 feet, in a very pretty grove, was erected in 1883 at a cost of \$800. The first ministers were Rhoda Wiles and Joseph Stanley. The present ministers are Samuel Brown and several other members of the congregation. The present membership is eighty-five. A flourishing Sabbath-school was organized in September, 1883. Emma Allen is Superintendent. The school numbers over forty pupils.

The Lutherans erected a church in the eastern part of the township in 1883. The organization has been extinct for several years.

Universalist.—The Universalist church in Liberty Township (the only one in the county) was organized in 18—, by Wm. Bland, George and Thomas Runyan, Elias Pickens, John Williams, Dr. A. J. Batson, Dr. Isaac Baker and others, with their wives and families. The first services were held at the houses of Wm. Bland, Thos. Runyan, Geo. Runyan, and other members of the congregation. The first association was held at the old "horse mill," on the farm where Wm. Boyd now resides. Among the first ministers were Judah Babcock, Jonathan Kidwell and others. The house of worship was erected in 1845, and has since been remodeled and enlarged. The building and grounds are worth \$1,500. Membership, Seventy. Pastor, T. S. Guthrie. Officers: Frank Phelman, Moderator; John H. Hewit, Clerk; J. D. Wilson and Charles Hamilton, Deacons.

German Baptist.—Locust Grove German Baptist Church was organized by Lewis Kinsey, Daniel Hardman, John Crull, David Hardman and other early settlers. Meetings were held for many years in barns, dwellings and school-houses. The present church was erected in 1864 at a cost of \$800. The membership is 400. The present church officers are John Roher, Henry Eschelman and Jacob Ehebarger. There is a flourishing Sunday-school of about eighty pupils, organized in 1870. Lewis Teeter is Superintendent, and John Hoover, Secretary.

Flatrock Christian Church, located in the southwestern part of the township, was organized as early as 1840. Rev. Elijah

Martindale was one of the first ministers. The church property is a good one, ample for the wants of the congregation. No statistics obtainable.

The Christian church at Millville was built in 1883 at a cost of \$1,000. The congregation is quite prosperous.

Ashland Church.—A meeting-house was erected in Ashland by the Methodists in 1857. It is a frame structure, 24 x 36 feet. The Methodist organization having become too small to support regular preaching, the church building is now used by all denominations whenever occasion requires.

ASHLAND.

A small village on the Chicago division of the C., St. L. & P. Railroad, east of New Castle, was founded about 1854 and a post-office established soon after. Joshua Johnson built and kept the first store. The first Postmaster was George Evans; the present is John Netz. Ashland contains one general store, one saw-mill, one blacksmith shop, one grain warehouse, one church and a small population.

MILLVILLE.

This is a small village situated near the center of Liberty Township, on the C., St. L. & P. Railroad. It was founded in 1855, by John Hershberger, and has grown, but slowly. In 1880 its population was 114. It is now nearly twice that number. Millville has one general store, one drug and grocery store, one agricultural implement store, one grain warehouse, one saw-mill, one hotel, two blacksmith shops, one wagonshop, one minister, one church, two physicians and one graded school. Thomas Hood and Robert Becket opened the first store at Millville. The postoffice at this place was established about 1859, J. A. Stafford being the first Postmaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

B. F. Allen, blacksmith and proprietor of a wood-work and general repairing shop, was born in North Carolina, Sept. 19, 1838, a son of Simon and Hannah Allen. He passed his early life on the home farm, and when fifteen years of age began to learn the blacksmith's and wood-worker's trades, serving an apprenticeship of four years. When he was twenty-one years old he opened a shop of his own. He was married in June, 1860, to Sarah Jane Job, a native of North Carolina, born Jan. 8, 1837,

and after his marriage worked four years in Snow Camp Foundry, N. C. He was conscripted in the Rebel army, but, on account of his Quaker prejudices, refused to serve and was excused. In 1870 he came to Henry County, Ind., and remained three years, returning to North Carolina. Two years later he again came to the county and settled in Ashland, where he has since carried on a lucrative business. He is the manufacturer of the celebrated Allen's two-horse harrow. He and his wife are members of the Friends' Society. They have three children—David T., John W. and Jonathan L. Mr. Allen owns his place of business and a good residence in Ashland.

Charles Beall, farmer, was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 30, 1824, a son of William S. and Lydia (Lane) Beall, his father a native of Maryland, and his mother of North Carolina. His parents were married in Ohio about 1816, and in 1830 moved to Henry County and settled in Liberty Township. They died in Blue River Township. Of a family of twelve children ten grew to maturity. Charles Beall received but a limited education. He was married Sept. 10, 1846, to Vesty Ray, daughter of Thomas and Martha Ray, natives of Virginia. He rented land till 1852, when he bought the farm of 163 acres where he now resides. He has cleared 100 acres of his land since moving on it, and now has one of the best farms in the township. His wife died Nov. 20, 1871. Eleven children were born to them—Martha, Andrew J., Sarah M., James R. (deceased), William, John, Eliza E., Malinda, Charles B., Laurence and Thomas. Mr. Beall with his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, but are now members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

Clark Bland, blacksmith, postoffice New Castle, Ind., was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., in 1847, a son of William and Sarah Bland. He remained with his parents till his marriage, and for four years after worked on the farm with his father. He then went to Ashland and formed a partnership in blacksmithing, wood-work and repairing with Jasper Runyan, remaining with him eighteen months, when he built his present shop, and has since been carrying on the business alone. He is situated in one of the best farming localities in the county, and commands a good paying business. In 1881 he bought half an acre of land of his father and built a residence, where he has since lived. He was married in 1871 to Mary Hamby, daughter of William and Hannah

Hamby, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively, She was born in Ohio in 1848, and came to Indiana with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Bland have one daughter—Ella L. They are members of the Universalist church. Politically he is a Democrat.

William Bland, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1802, a son of William and Mary (Rose) Bland, the former a native of London, Eng., and the latter of New Jersey. His father emigrated to America when he was twenty-five years of age. He was a sea captain and was lost at sea, Feb. 14, 1804. Our subject was early thrown on his own resources, and worked in several places in New Jersey, and also in Philadelphia. He began learning the cooper's trade with John Gliden & Co., of Philadelphia, who were manufacturers of tanks for sea vessels. He ran away from his employer because of his ill treatment, and started for Cincinnati with only 5 cents in his pocket. He finished his trade in Cincinnati. He was married Nov. 2, 1827, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John and Lena (Cole) Laboyteaux, the former of French and the latter of German descent. Of their eight children seven survive, two daughters and five sons. After his marriage Mr. Bland lived one year in Mount Pleasant, then bought a farm north of Mt. Pleasant. He reared his log cabin and cooper shop the same day and proceeded to clear his farm. He remained on the farm about ten years and followed farming and coopering. In 1838 he moved to Henry County, Ind., and settled on the farm he had purchased the previous year, and where he has since resided, following coopering and farming till he was over seventy years old. He now owns 155 acres of excellent land. He and his wife are members of the Universalist church. He was one of the founders of the Devon church, over forty years ago, and belonged to the society long before there was a church.

James M. Boyd was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co, Ind., on the farm where he now resides, Aug. 31, 1838, the youngest son of Robert and Narcissa (Stinson) Boyd, his father a native of Kentucky, born Oct. 24, 1798. and his mother of Tennessee, born Nov. 1, 1796. His parents came to Indiana with their parents and located in Wayne County, where they were married Feb. 22, 1821. In 1826 they moved to Henry County, at that time a wilderness. His grandfather, Samuel Boyd, was a minister of the New Light church, and traveled over Indiana in the early days. His maternal grandfather, James Stinson, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and lost his eye-sight; was blind

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forty years before his death, and drew a pension from the close of the war. James Boyd received a good education and taught school several terms. After his marriage he settled on the home farm, his mother remaining with him. He was married Jan. 1, 1854, to ^{p 70} Pamela Hunt, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born Oct. 20, 1832, a daughter of John and Margaret (Muller) Hunt, her father a native of New Jersey, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have had three children; but two are living. They are members of the Flatrock Christian church. Mr. Boyd's farm contains 140 acres of land, all well improved.

Moses Brown, deceased, farmer and horse doctor, was born in Preble County, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1819, a son of Isaac and Mary ^{mendenhall} Brown, natives of North Carolina and Ohio respectively. In 1823 his parents moved to Henry County, Ind., and settled in the northern part of Liberty Township, in the woods. Isaac Brown was a very energetic, industrious man, and although obliged to undergo many hardships in the new country was successful, and cleared and brought under a good state of cultivation one of the best farms in the township. He and his wife were among the first members and founders of the Society of Friends in the township. Eight of their ten children lived till maturity. Moses was their second son. He was married March 8, 1839, to Delphia Dowell, a native of North Carolina, born April 15, 1819, a daughter of Peter and Margaret Dowell. After his marriage he lived in Blue River Township thirteen years, and in 1852 moved to the farm where the family now reside, in Liberty Township. Mr. Brown was an active member of the Society of Friends, as is also his wife. Of their eleven children nine are living—Anna, Joseph M., Isaac D., Margaret A., Aaron D., Samuel H., James A., John A. and Delphia J. Henry P. and Mary E. are deceased. Joseph M. enlisted in 1862, in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served six months. Mr. Brown was a man of good judgment and a practical farmer. As a horse doctor he was very successful. His farm contained 180 acres, 160 under a good state of cultivation. p 655

John Brunner was born Jan. 25, 1833, in Covington, Miami Co., Ohio, a son of George and Henrietta (Dechant) Brunner, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and the latter a native of Germany. Our subject was reared in Miamisburgh where he received a limited education, and at the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he served three years. He then worked as a journeyman till he was

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Franc 6 Wells Co
James d. 12. 1864
Ann Eliza d 8 1875
Eras m d 5 1880
John m Marietta Stark
Sarah Callum m - Murray to Iowa
Eliza m - Brown

499
(2) Joanna m 1837
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Eliza m G. L. Knorr of Iowa
Sarah m. m Harvey Davis

1830 to 1831

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Michael Redding b. NC d. -- 1876 Then returned to N.C.

Lydia J Stanton b. N.C. until 1852 to Ind. again

John m had 12 ch - 11 grew up
b 2 16 1839 Henry Co. Ind.
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he m 1862

Lucy W Clift dau. of Wm p 476
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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right.

married, Sept. 9, 1855, to Mary, daughter of George and Susan (Brower) Meyers. After his marriage Mr. Brunner engaged in the boot and shoe business, near Millville, Henry Co., Ind., where he remained five years. He has since carried on the same business in Millville. He and wife are members of the Church of God.

John Conway, stock trader, was born in Mason County, Ky., Nov. 15, 1820, a son of Miles and Catherine (McShirley) Conway, natives of Kentucky. They came to Indiana by wagon in 1827 and bought a small farm in Liberty Township, Henry County. A year later Miles Conway entered 240 acres Government land and remained there for fifty-two years. The first twenty years spent in Indiana they experienced all phases of pioneer life. Wolves were very numerous, often killing his sheep, carrying off his pigs, etc., but the hunters and men of the county kept killing them off until they became entirely extinct. Mr. Conway served in the war of 1812. At the time of his death he owned 160 acres of land, having sold several years previous some 300 acres. He died Nov. 3, 1883, aged ninety-four years. His wife survives him, aged ninety years. They were both active members of the United Brethren church for over forty years. They had five children—William, John, Elizabeth, Phœbe and Miles M. Our subject, John Conway, came with his parents to Henry County when he was eleven years old, and spent his youth in helping to clear his father's farm. He received a limited education in the old-fashioned log school-houses, the school year consisting of three months during the winter. He was married Nov. 10, 1838, to Matilda, daughter of Moses and Mary Robertson. Of the eight children born to them, seven are living—Manda, Catherine, Elizabeth, Moses, William, John Wesley and Polly. Phœbe died in December, 1877. After his marriage Mr. Conway settled on his farm in Liberty Township, where he was engaged in trading and farming for fifteen years, when he sold his farm and followed the mercantile business two years in Hagerstown. He then moved to Millville, Henry Co., Ind., where he carried on general merchandising about four years, when he traded his stock of goods for a farm in Howard County, Ind., where he opened a store which he carried on in connection with farming, for two years. He then moved with his children to Missouri, his wife having died two years previous, Dec. 10, 1859, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming, stock trading and the dry-goods business in which he continued

until he enlisted in the late war, April 2, 1862. He was in several engagements against Quantrell, Marmaduke, Anderson and Hart, all famous out-laws, and was taken prisoner at Glasgow, Mo., but was paroled about two hours after. He served three years and saw active service during the entire term of service. During the war, while on a visit to his daughter in Kentucky, he was taken prisoner by Morgan's men and remained in jail eight days, where he endured much privation. The rebels stripped him of his clothes, money and watch. He is now making his home in Henry County, Ind., and is one of the leading dealers in fast horses, of the present day. He has recently purchased a fine thoroughbred running horse of William Bowen, of Cynthiana, Ky. Mr. Conway has been a member of Hagerstown Lodge, No. 49, A. F. & A. M., for thirty-two years. He is a staunch temperance advocate, having never tasted liquor as a beverage for over thirty years. Politically he is a Republican. When our subject was a young man, a bear came into the neighborhood. He went out on horseback, ran it down and killed it by beating its brains out with a club.

George C. Craig, of the firm Mullen & Craig, proprietors of saw-mill and dealers in hardwood lumber, Ashland, Ind., was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., June 4, 1848, a son of George and Elizabeth (Paul) Craig, natives of Pennsylvania. He passed his early life on his father's farm and in attending the common schools. On reaching manhood he engaged in farming following that vocation till 1880, when he engaged in his present business. In 1882 the firm of Mullen & Craig was formed, Joel Mullen being the other member. Mr. Craig was married in 1875 to Melissa Mullen, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Mullen, of New Castle. They have two children—Orval and Rachel Odella.

Jacob Denney, farmer, postoffice New Castle, was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1838, a son of Shubeal and Margaret Denney, his father a native of Virginia and his mother of North Carolina. His parents came to Henry County, Ind., in 1849, and located on Flat-rock, Liberty Township, where they lived till his mother's death. His father then moved to Greensboro Township, where he still resides. His parents were reared in the Society of Friends. Of a family of three daughters and one son, one daughter is deceased. His father married Mrs. Dorothy Huff and they have three children. Jacob Denney was married when twenty-two years of age to Hulda J., daughter of Moses McKee. They lived ten years in Harrison Township and then moved to Madison County, but two

years later returned to Henry County and settled on the farm where Mr. Denney now resides. Mrs. Denney died March 19, 1884, aged forty-two years. They had a family of ten children—Sarah, Emma Jane (deceased), William (deceased), Lillie, Elizabeth, Nancy, Charles, Isaac, Rosetta, Luther, and Ida Maud (deceased). Mrs. Denney was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Denney is a Republican.

Philip Dils was born in Fayette County, Pa., in 1838, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Dils. He remained with his parents till 1861, when, in August, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry, at Eaton. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Mill Springs, Louisville, Nashville, Winchester and Tuscumbia. He spent four months in the hospital at Nashville and Dec. 16, 1862, was discharged and returned home. He then engaged in farming a year, and May 2, 1864, enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio National Guards, as Second Lieutenant, and served 100 days. In 1867 he moved to Preble County, Ohio, and three years later to Wayne County, Ind., where, Sept. 13, 1870, he was married to Phoebe Lane, daughter of Amiel and Lydia Lane, the former a native of Preble County, Ohio, and the latter of Guilford County, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. Dils have had four children; but two are living. Mrs. Dils's parents were members of the Society of Friends. They were married Oct. 10, 1832, and to them were born seven children; but three are living. They moved to Henry County, Ind., in 1872 and located on the farm where Mr. Dils now resides, where Mrs. Lane died Ap 1 28, 1875, and Mr. Lane Nov. 8, 1880.

J. C. Hardesty, M. D., was born April 17, 1849, in Elkhart County, Ind., a son of David E. and Harriet (Butt) Hardesty, who were natives of Ohio, the former of English and the latter of German descent. He spent his early life in Noblesville, Ind., where he received a good common-school education. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Westfield, Hamilton Co., Ind., for three years, when he sold his stock and began reading medicine in the office of S. C. Dovre. He had previously read some time without an instructor. In the fall of 1877 he entered the Butler University at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in the spring of 1880, receiving a diploma as physician and surgeon. He then practiced in Franklin, Wayne Co., Ind., sixteen months, and since Oct. 10, 1882, he has carried on a successful practice in Millville, Henry Co., Ind., having made for himself

a high reputation. He was married July 1, 1876, to Addie E., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Newby) Elliott, natives of Henry County, but now residing in Westfield, Ind. To Dr. Hardesty and wife have been born two children—Otis E. and George C. The Doctor is politically a Republican. He is a member of the New Light church. His wife has a birthright in the Society of Friends. She taught school some years prior to her marriage.

Reason Harter, farmer, postoffice New Castle, Ind., was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1822. His parents, Joseph and Catherine Harter, were natives of Ohio and moved to Henry County, Ind., in 1823. They were among the first settlers of Liberty Township and were among the founders and active members of the German Baptist church. Joseph Harter died July 12, 1872. His widow still resides on the old homestead. They had a family of thirteen children. Reason Harter remained with his parents till his twenty-second year. Sept. 1, 1844, he was married to Hannah Ulrich, a native of Wayne County, Ind. In 1866 he bought the farm in Liberty Township, where he has since resided, which contains 160 acres of well-improved land. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist church. They have had seven children; but four are living.

John Henry Hewit, farmer and stock-raiser, was born Jan. 25, 1850, in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., a son of Thomas and Mary Jane (Odom) Hewit; the former was born in Ireland and the latter was born and reared where her son now resides. Our subject was reared on the farm and attended the common schools completing his education at the New Castle and Spiceland Academies. For nine years he taught school during the winter, and worked on the farm during the summer. He was married April 4, 1876, to Phebe, daughter of Enos and Susannah (Hoover) Bond, natives of Indiana. They have had two daughters born to them. Shortly after marriage Mr. Hewit bought the Wells farm where he lived six years, and in 1883 he purchased from W. D. Pierce, an adjoining farm where he has since resided. He owns 280 acres of excellent and well-improved land. He makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred short-horn cattle. Mr. Hewitt served eighteen months as County Surveyor and one year as Township Assessor. He and his wife belong to the Universalist church.

Thomas Hewit, farmer, was born near Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 15, 1816, a son of Henry and Margaret Hewit. He came to America in 1841, and in 1845 his parents followed him and settled in Wayne

County, Ind., where his mother died in 1846. His father then resided with him till his death, Aug. 11, 1871. Of three children, Thomas, George and Anna, our subject is the only one living. He learned the weaver's trade in early life and worked at it a number of years in Wayne and Henry counties. Although a poor man when he came to America he has by industry and good management accumulated property, and now owns 290 acres of fine land, well improved. He was married Dec. 26, 1847, to Mary J., daughter of John and Margaret Odom, natives of Henry County. They had a family of four children—John H., Margaret Ann, George, and an infant, deceased. His wife died Dec. 26, 1855, and Nov. 19, 1857, he married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Phœbe Hall. They had four children—Sarah, William, Ella and Emma, all save Ella deceased. Mrs. Hewit died Aug. 11, 1866. April 4, 1867, Mr. Hewit married Mrs. Lucinda A. Courtney, widow of Joseph Courtney. They have had one son, now deceased, Samuel. Mr. Hewit is a member of the Methodist, and his wife of the Christian church.

Thomas B. Hunt, farmer, postoffice Ashland, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 29, 1840. His father, John Hunt, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., Dec. 20, 1805, of English descent, a son of Samuel Hunt, who moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1815. He was married in 1827 to Margaret Mullen, a native of Pennsylvania, born Jan. 30, 1806. In 1850 they moved to Henry County, Ind., and settled on the farm where Thomas B. now resides. In 1870 they moved to New Castle where Mr. Hunt died June 22, 1875, and where Mrs. Hunt resides. They had a family of five children—Pamelia, wife of J. M. Boyd; Mary Jane, wife of Thomas Stanford; Thomas B.; Sarah M., wife of Leander Hovey, and Charles, deceased. Thomas B. Hunt received a fair education and afterward taught four years in the district schools of the county. He was married Nov. 20, 1862, to Sarah J. Millikan, daughter of John R. and Martha Millikan. They have five children—Clay, John M., Clemima, James R. and George W. Since his marriage Mr. Hunt has been engaged in farming and now owns 200 acres of well-improved land. He is one of the leading citizens of the township and has served as Trustee four terms.

Edmond L. Kent, of the firm of Wisheart & Kent, grain dealers, Millville, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1842, a son of Luke and Adeline E. (Ernst) Kent, his father a native of the District of Columbia and his mother of Cincinnati, Ohio. The parents

of Luke Kent removed to Cincinnati in 1814, when he was two years old, and his father established the first jewelry store in the place. In 1826 he began working with his father and has been in business since that time being now located at No. 58 West Fifth street. He was married July 5, 1840. Of the nine children born to him but six are living—Edmond L., Lillie E., Andrew H., Herbert F., Otis S., and Walter. The deceased are Charles, Luke, Amelia. Edmond L. Kent was reared and educated in Cincinnati. In 1861 he was employed in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army of the Cumberland and was in the South with the army three years. He was at the battles of Nashville, Murfreesboro, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Cincinnati and remained a year. He then removed to Millville, Henry Co., Ind., and engaged in farming till Sept. 1, 1880, when he became connected with S. D. Wischart in the grain business. He was married Dec. 23, 1868, to Melissa Laboyteaux. Mr. Kent is politically a Republican.

David Kutz, third son of Joseph and Martha (Shell) Kutz, was born Jan. 27, 1851, in Montgomery County, Ohio. He was reared on the farm and obtained a good education at the district schools. He was married Dec. 25, 1872, to Sarah J., daughter of Daniel and Catherine Gibhart, natives of Pennsylvania. After his marriage he engaged in farming which he still follows and now owns thirty-three acres of valuable land under a high state of cultivation. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party. Our subject's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. They were married in Ohio, and after living there several years they settled in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., where Joseph Kutz carried on farming and coopering until a few years ago when he retired from active business. His wife died Oct. 11, 1875. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters of whom two sons and one daughter are deceased. He and wife belonged to the Lutheran church.

markle, Ind.
Aaron B. Leakey, farmer, postoffice Rock Creek, Huntington Co., Ind., was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 6, 1821, the eldest son of Joseph R. and Abigail (Biggs) Leakey, the former born in Knox County, Tenn., in September, 1798, and the latter a native of Ohio. Joseph R. Leakey moved to Butler County, Ohio, in 1818. In the fall of 1821 he attended the land sales for Henry County, Ind., at Brookville, and entered eighty acres for his mother,

aaron B. had brother Ephraim 2 16 1833-9 12 1927
m 11 1854

Catherine Stombaugh Solomon
2 16 1833 - 2 10 1918
at new Lisbon
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Edw. Leakey of markle m.

160 acres for his brother Levi, and 160 acres for himself, and the following spring moved to the county and settled in what is now Dudley Township. He was married in Ohio, to Abigail, daughter of Aaron Biggs. To them were born eight children, seven of whom are living. His wife died and he subsequently married Mrs. Martha A. Newball. They had a family of six children. Mr. Leakey was for many years a member of the Christian church. His widow still resides in Liberty Township with her daughter, Mrs. Wis-⁴⁹hart. Aaron B. Leakey was married Dec. 15, 1842, to Anna Paul, a native of Virginia, born Aug. 16, 1821, a daughter of Daniel and Leah (Swope) Paul, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Leakey resided in Henry County five years after their marriage and then moved to Huntington County, where he has since resided. To them were born ten children; but three are living. Mrs. Leakey died Jan. 1, 1877, and Sept. 1, 1878, Mr. Leakey married Mrs. Mary Gray, who died Nov. 29, 1882. Mr. Leakey is a member of Rock Creek Grange, No. 574. He is an active member of the Christian church. ⁷⁴³

L. J. Martz, of the firm of Modlin & Martz, dealers in general merchandise, was born Nov. 3, 1854, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and is the only son of David and Lydia (McMullen) Martz, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. In 1864 he came with his parents to Henry County, Ind., and received a good business education. At the age of thirteen years he began clerking in the dry-goods store of Samuel Winnings, of Millville, with whom he remained three years. He was variously engaged for the next few years, and March 26, 1874, he entered the general mercantile store of C. & C. Howsen as clerk. He remained with Mr. Howsen till he sold out to Hernly & Bouslog, who was succeeded by Isaac Brumback, Mr. Martz remaining in the same store as clerk until Dec. 1, 1882, when he and W. E. Modlin purchased the stock and have since carried on a successful business. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

David Millikan.—William and Eleanor Millikan were the parents of Alexander Millikan, and grandparents of the subject of this sketch. They emigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina in the year 1795, settling in Granger County, of the former State, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness. They reared a family of eight sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to old age, the youngest being sixty-two years old at the time of his death. William was a very zealous Quaker and a strong

1788
21
1809

Democrat. He was an excellent mechanic, as a worker in both wood and iron. Alexander was the fifth son, and was born in 1788, being seven years old when his father went to Tennessee. At the age of twenty-one he married Elizabeth Russell, of the same State. About that time he came into possession of a farm, which he proceeded, with energy and in good faith, to clear up and improve. But upon a subsequent survey it was discovered that the title to the land was in another, and he therefore lost all. He again settled another claim and that was taken in the same way, thus forcing him to lay the third claim, after spending much labor on the first and second. This third farm was a purchase, and embraced about 300 acres. There he opened up a farm and reared a family of twelve children, eight girls and four boys, who all lived to have families of their own. In December, 1838, he moved to Indiana, having been preceded by three of his children. On his way here, just west of Cincinnati, his four-horse team took fright and ran away, coming in contact with the fence and tearing loose a stake which struck the driver, Martin Stubblefield, on the head, killing him instantly. Four of his children were in the wagon, but all escaped unhurt, and were rescued after the team had run about a mile. Arriving in Indiana he settled on a farm which he had previously bought, about a mile and one-half east of Hillsboro, on Little Blue River. Again settling in the woods, he moved into a small log house which his son, John R., had prepared for him. He lived there and improved the farm. His family being grown and his wife very weakly, his children began to marry and go to places of their own; all but two of them were here married. In May, 1855, his wife, Elizabeth, died. Shortly after he moved to a farm on Flatrock, in Liberty Township, which is now owned and occupied by his son David Millikan, where, on the 18th day of August, 1880, he passed peacefully away, being almost ninety-three years old. He and his wife had joined the Baptist church when about twenty-four years old, and ever afterward remained faithful and consistent members of that faith, and died in the hope of a blissful immortality. David Millikan, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jefferson County, E. Tenn., Jan. 13, 1828, and came to this State with his father in 1838, and lived, as other boys of that day, enjoying very few of the advantages of school, helping his father to open up and prepare the Blue River farm, rolling logs and clearing; at the age of sixteen years, plowing here and there among roots and stumps with the old-fashioned right-hand plow.

When about twenty-one years old he saw his first double-shovel plow, made by his brother, John R. Millikan, and thought it one of the grandest improvements he ever beheld. He continued with his father, farming on the shares, until his marriage, Feb. 11, 1858, to Martha A. Runyan, the youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Runyan. In the meantime he had bought a piece of land in Grant County. He never moved to it, but sold it and purchased the old home farm on Flatrock, in order that he might live in the neighborhood of his brothers and sisters, and be the support of his father in his declining years. He has lived on and so improved this farm that it is to-day one of the most pleasant homes in the beautiful valley of Flatrock. Martha Millikan, his wife, was born in Henry County, Ind., July, 1840, and was brought up on her father's farm, which joined that of her husband. Her Christian graces and virtues have been such as to not only adorn the marriage relation, but make it a blissful and happy one. She is a consistent and zealous member of the Universalist faith, and her husband, although not a member, is in full sympathy with her religious views, and does his full share in supporting and advancing the interests of said church. The fruits of said marriage were one girl and two boys—Ora Lee, who died in infancy; Mont. V., born March 8, 1868; and Clint. R., born April 15, 1871. Mr. Millikan is an active and zealous member of the Democratic party of the old Jacksonian and Jeffersonian school, and firmly believes that the affairs of this Government will never be fairly, honestly and economically administered until that party resumes control of the executive and legislative branches of the Government, which he has great faith it will do about March 4, 1885. Mr. Milligan enjoys the confidence of the members of his party to a high degree, and has often been honored by them in various positions of responsibility. In the last quarter of a century few have been the County and State conventions to which he has not been sent by his constituents as a delegate. He was elected one of the three Trustees of Blue River Township under the new school law of 1854, although the Whig party was largely in the ascendancy in that township. As such Trustee he helped locate all the school-houses of that township. For the second term of said office he was opposed by Jacob Hill, a prominent Whig and member of the Society of Friends, and defeated him by a large majority. Mr. Millikan was then only twenty-six years of age.

Isaac N. Millikan, farmer, was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., Dec. 31, 1855, a son of J. R. and Martha (Koons) Millikan. His early life was passed on the home farm, receiving his early education in the district school. He then attended the New Castle Academy one term, the Spiceland High School a year and a half, and the Butler University, at Irvington, Ind., a year. He was married Dec. 15, 1881, to Narrie Boyd, daughter of James M. and Permelia Boyd. After his marriage Mr. Millikan settled on a part of his father's farm, where he has since resided. He owns 100 acres of fine land. Mrs. Millikan is a member of the Christian church.

William E. Modlin, member of the general mercantile firm of Modlin & Martz, was born in Dudley Township, Henry Co., Ind., June 17, 1857, the eldest son of Amos and Samantha (Stiggleman) Modlin, natives of Virginia and Henry County, Ind., respectively. He was reared on a farm and educated at the district schools of his native township. When he reached the age of twenty-one years, his grandfather gave him 140 acres of land, which he farmed five years. He was married Aug. 21, 1880, to Lizzie, daughter of David and Lydia (McMullen) Martz, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively, of German and Scotch descent. Two years after his marriage Mr. Modlin came to Millville, and purchased a half interest in his present store, carrying a general line of drugs, hardware, groceries, etc. They carry a stock of \$2,000, and the sales for 1883 amounted to \$7,800. Politically Mr. Modlin is a Republican. His parents were married in Henry County, Ind., where they resided on a farm till his father's death. His mother was married again a few years afterward to Henry Scott, of Henry County. She is now deceased. She had three sons by her first husband and one son by her second.

Joel Mullen, of the firm of Mullen & Craig, proprietors of a saw-mill, and wholesale and retail dealers in hardwood lumber, Ashland, Ind., was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 28, 1846, a son of Thomas and Rachel Mullen, of New Castle, a sketch of whom will be found on another page. He resided with his parents till manhood, receiving a good education in the schools of the county. He was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation till 1882, when he formed a partnership with George Craig in his present business, which they have carried on very extensively and successfully. He was married Nov. 5, 1865, to Mary H. Craig, daughter of George and Elizabeth Craig, natives of Pennsylvania.

They had three children—Elzetta, Irena and Arminda (deceased). Mrs. Mullen died Feb. 3, 1881. July 28, 1883, Mr. Mullen married Martha J., daughter of Alfred and Mary Ann Welker, of Henry County.

Daniel Neff, blacksmith, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 21, 1851, a son of Cyrus B. and Mary A. (Johnson) Neff, natives of the same county. Eight of a family of ten children are living. Cyrus B. Neff has been for the past twenty-five years chief engineer of the blast furnace at Cordelia, Pa. He was a member of the Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry and served four years. He was taken prisoner at Richmond, and sent to Belle Isle, and thence to Libby Prison, where at the end of eleven days he was paroled and exchanged and immediately joined the command, and subsequently participated in many hotly contested battles under General Sherman. Daniel Neff learned his trade at Silver Spring, Pa. He came to Indiana in 1876 and located two and a half miles from Millville, where he remained four years and then moved to his present location. In connection with his trade he also carries a full line of farm implements, including the celebrated Wood twine binder. Mr. Neff is the inventor of Neff & Folck's sectional harrow, and is now sole owner and patentee. He has manufactured over 400 of these harrows, the greater number having been sold in this vicinity. All that have been sent to adjoining States have given perfect satisfaction. Mr. Neff was married in 1874 to Margaret Meiskey, a native of Lancaster County, Pa. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. Politically Mr. Neff is a Republican.

John Netz, Postmaster, and dealer in dry-goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, etc., Ashland, Ind., was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1836, a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Shoup) Netz, natives of Prussia. His parents were married in their native land, and in 1836 came to America and settled in Ohio, where they died, leaving two sons—John and Peter. Both were members of the Lutheran church. His father was a soldier in the Prussian army six years. When he was eight years of age our subject was bound to Peter Shoup and remained with him six years. He then was variously employed till he was twenty-one years old, when he began to learn the cooper's trade. The next year he came to Henry County, Ind., and remained eighteen months, when he returned to Ohio, and enlisted in August, 1862, in the Wallace Scouts. He served one month, and then enlisted for three years

in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, First Batallion, afterward consolidated with the Second Ohio Cavalry, under General Rosecrans. He was discharged at Washington, October, 1865. After his return from the war, Mr. Netz engaged in saw-milling fourteen years, when he sold his mill and carried on a farm till 1881. He then established his present business, at which he has been very successful. He was appointed Postmaster in April, 1883, and in 1884 was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. He is also station agent of the third division of the Pan Handle Railroad, at Ashland. April 15, 1866, Mr. Netz was married to Mary Ann, daughter of Truman B. and Rachel (Boothby) Strong. They have had eight children—Andrew J., John W., Mary E., William, Elizabeth (deceased), Charlie, Flora and an infant, unnamed.

Frank Phelman, farmer, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 23, 1837, a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Cook) Phelman, natives of Pennsylvania. He was married when twenty-two years old to Amanda Laboyteaux, of Hamilton County, Ohio. They have had three children; but two are living—Blanche and Effie. Guy died Oct. 2, 1881. Mr. Phelman came to Henry County, Ind., March 7, 1865, and bought eighty acres of the farm in Liberty Township, where he has since resided. In 1881 he added forty acres to his original purchase, having now a fine farm of 120 acres. He is one of the most successful hog raisers in the county. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Universalist church.

John Pressel (deceased) was born in Kentucky, Feb. 14, 1801, a son of Daniel and Motley (Larndy) Pressel, natives of Kentucky. He passed his early life on a farm in his native State, and when a boy came with his parents to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was married in 1825 to Barbara, daughter of George and Fannie (Wendall) Hoffinan, who emigrated from their native country, Germany, to America. They lived some time in Pennsylvania, and from there moved to Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their days. John Pressel left Ohio for Henry County, Ind., in 1829, where he resided till his death in 1846. His widow still resides on the place where they first settled when coming to this county. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four survive. Mrs. Pressel is a member of the German Baptist church. Mr. Pressel also belonged to that church.

John Runyan, farmer, was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., in 1840, a son of George and Elizabeth (Mullen) Runyan, natives of Hamilton County, Ohio. George Runyan was born in 1808, and in 1829 was married and came to Indiana and entered eighty acres of land, where he has since resided. His wife died July 17, 1881, after a married life of fifty-two years. They were among the founders of the Devon Universalist church, and were earnest supporters of its interests. Six of their eight children are living. John Runyan was reared a farmer and has always followed that vocation. He now owns 160 acres of land in his native township and has a pleasant home. He was married in 1859 to Margaret, daughter of George and Catherine Evans. They have had seven children—George, Clay, Bertha, Walter, Jennie, Arthur and Oscar, the latter deceased. Mr. Runyan is not a member of any church; his wife formerly was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas Runyan, one of the early settlers of Henry County, was born in New Jersey, Jan. 26, 1799, a son of Noah and Catharine (La Boyteaux) Runyan. When the subject of this sketch was six years old his father moved with his family to Hamilton County, Ohio, and settled in Colerain Township, about eleven miles from Cincinnati, which was then comparatively a small town. Here Thomas Runyan grew to manhood, and was married to Mary Mullen March 16, 1820. The fruits of this union were nine children, four of whom died in infancy; another, Mariah, married to Henry Jones and died about three years after her marriage, leaving a husband and one child. The remaining four, a son, A. J. Runyan, and three daughters, Mrs. David Wilson, Mrs. David Millikan and Mrs. Jane Peed, widow of Richard Peed, are living. On starting out in married life he and his wife were entirely dependent on their own labor and management for their support, but by industry and economy they soon secured a small home in the immediate neighborhood where they were reared. To show the value of property near Cincinnati at that time we will here insert one of his tax receipts. The reader will observe a tax receipt was not worded half a century ago just as it is now:

HAMILTON COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 13, 1 29.

Received of Thomas Runyan the sum of two dollars, forty-three cents and one mill, being in full of the tax assessed against

him for State, county, township, road and school purposes, for the year 1829, on the following property:

R. T.	SEC.	ACRES.	VALUE.	TAX.
1, 2, 14 N. W.,	22	.....	\$ 60	\$.51
1, 2, 15 S. W.,	100	.....	130	1.10.5
Two horses and two cattle		.....	90	.81.6
Total				\$2.43.1
FR. R. FOSDICK, <i>Treas.</i>			THOS. M. JACKSON.	

When a boy he was taught the business of farming and the cooper's trade, and continued to follow those two occupations for several years, when he concluded to turn his attention to farming, exclusively, and in order to secure land better adapted to that purpose, he removed with his family to Henry County, Ind., in 1831, and purchased the farm on which he resided till his death, April 25, 1877. His wife died nearly ten years before, May 14, 1867. It may be said of him that one of his principal traits was to be strictly honest, and all through the journey of life he sustained the reputation of being an honest man. His old homestead is now owned and occupied by his son, A. J. Runyan, whose birthplace it was and whose home it has always been.

Enoch H. Shawhan, farmer, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1827, a son of David C. and Eliza (Huff) Shawhan, natives of the same county, his father born in 1801, and his mother in 1807. His parents were married in 1824, and in 1830 moved to Henry County, Ind., and settled in Fall Creek Township. David C. Shawhan was purely a self-made man. He studied law, and practiced several years in connection with attending to his other business. He erected a grist and saw mill in Fall Creek Township, but in 1842 traded it for the farm of 120 acres, where Enoch H. now resides. He served several terms as Commissioner of Henry County, and one term in the State Legislature, as a representative of the county, elected by the Whig party. He and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1853, and his wife in 1864. Of a family of eight daughters and two sons, four daughters and one son are living, three in Howard County, Ind., and two in Henry County. Enoch H. Shawhan received a good education and taught school two years in Henry County. Nov. 3, 1853, he was married to Melinda Humbard, of Wayne County. In 1856 he moved to Madison County, Ohio, and engaged in farming in the summer and teaching school in the

winter, till 1864, when he returned to Liberty Township and settled on the old homestead, where he has since resided. Politically Mr. Shawhan is a Republican. His wife is a member of the New Light church. They have had five children; but three are living—Emma, wife of E. Ellabarger; Paulina and Silas. The deceased are—Albert and Frank.

William H. Smeltzer was born in Frederick County, Md., June 5, 1847, a son of Jacob and Arie E. (McLain) Smeltzer, natives of Maryland, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. They were married in their native State and resided there till the death of the latter, in 1879. Jacob Smeltzer then removed to Ohio, where he died May 12, 1883. Our subject was reared on the home farm in Maryland, receiving a good common-school education. At the age of twenty-four he came to Henry County, Ind., and worked on a farm for John Stanley about eighteen months. He was married Sept. 28, 1876, to Sallie Kessler, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Kessler, who were natives of Indiana, but are now deceased. They are the parents of two daughters—Elzora and Lulu May. After his marriage he farmed on Riles Stanley's farm about four years, then removed to Delaware County, Ind., remaining there one year, when he moved to the farm where he now resides. Mr. Smeltzer is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., of New Market, Ind. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Richard Smith, farmer, postoffice Millville, was born in Union County, Ind., March 8, 1849, a son of John P. and Mary (Sedgwick) Smith, his father a native of Kentucky and his mother of Union County, Ind. His parents were married in 1839, and subsequently moved to Wayne County, locating near Richmond, where the mother died in 1864 and the father still resides. Richard Smith received a good education, attending Earlham College two years. He was married in 1877 to Belle, daughter of Wright and Rebecca Lancaster, of Richmond. In 1878 he moved to Henry County and bought the farm where he has since resided, containing 160 acres of well-improved land. April 7, 1884, he was elected Assessor of Liberty Township. In politics he is a Republican: Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son—George D.

James A. Stafford, M. D., is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Sept. 28, 1839, of Quaker parentage, the eldest child of Dr. D. H. and Sarah G. (Stretch) Stafford. His father is a native of Indiana, and mother of New Jersey. He received a common-

school education and then attended Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., afterward teaching a few terms of common school, then began reading medicine with his father in 1864. After attending two full courses of medical lectures in the Physio-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, he graduated in 1867. He then located in Millville, Ind., where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He owns a good farm of 100 acres which he has cultivated in accordance with the latest and most approved modes of agriculture. Also he devotes considerable attention to bee culture and the improvement of apiarian furniture which is attested by his fine apiary and bountiful products of beautiful honey. He owns a general store with an average stock of \$5,000 in Millville, of which his wife has full charge. In 1879 he was appointed Postmaster, still holding the position. He was married in the fall of 1860 to a daughter of John Payne, who died in 1866, leaving two sons—Horace and Charles, who are now attending school at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., preparing themselves for the medical profession. In 1868 Dr. Stafford married his present wife, a daughter of John Worl, an early settler of the county. They have one son—Earl, aged thirteen, who is an amateur printer, taking great interest in his business. Dr. Stafford is a member of the First District and State Physio-Medical Association, and of the Odd Fellows Lodge. Is very lenient in his religious views, but assists liberally in all local religious movements. He is also an uncompromising temperance man, believing that the use of all intoxicating beverages should be discouraged and prohibited by law.

John W. Turner, Jr., was born in Fayette County, Ind., Aug. 10, 1841, a son of John W. and Jane (Port) Turner, natives of Ireland, his father born in 1801, and his mother in 1802. His parents were married in Ireland, and with four children came to America in 1837 on account of religious opposition. They were members of the Methodist church, but ten years before her death his mother professed faith in the Universalist church. On reaching America they proceeded to Cincinnati, where they were met by William Port, a brother of Mrs. Turner, who had come to America fifteen years before. They located in Fayette County, Ind., but in 1853 moved to Henry County and bought the land where our subject now lives, where the father died in 1858, and the mother Feb. 13, 1867. Of five children, Robert, Margaret and John W. are the only ones living; William and James P. are deceased. Mr.

Turner was Postmaster of Waterloo from 1837 to 1853, and at the same time carried the mail from Waterloo to Connersville. Our subject remained with his parents till his marriage in 1862 to Tabitha, daughter of Charles and Mary Wilson, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, and since then has engaged in farming on the place where he now resides. He owns eighty acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are members of the Universalist church. They have two children—Mark P. and Julia. Their son is highly educated and has taught school five years. He is at present Principal of Salem High School in Dudley Township.

Jacob Williams, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 19, 1835, the fourth son of Israel and Sasannah (Ritter) Williams, the former a native of Bedford County, Pa., and the latter of North Carolina. They were married in Montgomery County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1836 they moved to Wayne County, Ind., where Israel Williams followed farming till about 1859, when he kept a toll gate till his death, which occurred July 3, 1863. His wife survived him till Feb. 7, 1878. They were active members of the German Baptist church for many years. Their family consisted of eight children, seven still living. Jacob Williams was reared on his father's farm and was educated at the district schools. When seventeen years old he began learning the carpenter's trade and worked as a journeyman a number of years. He moved to Henry County, Ind., in 1865, where he has since followed farming and carpentering. He is a member of the United Brethren church and has been a minister in the church for ten years. He is a Republican in politics and is a strong advocate of Prohibition. He was first married May 13, 1866, to Martha, daughter of David and Martha Bird, who died March 13, 1878, leaving three children—Laura, Horace and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Williams was again married March 8, 1879, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Margaret L. (Jacobs) Williams, natives of Darke County, Ohio. To this union were born two children—Cora and Arthur.

Levi Williams is a native of Ohio, born Oct. 27, 1832, and is a son of Israel and Susannah Williams. His educational advantages were very limited, his youth having been spent in assisting on the farm. He was married Sept. 29, 1857, to Miss Barbara Bennett, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Buck) Bennett. To this union have been born five children, three of whom still survive—Josephus, Benjamin F., and Ida L. Two daughters are

deceased—Mary E. and Eliza Ann. After his marriage Mr. Williams engaged in farming and is still engaged in agricultural pursuits in Liberty Township, where he has a very pleasant home. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church.

David Wilson, Jr., was born in Harrison County, Ky., Dec. 1, 1819, a son of David and Jane (Guynn) Wilson, also natives of Kentucky. His father and three uncles, William, James and Jackson Wilson, served nine months in the war of 1812. When he was fifteen years of age, he with two brothers, two sisters and his mother (his father had died many years before) came to Indiana. His mother being an invalid, a consultation was held as to the best way to bring her. Although in the fall of the year it was decided to bring her in a covered sled, which they did by nearly killing a good team, camping out excepting one night. They settled in Liberty Township, Henry County, where he has since lived. At that time it was heavily timbered, but now is one of the finest farms in the township. His mother remained with him till August, 1864. He was married Nov. 2, 1843, to Cynthia Runyan, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born March 13, 1824, a daughter of Thomas and Mary ^{Mullin} Runyan. They have had a family of four sons and four daughters; two of the sons are deceased. They have been members of the Universalist church since its organization, and are among its most liberal supporters. Mr. Wilson has served as Township Trustee several years, and has filled many other offices of trust.

James Wilson, deceased, was born in Kentucky, Jan. 29, 1812, a son of David and Margaret Wilson. He came to Indiana with his mother and two brothers and settled on the farm where his brother David now lives, at that time in the woods. April 22, 1852, he was married to Lucinda Pressel, a native of Henry County, Ind., born Feb. 23, 1831, a daughter of John and Barbara Pressel, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. After his marriage Mr. Wilson settled on the home farm with his mother, remaining there till her death. In 1862 he bought the farm where his widow resides, and where he died June 10, 1881. He was Trustee of the township two or three terms. He was a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Universalist church, and although not a member he was a strong advocate of its doctrines. Of their eight children six are living—John David, the eldest son, was born June 9, 1854. After his father's death he assumed the management of the farm, and has met with marked success. The home farm contains 177 acres of fine land,

and J. D. owns 104 acres adjoining. He resides with his mother. He is also a member of the Universalist church.

William H. Wilson was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., Sept. 29, 1846, a son of David and Cynthia Wilson. He received a good education, attending New Castle Academy and Dublin High School several terms. He then taught three terms, but on account of ill health was obliged to abandon the school-room and turn his attention to out-door pursuits. He was married Feb. 17, 1881, to Lizzie L. Millikan, daughter of Mathew R. and Arminta (Davis) Millikan, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He owns 100 acres of land, well cultivated. He has served one term as Trustee of Liberty Township. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Christian church.

George Wimmer, farmer, was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., in 1856, a son of William and Eve ^{Evans} Wimmer. He was reared on the farm and received a good common-school education. He was married in 1876 to Izetta A. Sowash, daughter of John and Minerva Sowash. They have two children—Vaughn and Emma. After his marriage Mr. Wimmer located on the farm where he still resides. He owns 160 acres of fine land, all well improved, and is one of the promising young farmers of the township.

John M. Wimmer, farmer, was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1855, a son of Noah and Catherine Wimmer, old settlers and residents of Henry County. He spent his early life with his parents, receiving a common-school education. He was married Aug. 8, 1880, to Dora A., daughter of Frederick and Sarah Dilling, of Wayne County, Ind. They have two children—Everett F. and Glen D. After his marriage Mr. Wimmer lived in Wayne County two years, and then moved Liberty Township, Henry County, and rented 160 acres of land, where he has since resided. He is one of the promising young farmers of the township.

William Wimmer, farmer, was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., in 1829, a son of William and Susan (Mullen) Wimmer, natives of Ohio. His parents came to Indiana in 1820 and entered land from the Government, near the site of Ashland, which they afterward sold, and entered the farm where William, Jr., now lives. Ten years later he sold this farm and entered another in the same township, where the mother died in 1840. At the time of their coming to the county there were but four other families in the township, Thomas Stanford and wife and David Odom and wife being two of them. Mr. and Mrs. Wimmer were

members of the New Light church many years, but after his wife's death he became a member of the Universalist church. He was for many years a School Director. Mr. Wimmer died in 1854. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters. William Wimmer, our subject, was reared in pioneer times and his educational advantages were very limited. He has always devoted his time to farming in Henry and Howard counties, and in 1880 bought the farm where he now resides. He owns 295 acres of fine land, all well improved. He was married in 1851 to Eve, daughter of George and Catharine Evans, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio, of German descent. Of their ten children, nine are living—Sarah C., James, Joan, George, Mary J., Alice, Electa J., Maggie and Emma. William Carl is deceased. Politically Mr. Wimmer is a Republican.

Alonzo J. Winnings, youngest son of Joseph and Jane (Mullen) Winnings, was born Oct. 16, 1854, in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind. His boyhood days were passed on the farm till he was twelve years of age, when he went to Muncie, Ind., and attended the High School there about three years. At the age of fifteen years he began clerking in the grocery store of his brother, T. J. Winnings, remaining with him till he was twenty-one years old. He then engaged to sell tobacco and cigars by sample for Rudy & Co., of Hagerstown, which business he followed till his health failed. He then came to Henry County and has since resided on the home place. He was married April 26, 1876, to Ida B., daughter of Seth S. and Maria Bennett, of New Castle, Ind. He and his wife have been members of the Christian church for eight years.

Joseph Winnings (deceased) was born near Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 12, 1812, a son of Archibald and Christina Winnings. When he was nine years old his parents moved to Ohio and settled on a farm in Hamilton County where his father soon after died. He was married March 3, 1836, to Jane Mullen, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and a daughter of Hugh and Mary Mullen. To them were born seven children, six sons and one daughter. One son is deceased. After his marriage he engaged in farming and also worked at the cooper's trade, which he had previously learned. After selling his farm he moved his family to Henry County, Ind., March 4, 1854, and bought the farm in Liberty Township where his widow now resides. Mr. Winnings served as Trustee of Liberty Township for two terms. He was an earnest worker in the Christian church, being a prominent member for over forty-five

years. Mrs. Winnings is also an active worker in the same church. Mr. Winnings died April 10, 1880, aged sixty-eight years, and was buried in Benton's graveyard by the Masonic order, he having belonged to Hagerstown Lodge for over thirty years. Our subject commenced on very limited means but by good management he succeeded in owning one of the finest farms in Henry County. At his death he owned 240 acres of excellent land. At one time he owned 340 but divided 100 acres among his children.

Eli M. Wisehart, farmer, was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co. Ind., April 13, 1846, a son of John L. and Margaret Wisehart. He received a good education and when seventeen years of age began clerking in the dry goods store of B. F. Wisehart, in New Castle. He remained there two years, and then was employed a year by his brother, Samuel D., and his brother-in-law, B. Ingels, at Milton, Ind. He then returned to Henry County and carried on the home farm for his mother till his marriage in 1869 to Sarah J. Kinsey, daughter of Lewis and Catharine (Shultz) Kinsey. He resided on his farm adjoining his mother one year and on his father-in-law's farm two years. Then moved to a farm of his father-in-law's in Wayne County, and remained there a year when he rented the place where he now resides two years, and at the expiration of that time bought it. Mr. and Mrs. Wisehart are members of the German Baptist church. They have a family of eight children—Martin C., Ida F., Katie E., Lewis M. (deceased), David W., Carrie O., Goldie F., and an infant, unnamed. Politically Mr. Wisehart is a Republican.

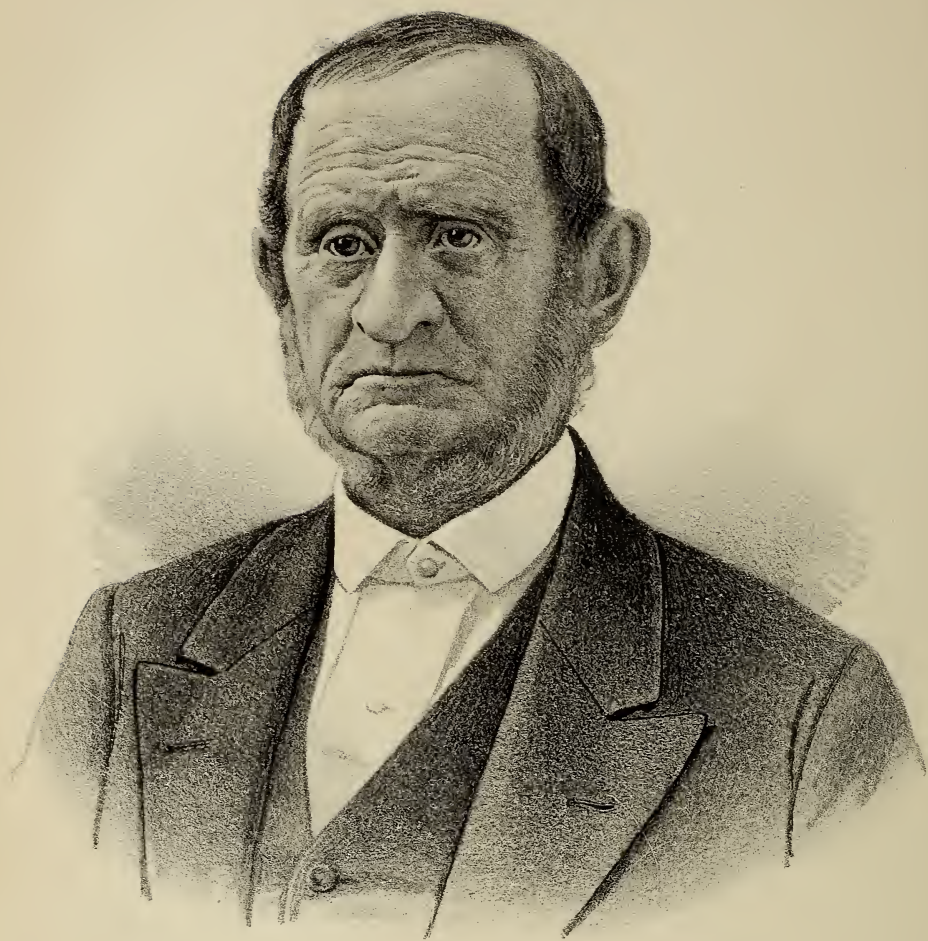
729
Wisehart
cemetery
near
New Lisbon

John L. Wisehart, deceased, was born Nov. 9, 1814, in Henry County, Ind. He was reared a farmer receiving his education in the subscription schools. March 17, 1836, he was married to Margaret Davidson, a native of Mason County, Ky., born Dec. 18, 1818. She came with her parents to Henry County, Sept. 14, 1826. After their marriage they settled in Liberty Township, a mile and a quarter from Millville, where Mr. Wisehart died March 25, 1864, and where Mrs. Wisehart still resides. To them were born twelve children—Benjamin F., Samuel D., Eli M., Wilson A., Alonzo, Lagrande, John W., America (deceased), Martha A., Viretta, Ella, and Mary E. (deceased). Mr. Wisehart served as Township Trustee two terms, and as Constable. He was a member of the Christian church as is also his wife.

S. D. Wisehart, of Wisehart & Kent, grain dealers, Millville, Ind., was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., Oct. 4,

1839, a son of John L. and Margaret (Davidson) Wisehart. He received a good education, residing with his parents on the farm till twenty years of age, when he engaged in the general mercantile and grain business in Millville. In 1873 he sold his stock of merchandise and gave his exclusive attention to the grain trade. Sept. 1, 1880, Edmond L. Kent became associated with him. In June, 1883, they erected a grain elevator at Mooreland at a cost of \$800. They ship annually from Millville and Mooreland 75,000 bushels of grain, and also deal in all kinds of agricultural implements. Mr. Wisehart was married June 5, 1870, to Alice, daughter of William S. and Mary A. (Case) Layboyteaux. They have two children—Edmond and William. Politically Mr. Wisehart is a Democrat.

John Worl was born in Wayne County, Ind., Dec. 20, 1816, a son of Joseph and Nancy (Bell) Worl, who were natives of Kentucky. They immigrated to Indiana in an early day and settled near Jacksonburg, Wayne County, but the Indians becoming hostile they soon after went to Eaton, Ohio, remaining there two years. Joseph Worl was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for his services received 160 acres of land from the Government. He died in 1852 and his wife died in 1870. They belonged to the Christian church for many years. Their children were—Polly, Milton, Matilda, Sallie, Washington, Elizabeth, John, Joseph, Lucinda and Martin. John Worl, our subject, remained on the home farm till he was twenty-one years old and received only a limited education. He was married Jan 10, 1837, to Mary A. McShirley, who died March 20, 1855. To this union were born seven children—Elizabeth, Manda, Joseph, John M., Mary J., Nancy and Martin. After his marriage Mr. Worl bought a farm in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., where he has since resided. When he first came to his farm, only eight acres had been cleared and the buildings consisted of one log cabin in which he lived eight years. He has now a fine large house, erected two years ago, and his farm contains at present 159 acres, he having divided the balance, 214 acres, among his children. Mr. Worl married again Jan. 10, 1857, Charlotte Silvers, a daughter of Asa and Catherine (Hefflin) Silvers, and to them have been born two children—Laura Bell and Monroe. He and wife are members of the Christian church, to which he has belonged thirty-three years. Mr. Worl has been an invalid for eleven years and is now entirely confined to his room. He has been a life-long Republican.



W. A. Rifner



Mrs. W. A. Rifner

CHAPTER XXI.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.—ORGANIZATION.—EXTENT.—POPULATION.—EARLY SETTLERS.
—FIRST EVENTS.—THE FIRST MILL IN THE COUNTY.—EDUCATIONAL
HISTORY.—CHURCHES.—VILLAGES.—MT. SUMMIT.—HILLSBORO.—
LURAY.—SPRINGPORT.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Prairie Township, one of the four townships erected by the County Commissioners on the 11th of June, 1822, at first included "all that part of Henry County north of the congressional township line dividing townships 17 and 18 north," that is, it was twenty miles long and eight in width. At the same date it was ordered that an election for one Justice of the Peace for said township should be held at the house of Abraham Harvey on the 6th of July, 1882, and that William Harvey be inspector. At this election William Harvey and Abijah Cain were chosen Overseers of the Poor; and Abraham Harvey, James Massey and Robert Gordon, Fence Viewers. The place of election was changed in 1826 to Samson Smith's; afterward to Enoch Dent's, then to E. T. Hickman's, and then to James Harvey's. This township derives its name from the low and level meadows which constitute a considerable portion of its land. It is a rich and wealthy farming district, and contains four villages. In 1870 the population was 1,622; in 1880, 1,708.

The Harvey neighborhood was among the first settlements in the county. William, Benjamin, James and Absalom Harvey settled in 1819. Absalom Harvey owned land about New Castle and donated to the county twenty-eight acres, including that on which the court-house now stands. Benjamin Harvey settled in the spring of 1819, the others in the autumn. The family were originally from North Carolina, but had moved to Indiana while it was a Territory. They came to this county from Wayne.

Evan Harvey was accidentally shot while hunting deer, soon

after the family came here. His death is said to have been the first in the township.

Samuel Howard settled at the same time with the Harveys.

Shubal Julian, now of Harrison Township, located in Prairie Township in 1822, and after remaining several years removed to Harrison. In this township the first lands taken up were along Blue River. No land was sold here until 1822. In that year entries were made by the following persons: Oct. 22, Absalom Harvey; Oct. 25, Robert Smith, Barclay Benbow, James Harvey, Abijah Cox, Benjamin Harvey, William Harvey, John Harris; Nov. 12, Jacob Weston; Dec. 11, Jacob Witter; Dec. 22, Philip Harkrider. Other early settlers were Jesse Mellett, Aquilla Barrett, Chas. Gough, John Reed, Joshua Heckman, John P. Johnson, James Massie, John Yoadley, Thomas and Jacob Houston, William Brown, William Wiley, Martin and Jacob Kibbler and others.

George Hedrick and family, from Virginia, settled in 1824 on the farm where he died in 1863. He reared a large family, and several of his children still live in the county.

The first mill in the county was erected in this township in 1821 by a man named Snyder. It ground only corn, and was a very primitive affair. Its stones were made from "nigger heads," cut by Snyder himself. Later a mill was built further down the river, and known as Blue River Mill. In 1851 the mill on the township line between Henry and Prairie was built. It is now owned by James Nip.

Bouslog's mill, a famous one in its day, situated on Blue River, about two miles southwest of Rogersville, was built by Levi Bouslog about 1844, at a cost of about \$6,000.

The first white man buried in the township was Samuel Hendricks, in the Harvey graveyard.

The first white child born in the township was Joel Harvey, Oct. 18, 1821. *m Margaret Canaday*

Joseph Needham, at Hillsboro, kept the first store in the township.

On the land of Shubal Julian, one mile south of Mount Summit, a school-house, of round logs, was erected about the year 1824, by Shubal Julian, Thomas Hess, Josiah Bradbury, Lemuel Evans and Moses Wayman. Here Milton Wayman taught the first school in the township, having about thirty scholars. The teacher was boarded for 50 cents per week. The first religious services in the

township were held in the above school-house by Father Rogers, an Episcopal clergyman.

A log school-house, in which greased paper served as window lights, was built on the farm now owned by Joel Harvey as early as 1826.

An early school-house was built on the farm of E. T. Heckman, now belonging to Nathan Harvey. It was constructed of hewed logs. Prior to its erection several terms of school had been taught in private dwellings.

The first school-house in the Mount Summit district was a log building with slab seats. The present school is graded, and occupies two rooms. Newton Williams was the first Principal.

Jesse H. Healey was among the first teachers in the township.

There are now twelve school-houses in the township. The school property is valued at about \$10,000. The number of school children in the township in 1884 was 454; in Mount Summit corporation, 76.

Township officers, 1883-'84: Jesse M. Reed, Trustee; J. B. Gilmore, Assessor; Justices of the Peace: J. W. Dunbar, Mount Summit; Thomas Ice, Hillsboro; Marcus Brown, Luray.

Mount Summit Corporation—Trustees: Dr. Norviel, J. N. Smith, J. V. Beavers.

CHURCHES.

Lebanon Church (Baptist).—The house of worship of this congregation is situated near the center of the township. Jesse Mellett was the first preacher. The congregation was organized at his house May 10, 1828. The first house of worship was erected about 1831. The present membership is seventy-two; present pastors: T. S. Lyons and John Buckles; Deacons: T. H. Beavers, Jonathan Veach.

Among the earliest members of Lebanon church were Jesse Mellett and wife, John Miller and wife, Ruth Wayman, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. A. Veach, Mr. Jones and wife. The early ministers were Jesse Mellett, Charles Mellett, John Baldridge, T. S. Lyons and Ara Cole.

Christian Church.—The church near Hillsboro was the first Christian church in the township. It was organized Nov. 28, 1840. Elder Elijah Martindale was the first minister. The congregation when formed consisted of sixty-six members. The Trustees were: Asahel Woodward, Benjamin Harvey, Clement Mur-

phrey, Nathan Canaday and William Millikan; Samuel Canaday, Clerk. The church building was erected by subscription. Clement Murphey gave one acre of ground for a church lot and cemetery.

Before any regular organization was effected, Elder Martindale preached at the house of Wm. Canaday.

Christian Church.—Mt. Summit Christian church was organized by Elder J. B. Ludwig, April 24, 1873. John Smith and Thomas Hale were chosen the first elders; H. H. Cannaday, Wm. Shively and R. F. West, Deacons. The house of worship is 40x60 feet in size, and cost \$3,000. The church has about 141 members at present. The present church officers are: Thos. Hale, R. D. Norviel and B. F. Needham, Elders; R. F. West, J. J. Courtney and J. W. Dunbar, Deacons; S. S. Cannaday, Clerk. The township now contains two Christian churches, two Baptist churches, two Methodist churches, and one German Baptist church.

MOUNT SUMMIT.

This village was platted in 1854 by Jesse Ice. Additions have since been made by Abel W. Ice, William West and Samuel Ice. The town was incorporated in 1871. In 1880 its population was 200.

The first wagon-maker in the place was Joseph Kinsey; the first blacksmith, Frederick Ice; and the first physician, Dr. Gavin. The present physicians are Dr. Norviel and Dr. F. G. Jackson. The first hotel was kept by W. S. Dunbar, who is still in the business. A second hotel has since been established and is now kept by J. S. Bates.

The postoffice was established in 1858. The Postmasters have been: L. D. Harvey, Joseph Williamson, John Aucker, R. Hudson and J. N. Smith.

The first saw-mill at Mt. Summit was erected by A. J. and E. T. Ice, in 1847. It was burned down, but rebuilt.

A. J. Ice built the first warehouse in 1871. Harvey & Rifner have a grain elevator, erected since. Both of these firms are still doing a very prosperous business. The shipments of wheat and corn run from 40,000 to 100,000 bushels per year by each firm.

Business interests, 1884: General stores, C. A. Richey, J. N. Smith; grocery, J. C. Cole; hardware and grain, Harvey & Rifner; stoves and tinware, Michael Brothers.

The town derives its name from the fact that it is situated upon one of the chief elevations of the county. Its drainage goes both

to the north and to the south. The Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad passes through the town.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Hillsboro, although one of the oldest villages in the county, is yet one of the smallest. It is situated in the southeastern part of Prairie Township, and in 1880 had a population of ninety. The village was laid out in 1830 by Thomas Maston and Samuel Rinehart. A postoffice named "Dan Webster" was established here several years ago but was afterward discontinued.

Luray, in the northern part of the township, is another village, old but small. It was laid out in 1836 by Lot Hazelton. It is situated ten miles north of New Castle and a mile and a half east of the railroad. The building of the railroad took the life out of the place. A postoffice was established here in 1850, George Louthain, Postmaster.

Springport, a small village on the railroad north of Mount Summit, came into being when the railroad was built in 1869. Its growth has not been remarkable.

Springport has three general stores, one drug store, one saw-mill and minor industries. Drs. Estabrook and Benedict are the physicians. The village is unincorporated. In 1880 its population was 118.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Benjamin Beavers is a native of West Virginia, born March 30, 1827, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Veach) Beavers. In the spring of 1830 his parents came to Henry County, Ind., and settled a mile west of Springport. They built a rude log cabin covered with clapboards with a chimney made of mud and sticks, in the end. Deer and wolves were numerous, and at one time a bear made himself familiar by killing one of their hogs. They had a flag spring near the house and the wild cats often visited it for water. His mother died in 1851 leaving nine children seven of whom are living. His father there married Sarah, widow of Robert Burns. He died in 1866. Benjamin Beavers was reared in Henry County. He attended school about two months a year in the winter, working on the farm the rest of the year. He has been economical and now owns 160 acres of fine land well improved. He has engaged extensively in buying and shipping hogs. He has some of the finest horses and cattle in the county. He was married in

1852 to Minerva, daughter of Thomas and Ankah Veach. ✓ They have two daughters—Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Harvey, and Leonora. Politically Mr. Beavers is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Orville L. Boor, farmer, section 34, Prairie Township, was born in New Castle, Ind., Sept. 24, 1859, a son of W. F. and Sarah A. R. (Roof) Boor. He was educated in New Castle, and studied medicine with his father and brother, but was compelled to abandon his profession on account of ill health. In the spring of 1880 he moved to the farm where he now resides, and has been very successful in that vocation. He was married April 1, 1881, to Cora L., daughter of Abram and Amanda (Pickenpau) Bouslog. Politically Mr. Boor has always been a Republican.

Enoch Scott Bouslog, of Mt. Summit, was born in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., Aug. 16, 1836, the youngest son of David and Juda (Scott) Bouslog. His parents came to Henry County from Virginia in 1835 and settled in Prairie Township, but subsequently moved to Jefferson Township, where the father died in 1839; the mother died in 1863. They had a family of seven children—S ———, Abraham W., John, Catherine, deceased, wife of Simeon Hayes; Mary J., wife of John Vestal; Rachel, wife of Joseph Ellison, and Enoch S., who was reared in his native county remaining with his mother till his marriage. He then settled on the old farm living there till 1876 when he moved his family to the farm where he now lives, which he bought in 1870. It contains 240 acres of the best land in the township. His residence is a fine two-story frame building with all the modern improvements. He makes a specialty of stock and small grain. Mr. Bouslog was married in 1860 to Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Coffman. She died in 1875 leaving five children—Jennie, Frank, Ollie, Charles and Bessie. In 1880 Mr. Bouslog married Jennie, daughter of William Smith. They have one son—Ernest. Mr. Bouslog is a member of Sulphur Springs Lodge, No. 249, I. O. O. F.

James Albert Brown, a son of Moses and Delphia (Dowell) Brown, was born in Liberty Township, Henry Co., Ind., Sept. 21, 1854. His father was a native of Preble County, Ohio, and his mother of North Carolina. He received a fair education in the district schools and afterward attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, fitting himself for a teacher. Since leaving school he has taught in the district schools of the county

and at the same time is engaged in general farming, owning eighty acres of No. 1 land, with good farm buildings. He was married in 1880 to Alice A. Holaday, daughter of Andrew J. and Sarah Holaday, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one son—Howard A. They are members of the Christian church, Mr. Brown being Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

George Burton was born Oct. 4, 1825, in Jefferson County, Ind., a son of Henry and Mary Ann (Alcone) Burton, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, the former having come to Indiana in 1813 when thirteen years old, and the latter a few years later. George lived at home till he reached the age of fourteen years when he went to Shelbyville, Ind., to learn the trade of a saddler and harness-maker from Woodville Brown, with whom he remained seven years and three months. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war in Company Eight under the command of Captain Voorhis Conover. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista and other minor engagements, and was discharged in the fall of 1847. He then returned to Shelbyville, and from there went to Bushville, where he worked at his trade two years and after following his trade one year in Vienna, Bush Co., Ind., he returned to Rushville and went from there to Dublin, Wayne County, and from there to New Castle, where he opened a saddler and harness-maker's shop and carried on extensive business for twenty-three years. June 20, 1863, he was appointed Captain of the New Castle Guards for four years by Governor Morton. He enlisted in Company A, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865. He was married in 1848, to Corella, daughter of Henry and Matilda (Bell) Fitch, by whom he had six children—Hickison, Mary, Ellen, Julia, George and Matilda Frances, all deceased. His wife died in 1860 and he was again married July 3, 1862, to Hannah A., daughter of James and Rosana (Fitzgerald) Fitch, natives of Kentucky. To this union were born seven children—James L., born Oct. 8, 1863; Clara B., Aug. 29, 1866; Anna L., Feb. 21, 1868; Blanche L., April 20, 1870; Jessie A., July 30, 1872; Sally J. L., March 9, 1875; William Henry, July 9, 1877. Mr. Burton is at present residing on a farm of 165 acres of highly cultivated land on sections 23 and 24. He is a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M. In politics he is a Republican.

Samuel S. Cannaday was born in Richmond, Ind., Oct. 8, 1815, a son of William and Hannah (Milliken) Cannaday, who came from East Tennessee to Indiana in April, 1815, and settled in Richmond, and in 1824 removed to Henry County, where they died. He resided with his parents till manhood, receiving a common-school education. He was the eldest of ten children and his father being crippled, the care of the family devolved on him. He was married Oct. 19, 1837, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Drusilla (Ball) Hedrick. After his marriage Mr. Cannaday carried on a cabinet shop at Hillsboro a number of years. He then went to New Castle and worked at wagon-making two years. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster and held the position five years. He then moved to Delaware County and engaged in farming two years, and March 3, 1868, returned to Mount Summit, where he has since worked at the trade of wagon-making. Politically Mr. Cannaday is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and were among the organizers of the church at Mount Summit. They have had nine children, but five of whom are living—John H., Hannah A., Sarah Lucinda, Sylvanus and George. The deceased are—Mary Ellen, Malinda Jane, William Alexander and Drusilla. *Mr. Cannaday* was afflicted a number of years with a cancer which baffled the skill of the best physicians. He finally procured a remedy which effected a complete and permanent cure. He was so assured of its worth that he secured the recipe and has met with extraordinary success in the cure of the disease, being visited by sufferers from all sections of the Union. He has served as Postmaster thirteen years and Justice of the Peace nine years, in Prairie Township.

James S. Clawson was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 20, 1821, a son of Josiah and Phœbe (Woodward) Clawson, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Kentucky. Both moved to Ohio when quite young, with their parents, and were there married. They came to Henry County, Ind., in 1821 and settled on Flatrock. Josiah Clawson entered 160 acres from the Government and after living on it fifteen years exchanged it for a farm two miles north of New Castle, containing 320 acres now known as the Jno. Huddleson and Jas. Richey farms. He lived on this farm about twelve years after which he sold it and went into the drug business with his eldest son, Dr. A. J. Clawson, at New Castle, and in 1858 he retired from business and he and his wife lived with their son, James S., until their death. Phœbe, his

wife, died in 1861, and Josiah, in 1869. They had a family of ten children; but four are living. James S. remained with his parents till manhood. After his marriage he lived on a farm north of New Castle three years and then purchased the farm upon which he now resides, which contains 460 acres of fine land. Although his means were limited when he began life he has been successful and now has a good property. He pays special attention to the raising of grain and stock. Mr. Clawson was married in his twenty-second year to Miss Mary A., daughter of Jesse and Sarah Ice. They have six living children—Caroline C. (wife of G. E. Messerley), John M., Orlistus P., Jessie J., (wife of F. B. Hurst), Josiah L., Mary F. In 1866 Mary A., his wife, died, and in 1869 he was again married to Sophronia J., widow of Dr. J. J. Drummond and daughter of Jacob V. and Rachel Hickman, of La Porte County, Ind. By this second marriage he has two living children—Charlie E. and Estella F. Mr. Clawson was twice engaged in the dry-goods business, and has served four years as Justice of the Peace, and in 1882 was a candidate for Representative on the Democratic ticket. He and his wife and all of his children except his youngest daughter are members of the Christian church.

John Mortimer Clawson, a son of James S. and Mary Ann Clawson, was born in Henry County, Ind., Sept. 26, 1847. He attended the district school and when eighteen years of age taught one term of six months. He afterward attended Franklin Academy, Johnson County, Ind., and Eureka College, of Illinois. He then began clerking for Hiram Allen, and in 1871 formed a partnership with Henry Rieman, in the general mercantile business, in Springport. In 1872 he sold out at auction and again clerked for Hiram Allen a year. He then engaged in farming a year and then went to New Comer, Delaware Co., Ind., and engaged in the general mercantile business a year. In 1875 he returned to Springport and bought the store of Hiram Allen. He was appointed express and railroad agent and remained in Springport something over three years. He then sold his store to Manning Smith and bought a farm a mile southwest of Springport, where he lived four years, when he rented his farm and moved to Muncie and engaged in the boot and shoe business about a year. He then returned to Springport where he still resides, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Clawson is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; a member of Muncie Lodge, No. 433, Delaware County. He was married in 1874 to Margaret, daugh-

ter of Hiram and Mary J. Bell, of Delaware County. He and his wife are members of the Christian church.

Peter S. Cory was born April 19, 1824, in Ross County, Ohio, a son of Stephen and Millia (Sperry) Cory, the former born Nov. 30, 1800, and died about Oct. 27, 1883. They were married in Ross County, Ohio, and in 1826 settled in Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are deceased. Those living are—Peter S., of Prairie Township; Elijah, of Blue River Township; Cornelius, of Randolph County, Ind.; Nancy, wife of Isaac Moulsey, of Randolph County; Matilda, wife of William Covalt, of Blue River Township; Maria, wife of Peter Coble, of New Castle, Ind., and Isaac, of Connersville, Ind. Peter S. Cory lived in Blue River Township till his marriage, Oct. 18, 1849, with Martha Littleton, born July 30, 1830, and daughter of Levi and Catherine (Hurst) Littleton, natives of Ross County, Ohio, the former born Nov. 27, 1802, and the latter April 12, 1804, both living in Stony Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind. To Mr. Cory and wife were born eight children, four still living—Amanda, born July 9, 1854, wife of W. F. Smith, of Springport; William L., born May 25, 1857, residing with his parents, and at present engaged in teaching school; Margaret, born Feb. 5, 1860, teaching school at Paragon, Morgan Co., Ind.; and Effie, born Sept. 3, 1864, living at home. Mary Samantha was born Sept. 7, 1850, and died Feb. 8, 1854; Rufus was born July 19, 1852, and died Feb. 5, 1854; a daughter was born June 16, 1863, and died July 11, 1863, and Frances Ella was born July 16, 1869, and died Dec. 20, 1878. Mr. Cory in early life learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked four or five years. He has made farming his principal occupation through life, and may be classed among the enterprising and successful farmers. His farm contains 200 acres of well-cultivated land, situated in section 14. In politics Mr. Cory affiliates with the Democratic party.

S. Davis is a native of Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., his birthplace being near his present residence. He is a son of Aquila and Lina (Harvey) Davis, his father a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, of English and Welsh descent, born Dec. 6, 1813, and his mother a native of Wayne County, Ind., of Irish and German descent, born Oct. 12, 1815. They were married Aug. 21, 1833, and were among the early settlers of Prairie Township. Our subject remained at home till his twenty-second year, receiving

a good education in the New Castle schools. He then attended the Cincinnati Commercial College, from which he graduated. After receiving his education he went to Nebraska, and remained there four years, and in 1873 went to California and engaged in the milling business ten years. He then returned to Indiana and purchased the old homestead. He now owns one of the finest farms in the county, consisting of 238 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Davis was married Oct. 12, 1871, to Eva Roper, daughter of F. and Julia Roper. They have two children, both born in California—Paul, born Oct. 15, 1877, and Hugh, born May 9, 1880. Politically Mr. Davis is a Republican. While a resident of California he represented Kern County at each State convention. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., New Castle.

William Dragoo is a native of West Virginia, born Feb. 26, 1826, a son of Peter and Martha (Jones) Dragoo, his father a native of Pennsylvania, born June 8, 1793, and his mother of West Virginia, born in 1801. His grandfather, William Dragoo, came to America from France before the Revolutionary war. In 1832 Peter Dragoo moved with his family to Delaware County, Ind., and entered land from the Government, the patent being signed by General Jackson. He and his wife still live on the old homestead, enjoying a quiet old age after a long married life. They have had eleven children; but five are living—William; Lemuel; Sarah, now Mrs. John Wingate; Mary E., now Mrs. Jacob Keens; and Samuel J. William Dragoo was reared a farmer and has always followed that vocation with the exception of one year, when he was in the mercantile business in New Burlington. He has been successful, and from a small beginning has increased his landed estate to 255 acres. Mr. Dragoo was married to Amelia, daughter of Robert Gibson, of Delaware County. They have four children—John W., Laura B., Nancy J. and Martha C. John W. married Frances, daughter of Dr. S. V. Jump, of Delaware County. Mr. Dragoo is a member of Whitney Lodge, No. 229, F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. W. Dunbar was born in Giles County, W. Va., May 11, 1832, a son of William and Cynthia (De Journet) Dunbar, the former born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1787, a son of Joseph Dunbar, and the latter born in Augusta County, Va., in 1800, a daughter of Richard De Journet. He was reared in Virginia, and in 1863 came to Indiana and settled in Henry County, working at the carpenter's trade. In 1870 he opened the first hotel in Mount

Summit. He was married June 28, 1853, to Sarah D., daughter of Charles and Catherine (Howe) Houchins. To them have been born ten children, seven of whom are living—Mahala, born Aug. 14, 1854, was married Oct. 17, 1875, to Allen Spell; Charles W., born Oct. 2, 1856, was married Dec. 13, 1878, to Nellie Carrol; Virginia, born March 3, 1862; Minta, born April 16, 1868; Bertie, born Dec. 2, 1870; Gertie, born Dec. 21, 1873; Bell, born Nov. 28, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Democrat. He has held several offices of trust in the township, and at present is serving as Justice of the Peace.

Lemuel Evans, deceased, was born May 15, 1797, and died Sept. 15, 1859. He was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Hannah, daughter of John and Priscilla (Slate) O'Harrow. They resided in Franklin County, Ohio, seven or eight years, and then moved to Henry County, Ind., where he entered 240 acres of wild land. He improved this land and subsequently added 240 acres, owning at the time of his death 480 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had a family of twelve children, all deceased—Susannah, Hannah, Eliza, Eva, Mary, Sarah, John, Lemuel, Joseph, James, Priscilla and Winona. Mrs. Evans has survived her husband and all his children, and now resides on the old homestead, surrounded by all the comforts of life. She is one of the oldest residents of the county, being now eighty-four years of age. She is noted for her kindness of heart, and her benevolence toward all charitable objects. One son, Lemuel, died in the service of his country, but was brought home for burial.

James H. Fraizer, farmer, is a native of Ohio, born Nov. 14, 1819, a son of Eli and Jane (McFarland) Fraizer, natives of Tennessee, his mother of Irish parentage. His parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1820, and in 1826 to Henry County, and settled on a small farm in the southeastern part of Prairie Township, where the father died in 1831, and the mother in 1845. They had a family of six sons and two daughters. Six of the family are living. James H. was but twelve years of age when his father died, and being one of the eldest children was obliged to assist in the maintenance of the family. He remained with his mother till twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Nancy, daughter of James Harvey. They commenced housekeeping on a small scale, and bought eighty acres of land on time. They have been industrious and economical, and have accumulated property,

owning now a good farm of 185 acres, with comfortable farm buildings and a pleasant dwelling-house, besides helping their children to a start in life. They have had nine children, five sons and four daughters—Joel, Miles, Eli, William H., Abram L., Margaret A. (deceased), was the wife of F. Allender; Sarah J., wife of S. H. Brown; Mary A. (deceased), and Louetta. Mr. and Mrs. Fraizer are members of the Christian church.

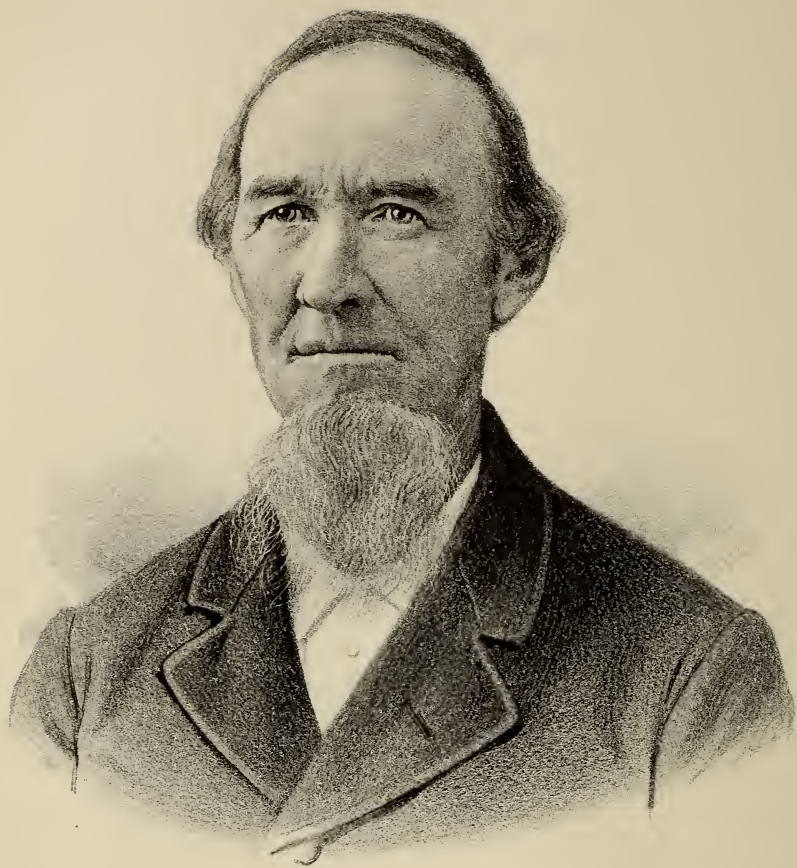
Thomas R. Graham, farmer, sections 26 and 18, range 10, Prairie Township, was born in Henry County, Ind., a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McDowell) Graham. His father was born in Lancashire, Eng., July 11, 1805, and in 1833 came to the United States, landing in New York City, and shortly after came to Indiana and settled in Henry County. His mother was a native of New York, born in 1818, of Scotch descent, and when quite small came with her parents to Henry County, there being but one house, and that unfinished, in New Castle at the time. To them were born four children—Hannah, deceased; Lucy, wife of J. H. Clark, of Lee County, Ill.; William D., of New Castle, and Thomas R. The latter remained at home till after his marriage, and then settled on his present farm, where he owns 360 acres of fine land, all under cultivation, valued at \$85 per acre. Mr. Graham was married Jan. 22, 1876, to Ellen, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Bales. They have one child—Lizzie, born June 7, 1877. Politically Mr. Graham is a Republican.

Thomas Hale was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., April 13, 1820, a son of Absalom and Sarah (Taylor) Hale, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of New Jersey. His parents came to Indiana in 1833, and settled in Henry County, where his father entered eighty acres of wild land. He began life for himself on a frontier farm. He first purchased 100 acres of land; by adding to it from time to time he now owns 465 acres. He has always been a hard-working, industrious man, and is now one of the most prosperous men of the township. He was married June 24, 1845, to Sarah Massey, who died March 11, 1857, leaving three children—James Presley, born June 24, 1846; John Bartly, Feb. 17, 1849, and Adam Clinton, Dec. 26, 1851. April 17, 1859, Mr. Hale married Mary, daughter of James and Esther (Lewis) Lister. To them have been born eight children—Rebecca Florence, born July 15, 1861, died Feb. 18, 1864; Sarah E., born Dec. 10, 1863; Laura May, born April 4, 1866, died Sept. 7, 1883; Esther Harriet, born Oct. 4, 1868, died Sept. 8, 1883; Armintha C., born Nov.

1, 1870; Mary S., born Feb. 1, 1873; Thomas Milton, born June 27, 1875, died Aug. 26, 1883; Letitia A., born Nov. 5, 1878, died Sept. 13, 1883. Politically Mr. Hale is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, being among the organizers of the church at Mount Summit.

Charles E. Hall, merchant, Springport, Ind., is a native of Henry County, born April 14, 1860, a son of James and Mary (Ball) Hall. His father was a native of Clark County, Ohio, and came to Henry County, Ind., with his parents when ten years of age. He now owns a fine farm near Knightstown. Charles was reared on a farm, but when twenty years of age began clerking for J. M. Hickman. In February, 1884, he purchased Mr. Hickman's stock and is now carrying on the business. He has a fine stock of goods, and commands a good trade. He is an energetic young man, and is universally esteemed, both in business and social circles.

Thomas Leonard Hartley is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Nov. 3, 1838, a son of Elisha and Sarah (Emerson) Hartley, natives of West Virginia, the father born in 1801, and the mother in 1802. In the spring of 1828 Elisha Hartley, with his wife and three children, came to Henry County, Ind., and settled a quarter of a mile south of the present town of Luray. He built a small log cabin and began clearing his land, remaining here till his death in 1869. His wife died in 1864. They had a family of fourteen children; eleven lived till maturity—Elizabeth (married James Ollum), Joseph O., William H., Jacob (was killed, by being thrown from a horse), Abraham, Benjamin F., Thomas L., George W., John P., Matilda, Sarah C. (wife of C. B. McKinney), James L. Mr. and Mrs. Hartley were members of the Protestant Methodist church, and were among the founders of the church in Luray. Thomas L. Hartley remained with his parents till twenty-two years of age. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company D, Second Indiana Cavalry, and served three and a half years. He was taken prisoner at Sandy Creek, and was at Andersonville six months. He was then paroled and sent to Annapolis, and was given a furlough for thirty days; was then ordered to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, for discharge. In 1868 he was married to Clamenza, daughter of Amaziah and Lydia H. Patterson. They have had six children; but three are living—Edward C., Orpha Lee and an infant. In 1872 Mr. Hartley bought the farm where he now resides. He has 180 acres of choice land well cultivated. He is one of the



Loel Harvey

most successful hog raisers in the county. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church at Luray. He has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school a number of years.

Joel Harvey was born Oct. 18, 1821, in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., Oct. 18, 1821, a son of James and Margaret (Cannaday) Harvey, who were the first settlers of this section, coming from Wayne County in 1819. His grandfather, William Harvey, moved from North Carolina to Wayne County, Ind., in 1808, when our subject's father was thirteen years of age. The latter was married Oct. 12, 1820, to Margaret, daughter of Charles and Sarah Cannaday, natives of Tennessee, who came to Indiana in an early day. Joel Harvey was reared on the farm and received a very limited education at the common schools. He has followed farming through life, in which he has been very successful and now owns one of the best farms in this section, containing 280 acres of well-cultivated land. He was married Nov. 2, 1843, to Sarah Downs, born April 13, 1824, and a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Downs, the former born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 2, 1790, and the latter Feb. 25, 1801, in New Jersey. To Mr. Harvey and wife were born eight children—Evan, born March 28, 1845, and died Jan. 16, 1862; Elmer, born July 3, 1854, and died March 10, 1855; Elizabeth, born Nov. 9, 1846, wife of Eli F. Millikin, of Henry County; Matthew, born Jan. 8, 1850, living on the old homestead in this Township; Margaret, born Jan. 8, 1852, wife of Perry Jeffries, of Prairie Township; Ida, born June 6, 1858, wife of James R. Patterson, of Henry County; and Robert Harvey, born March 27, 1861, living with his parents. Mr. Harvey was formerly a Whig in politics, but since the organization of the Republicans, he has affiliated with that party. He, wife and family belong to the Blue River Christian Church. Mrs. Harvey's father, Robert Downs, was married in New Jersey, to Elizabeth Babbington, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Babbington. In 1829 they moved to Maryland, remaining eight years, and after living near Zanesville, Ohio, some time they came to Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., where Mrs. Downs died Feb. 25, 1861. Mr. Downs's death occurred June 26, 1872, in his eighty-third year. He served two years as a soldier in the war of 1812.

Nathan Harvey was born June 6, 1830, in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., a son of James and Margaret (Cannaday) Harvey, the former born in North Carolina, April 13, 1795, and the latter born Aug. 22, 1797, in Tennessee. They came to Henry

County from Wayne County, Ind., in 1819, and were the first settlers in this township, where they remained till their death. James Harvey died Jan. 13, 1871, aged seventy-seven years, and his wife died June 18, 1871, aged seventy-five years. They were the parents of seven children--Joel, Absalom, Nancy, wife of James Frazier; Mary Ann, wife of Solomon Frazier, and Nathan, all residing in this township, and Eliza Ellen, deceased. Our subject has made farming his principal occupation through life. He owns one of the best farms in the township, containing 443 acres of land. Oct. 11, 1855, he was married to Sarah A. Ridgway, born Jan. 28, 1836, a daughter of Lot Ridgway. To this union were born four children--Elmer E., born Sept. 20, 1856; James A., April 15, 1859; Levara N., Nov. 28, 1860, and George, born April 24, 1866, and died when about twenty-one months old. Elmer is married and lives in Blue River Township. Politically Mr. Harvey is a Republican. He is a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 91, A. F. & A. M. His wife and daughter are members of Hillsborough Christian church.

Samuel Harvey was born in Henry County, Ind., Aug. 27, 1854, a son of Absalom and Elizabeth (Downs) Harvey. His education was received in the common schools and the Northern Indiana Normal School. He was engaged in farming till Nov. 22, 1882, when he bought an interest in the hardware store and grain elevator in Mount Summit. He is one of the most prosperous and energetic men of the village. Politically he is a Republican. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, a half a mile from the village. Sept. 14, 1876, Mr. Harvey was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Minerva (Veach) Beavers. They have two children--Gussie May, born Nov. 17, 1877, and Walter, born May 24, 1882.

Hugh D. Hazelton, deceased, is a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 22, 1812, a son of William and Mary Hazelton. In 1816 his parents moved to Perry County, Ohio, where he was reared. When a young man he came to Henry County, Ind., and was here married to Mary Brown, who died, leaving five children, three of whom are living. Oct. 9, 1853, he married Elizabeth Teetor, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, May 22, 1819, the widow of John Teetor, and daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Heckmon) Wimmer, natives of Virginia, and early settlers of Wayne County, Ind. To Mr. and Mrs. Hazelton were born three children--Mary A., wife of Samuel Evans; Nancy P., widow of Z.

Margaret Canaday

*M. M. Hazelton, Philadelphia - Miriam Richmond, Phila.
licensed to marry 7 9 1737
& 3 other Hazelton licensed.*

*brother of
Samuel
Harvey
wife in
Preble Co. O.*

Kickman

*her mother
Sarah
p. 7*

Reeder, and Hugh D., deceased. Mr. Hazelton died Jan. 9, 1880. He was a member of the Dunkard church, as is also his wife. Mrs. Hazelton has two daughters by her former marriage—Hannah, wife of William H. Garrett, and Phœbe, wife of Nathan Garrett. The farm contains 184 acres of fine land. Mrs. Hazelton is an energetic woman and a good manager, and superintends the business affairs of the farm.

John Hedrick, a prominent farmer of Prairie Township, was born in Eastern Virginia, Aug. 30, 1818. His father, George Hedrick, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1786, but when about eight years of age moved with his father, Philip Hedrick, to Virginia, and there grew to manhood, and married Drusilla Ball, a native of Virginia. After his marriage he moved to Tennessee, where he lived three years, and in 1820 moved to Wayne County, Ind., and settled on Green's Fork, near Washington. In 1824 he moved to Henry County, and settled in the woods on land now owned by our subject. He entered eighty acres from the Government which he improved and lived on till his death in 1863. His wife died in 1838. They had a family of eleven children, six of whom are living, all residents of Henry County. John Hedrick was reared on his father's farm, receiving only a limited education. He was married in 1845 to Sarah Bales, daughter of Parnel Bales. After his marriage he rented a farm for several years, and then bought one in Blue River Township, which he afterward exchanged for the old homestead. His farm contains 105 acres of choice land, and he has a neat and substantial frame dwelling, with good farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Hedrick have had four children—Philip, died in 1877; Mary E., wife of Abram Daniel; Olive, wife of Joel Frazier; and Elnora E., wife of George W. Miller. They are members of the Christian church at Hillsboro.

+ Elizabeth
+ Hoods
+ get
+ Jacob +
+ Sarah
(Mulvaney)
+ Beals +

Joshua Lewis Hickman is a native of Monongalia County, W. Va., born May 7, 1804. He was married in his native county, April 17, 1827, to Juliet Moore. In 1831, in company with his mother-in-law and her four unmarried children, he came to Henry County, Ind., and settled on Little Buck Creek, in Prairie Township, two miles north of Mount Summit. He bought a squatter's claim and built a small log cabin. Two acres of the land had been cleared, and he planted it to corn. His father, Joshua Hickman, had come to the county the year previous and entered 320 acres. This Joshua L. bought, and afterward added to it till he owned 500 acres of choice land. In 1864 he went to Champaign County,

Ill., and bought 400 acres of land, living there three years. He then deeded the land to five of his children and returned to Indiana, to his old home in Prairie Township. His wife died Dec. 7, 1880, after a married life of over fifty years. They had a family of eight children—Josiah M., William T., Malinda T., Josinah V. (married Dr. Reeves, of Knightstown), James T., Lewis J., Jacob V. and Charles M. Both daughters and Charles are deceased. Politically Mr. Hickman has been a life-long Democrat. He is a member of the regular Baptist church, as was also his wife.

Josiah Moore Hickman was born in Monongalia County (now Marion County), W. Va., Sept. 12, 1828, being the eldest of eight children of Joshua L. and Juliet (Moore) Hickman. His parents came to Indiana in the spring of 1831, and settled on the farm in Prairie Township, where his father now lives. His boyhood was spent on the farm. Being in delicate health he was unable to perform much manual labor, but he managed to acquire a fair English education for those days. When seventeen years of age he began teaching; and taught and attended school until in the twenty-seventh year of his age, in the meantime serving two years as Trustee of Prairie Township. In 1855 he opened a general store a mile and a half south of Springport and carried it on till the fall of 1861, when he sold his stock and again engaged in teaching. In 1868 he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank of New Castle, but in a few months failing health obliged him to resign. In 1870 he was elected Trustee of Prairie Township and served two years. In 1873 he moved to Muncie, Ind., but in 1875 returned to Prairie Township and bought property in Springport. In 1878 he purchased a stock of new goods and opened a store where he built up a respectable trade, and carried on a successful business till the spring of 1884, when he sold his stock and retired from active business life. Mr. Hickman was married in 1853 to Rachel, daughter of Andrew Carmichael, of Delaware County, Ind. They had three children, the youngest dying in infancy. Mrs. Hickman died in 1861. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Hickman married Judith, daughter of Thomas and Ankah Veach. Florence, his eldest daughter, died in 1863, and his last wife died in 1881. Juliet, his second daughter and only member of his family then living, died on Nov. 16, 1882.

William T. Hickman, the second son of Joshua and Juliet Hickman, was born in Virginia, Sept. 22, 1830. In the spring of 1831 his parents moved to Henry County, Ind. He was reared on a

farm, receiving his education in the district schools and the New Castle High School. He was married in the fall of 1858 to Susan, daughter of David and Jane Vance. After his marriage he lived on what is known as the Mellett farm five years. He then sold the farm and bought the one where he now lives, three-quarters of a mile south of Springport, on the Springport and Mount Summit gravel road. He owns 165 acres of choice land, well improved, with a good residence and farm buildings. He makes a specialty of grain and potatoes. In 1883 he raised 2,800 bushels of potatoes. He is a man of energy and enterprise and is prominent in all matters of public benefit. He has served many years as Road Supervisor. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have six children—Mary, Joseph, James T., Willard, Rosa Lee and Henry H.

David Myers Hooper is a native of Lancaster County, Pa., born near Lancaster City, Jan. 1, 1820, the fourth of fourteen children of Daniel and Susana (Myers) Hooper. In 1844 he came to Henry County, Ind., and bought a farm of John Herney, which he has improved and on which he has erected a good residence and farm buildings. He makes a specialty of raising wheat and corn. He owns 153 acres of fine land, and is an energetic, thrifty farmer and a man possessed of clear judgment and good management. He was married in 1842 to Fannie Baker, a native of Lancaster County, Pa. They have six children—John B.; Mary A., wife of Lewis Johnson; Amos D.; Elizabeth, wife of Garret Gibson; Eli K., and Emma, wife of Elza Springer. Mr. Hooper is a member of New Burlington Lodge, No. 229, F. & A. M.

Thomas A. House, farmer, section 28, Prairie Township, was born in Preble County, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1840, a son of William and Sarah Ann (Fink) House. His father was born in 1812 and now lives in Preble County. His mother died when he was two years of age. He came to Henry County in 1861 and remained here a year. He then visited the States of Nebraska, Nevada, Kansas and Colorado, and while there was employed by the Government as teamster, and was employed in the West nine months, hauling Government supplies. In 1865 he returned to Henry County and, with the exception of two years spent in Ohio and Illinois, has since remained here. He owns a good farm of forty acres, valued at \$65 an acre. Oct. 31, 1867, he was married to Sarah A. Ball, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Chenoweth) Ball. To them have been born nine children—John M., born Oct. 24, 1868; Luetta, Feb.

11, 1870; Henry Bell, Feb. 29, 1872; M. Xenia, Oct. 18, 1873; Rosalie, Oct. 4, 1875; William Allen, Nov. 6, 1877; George F., Oct. 21, 1879, Charles C., Aug. 3, 1881; and Arthur E., April 18, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. House are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Democrat.

A. J. Ice, farmer, grain and stock dealer, Mount Summit, Ind., is one of the leading citizens of the township, and is prominently identified with all its business interests. He is one of the early settlers of Mount Summit. Colonel Jesse Ice was the founder of the village. He was born March 30, 1826, in Marion County, Va., a son of Colonel Jesse and Sarah (Hickman) Ice. His father held the position of Captain under General Harrison and was promoted to Colonel for his gallant services in the war between England and the United States. He came to Indiana in 1832 and settled in Henry County, residing here till his death. Our subject remained with his parents till his majority. He has always followed farming in connection with dealing in stock and grain and now has one of the best farms in the county, consisting of 365 acres. He also owns considerable property in Mt. Summit and New Castle. He and his brother, E. T., own the warehouse in Mt. Summit and their sales average 100,000 bushels of grain yearly. Mr. Ice is a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M. Politically he is a Democrat. He has been Trustee of his township a number of years. He was married Dec. 17, 1846, to Rachel, daughter of Josiah and Phœbe (Woodward) Clawson. She died Oct. 28, 1856, leaving five children—Josina, Willard, Fidelia, Frank and Rachel. Nov. 18, 1858, Mr. Ice married Eliza C., daughter of Henry and Susan Jones, natives of New York. They have four children—Adda May, Alice Kate, Gertrude and Walter Henry.

E. T. Ice was born Aug. 5, 1832, in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., a son of Colonel Jesse and Sarah (Hickman) Ice. He remained at home until twenty-six years of age, and Nov. 18, 1858, married Rebecca, daughter of Adam Bond, of Pennsylvania. They had a family of five children—Jesse F., Lula B., Joseph P. George A., and Harry H. Mrs. Ice died Oct. 17, 1878, and Dec. 13, 1882, Mr. Ice married Mrs. Hester A. Hickman, widow of Charles M. Hickman. Mr. Ice resides on a farm near the village of Mt. Summit. He owns 482 acres of finely cultivated land and also a number of town lots. He devotes his time to farming and stock-raising and dealing largely in stock, grain and lumber. He is one of the most prosperous men of the township. His first in-

vestment was eighty acres of land in the woods. He is a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M.; New Castle Chapter No. 50, R. A. M., and Muncie Commandery, No. 18, K. T. Politically he is a Democrat. He takes great pride in the fact that his grandfather, Andrew J. Ice, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his father, in the war of 1812.

Frederick Ice, farmer, Prairie Township, was born Jan. 10, 1796, in Monongalia County, W. Va.; his wife, Malinda (Fleming) Ice, a native of the same county, was born Oct. 1, 1807. They were married March 23, 1824, and in 1835 moved to Indiana, arriving in New Castle, Henry County, May 2. In July he entered 240 acres of land from the Government. The 8th of August they moved to their land and erected a small cabin in which they remained until they built a log house. They then went bravely to work to make themselves a home and lived to enjoy the fruits of their early days of toil together over fifty-five years. The mother died Aug. 5, 1879, aged seventy-two years, and the father died May 6, 1881, aged eighty-five years. They had a family of thirteen children, five of whom are living. Both were strict members of the Presbyterian church. Since the death of the father Andrew J. has taken charge of the farm. He was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., Aug. 1, 1828, and has lived in Prairie Township nearly fifty years.

Frederick M. Ice, farmer, section 21, Prairie Township, was born June 2, 1835, in this township, a son of Jesse and Sarah (Hickman) Ice. His father's family consisted of eleven children, five of whom are living. Mary, wife of James Clawson; Josina, wife of Joseph Rinsey; Rebecca, wife of Joseph Williamson; Geo. M., Dallas and Jesse A. are deceased. The living are—Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Allen; Joshua, A. J., E. T. and F. M. In March, 1853, Mr. Ice went to Richmond to learn the blacksmith's trade, and afterward worked at his trade till 1870, when he moved to his farm. He has 120 acres of excellent land, all well improved. He was married Nov. 18, 1858, to Mary E. Jones, daughter of Henry and Susan (Slater) Jones. To them have been born seven children—Waterman F., born June 13, 1860; De Witt Clinton, born July 11, 1862; Carrie Belle, born Aug. 29, 1864, died May 13, 1865; Jesse Allen, born April 25, 1866, died Nov. 17, 1868; Leonard, born Aug. 24, 1869, died May 1, 1877; Charles, born March 17, 1872; Eliza C., born March 29, 1875. Politically Mr. Ice has always been a Democrat. His great-grandfather came from Ger-

many and settled in Virginia before the Revolutionary war and became a large land owner. He lived among the Indians, and many of them were his warm friends. When the war broke out he was advised by them to leave the country, but relying on their friendship he remained, and a party of Indians drove his stock into the yard before the house and killed it, and killed his wife and infant and one child too young to travel. They then took him and the remainder of the family prisoners, and kept them a number of years. He had in his possession a shot-pouch made of the tanned hide of an Indian which he carried through the war of 1812. It is supposed that Tecumseh was related to the Ice family.

Frank G. Jackson, M. D., was born in Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., Nov. 25, 1858, a son of William N. and Sarah L. (Collins) Jackson, natives of Virginia, but residents of Indiana since childhood. His mother died in 1879. His father still resides in Muncie. Six of a family of eight children are living, all save our subject in Muncie. He has two sisters—Minerva, wife of John Mock, and Laura, wife of L. P. Ebright. Frank G. Jackson was educated in the common schools of Muncie, graduating from the High School in 1858. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. H. M. Winans. He taught several winter terms of school, and was Principal of the Yorktown schools one year. He resigned this position to enter medical college at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1882. Two weeks after his graduation he located in Mt. Summit and has now an extensive practice. He is a young man of energy, a close student, and has gained the confidence of the community. He was married in 1883 to Jessie F. Ice, daughter of E. F. Ice. They have one daughter—Lola Ice.

> *Azariah N. Johnson* is a native of Virginia, born in Marion County, April 22, 1835, a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Johnson, natives of Virginia, who moved with their family to Henry Co., Ind., in 1846, and settled in Prairie Township on the farm now owned by our subject. He has 110 acres of land, all well improved, and his stock is of the best grades. He was married in the fall of 1865 to Eunice Smith, a daughter of William and Susan Smith who came from Virginia to Henry County in the spring of 1865. They have five children—Charles E., Bertha A., Susan E., Edna and Frances. Politically Mr. Johnson is a Democrat.

Jesse F. Johnson was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., Jan. 26, 1831, a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Nixon) Johnson. He

came with his parents to Henry County, Ind., in the spring of 1846 and settled on the farm adjoining the one where he now lives on the southwest. His father was a blacksmith by trade, but never worked at it in this State. He died the same year he came to this county, in 1846. His wife died in 1877. They had a family of eight children—Jesse, John Peirson, Margaret, wife of Lewis Veach; Azariah N., Cornelius H., Ruth, wife of David King; Agnes, wife of D. P. Legan; Rebecca E., wife of A. T. Nay. Jesse F. was in his sixteenth year when his father died. He remained with his mother till his marriage and then engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. He bought the farm where he now lives, on section 10, Prairie Township, in 1864. It contains 300 acres of choice land, 250 acres under cultivation. He was married March 11, 1857, to Zilpha, daughter of Jarret and Rebecca (Gilgriss) Covalt, a native of Ohio. They have nine children—Josephine (wife of T. B. Weller), Ollie, James Alvia, Willard C. (married Viola E. Bearers), Emma A., Guy A., Effie F., Minnie C. and Gilbert Beebe. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and their daughter Ollie are members of the old predestinarian Baptist church. Willard and his wife and Alvia are members of the Means Baptist church.

Elder Joseph A. Johnson was born in Fairmount, W. Va., May 28, 1828. His father, John F. Johnson, was born in Culpeper County, Va., Nov. 7, 1800, and was married March 1, 1827, to Catherine C. Mellet, of the same county. He came to Indiana in 1829 and settled in Henry County. He was a physician, and many were the hardships he was obliged to endure in the new country. He was also a minister in the Baptist church, and it was through his efforts that the church was organized in the county. He was married twice, and had a family of fourteen children: twelve lived to years of maturity. He died in 1881. Joseph A. Johnson began teaching school when nineteen years of age, and taught in the winter a number of years, farming in the summer. In 1855 he was licensed to preach, and eight months later was ordained. He then engaged in the ministry till 1881 when he was taken sick with nervous prostration, which resulted in the loss of his mind. He was married in 1850 to Mary, daughter of David and Jane Vance. His wife now has charge of the farm which contains ninety-three acres of choice land.

Thomas B. Jones was born in Chester County, Pa., April 15, 1833, a son of Spicer and Rachel (Harding) Jones, natives of

Pennsylvania, the father of Welsh and the mother of Irish descent. There was a family of nine children, six of whom are living—George, Spicer, Enoch, Harding, Elizabeth (wife of Edmond Mellett) and Thomas B. His parents came to Indiana in 1837 and located in Madison County, where he was reared and educated. In the spring of 1859 he with five other young men went to the frontier and visited many of the Indian tribes in Indian Territory. After visiting Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri he returned to Indiana and settled in Henry County, where he still resides. He now owns ninety-five acres of fine land, having one of the best farms in the county. He was married March 5, 1860, to Josina, daughter of John and Cynthia (Hickman) Mellett. They have had five children—Jesse Harding, born April 3, 1861, died Sept. 7, 1867; Bertha, born Nov. 23, 1863; Sarah Alutha, born Nov. 28, 1866; Leanna, born Jan. 23, 1870, died July 8, 1876; Samuel, born April 6, and died April 8, 1872. Mrs. Jones died April 28, 1872. Politically Mr. Jones has always been a Democrat. When twenty-one years of age he joined Madison Lodge, No. 44, F. & A. M., and was afterward transferred to New Castle Lodge, No. 91, and when Sulphur Springs Lodge, No. 348, was formed became one of its charter members.

George Koons, Sr., is a native of Henry County., Ind., born Aug. 29, 1822, a son of George and Mary (Elder) Koons, natives of North Carolina. His parents came to Indiana in an early day and settled on Flatrock, and when he was a small boy moved to Blue River Township, where he grew to manhood. He had no educational advantages, schools being few when he was young, and learned to read after attaining manhood by his own exertion. He was married when about eighteen years old to Hannah Millikan, a native of Tennessee. He settled on eighty acres of land in the woods given him by his father, and began clearing and improving a farm. In 1860 he sold his farm and moved to Prairie Township, where he has 120 acres of land, eighty acres under cultivation. Commencing life when quite young, with no means, he has been industrious and has accumulated a good property, and has given each of his children \$2,000. Mr. and Mrs. Koons have had eight children—Nancy C., now Mrs. Edmund Ice; Mary E., now Mrs. William Frazier; Adeline and Martha J., deceased; George A.; Hester A., deceased, was the wife of William Kirkman; Martha E., wife of George Huett; Keziah A., wife of Ralph Leaf. They are members of the Baptist church.

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Isaac Livezey was born Nov. 23, 1803, in Philadelphia, Pa., a son of Nathan and Rebecca (James) Livezey, his father a native of Philadelphia, born April 5, 1775, and his mother of Maryland, born June 11, 1780. His parents were married in 1801, and had a family of ten children, but four of whom are living—Isaac; Ezekiel, born Dec. 5, 1811; Nathan, Sept. 4, 1813; and Anthony, March 18, 1816. Those deceased are—Amos, Ann, Hannah, Charles, Rebecca and Thomas. Our subject resided with his parents till his twenty-seventh year, receiving a common-school education. He engaged in farming in Pennsylvania, and in 1837 removed to Warren County, Ohio, and in 1839 came to Henry County, where he now owns 290 acres of good land valued at \$65 and \$75 per acre. He bought 150 acres when he first came and added to it till at one time he owned 350 acres. He has been a member of the Dunkard church, at Buck Creek, thirty-two years. Politically he in early life was a Whig, but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. He was married March 24, 1831, to Margaret, daughter of George and Mary (Collins) Harper, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born April 8, 1772, and the latter born June 16, 1770. She was born Aug. 24, 1810, and died June 15, 1870. They had eleven children—Thomas, born Dec. 16, 1831; Elizabeth, July 4, 1833; Rebecca Ann, Jan. 5, 1835; Mary, Nov. 16, 1836; Deborah C., May 4, 1838; Martha, July 1, 1840; Nathan, Aug. 9, 1842; George H., Dec. 28, 1843; Sarah Ann, Aug. 27, 1845; Tacey, Sept. 5, 1847; Jesse R., May 24, 1849. Mr. Livezey makes his home with his daughter Tacey, now Mrs. George Smith.

Jesse Luellen was born in Preston County, W. Va., Aug. 17, 1827, a son of David and Abigail (Jones) Luellen. His parents came to Henry County, Ind., in 1836, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject. His father was born April 19, 1796, and died May 1, 1855. His mother was born Aug. 9, 1797, and is still living. To them were born twelve children; ten lived to maturity, and six are still living. They were members of the Baptist church from their youth. Jesse Luellen went to learn the blacksmith's trade, when eighteen years of age, and served an apprenticeship of one year. He worked at his trade eighteen years, at the same time carrying on his farm. He owns forty-seven and a half acres of excellent land, on which is a pleasant residence and comfortable buildings. For the past ten years he has given considerable attention to the treatment of diseases of horses and has

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met with marked success. He was married when twenty-one years of age to Susan J. Lake, who died in 1858, leaving two children—Mary L. and Thomas. In 1860 he married Sarah J., daughter of Cornelius and Ann Smith. To them have been born eight children; but four are living—Anna, Agnes, Emma and Albert. Mr. Luellen has been a member of the Masonic fraternity twenty-five years.

Joshua H. Mellett is a native of Monongalia County, W. Va., born March 4, 1812, a son of Arthur C. and Leanna (Glasscock) Mellett, natives of Stafford County, Va., the former born March 4, 1777, and the latter in 1779. Arthur C. Mellett spent his early life in a flouring mill and his later life in farming. He was drafted into the service in the war of 1812. He was one of a family of five children—Jesse, Arthur, John, William, and Elizabeth, wife of Aquilla Barnett; all were residents of Henry County, and are buried in the cemetery near Lebanon meeting-house. Arthur Mellett died Oct. 24, 1853, and his wife in September, 1862. They had a family of five children—Charles, John G., Eletha, Elizabeth and Joshua H., who never married, but remained with his parents caring for them till their death. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and although a young man with but limited means when he came to Henry County, in 1835, has by his industry and economical habits accumulated a large property. He has been judicious in his business transactions and has invested his surplus money in land. His sister Eletha has been his housekeeper. Although seventy-eight years of age she has never worn glasses, but retains her natural eyesight. She is an active woman still superintending her house, and has more energy than many women much younger. Mr. Mellett is a man universally esteemed; he is a social, hospitable man in his home, and an honorable man in all business transactions. He and his sister have been members of the Lebanon Baptist church since 1838 and 1839, and are active and liberal in all church work.

Joshua H. Mellett was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., Nov. 24, 1831, a son of John G. and Cynthia (Hickman) Mellett, natives of Monongalia County, the father born April 12, 1803, and the mother June 19, 1806. His parents came to Indiana in 1833 and settled in Henry County, near the present site of Springport. They purchased 320 acres of land and entered eighty more. To them were born ten children, but six of whom are living—Edmond, born Jan. 16, 1828, a resident of Jones County, Iowa; our

subject; Alcinda, wife of Madison Sharp, of Fall Creek Township; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Swearengen, of Stoney Creek Township; Jacob, born Aug. 11, 1842, resides in Hamilton County, Ill.; Lowell, born July, 1849, resides in Prairie Township. Those deceased are—Leanna, wife of Samuel Kiser, died April 22, 1866; Josina, wife of Thomas B. Jones, died April 28, 1868; Arthur C., died Aug. 20, 1833; Rebecca A., died Sept. 5, 1864. The mother died June 11, 1853, and the father, Dec. 25, 1858. Our subject was reared and educated in Henry County. He has turned his attention mostly to farming and stock-raising, although in his early life he was for a short time engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Mellett is a member of New Castle Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican. He was married Jan. 27, 1857, to Sophronia Kem, daughter of Madison and Malinda (Bulla) Kem. They have had one son—John, born Nov. 6, 1858, died Oct. 24, 1874.

Lowell L. Mellett is a native of Henry County, Ind., born in Prairie Township, Aug. 7, 1848, the youngest of a family of ten children of John and Cynthia (Hickman) Mellett, natives of West Virginia. His father died in 1857 and his mother in 1851. Both were active members of the Baptist church. Lowell L. Mellett was reared and educated in his native county. In 1863 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked in the Excelsior Factory seven years. In 1871 he bought 120 acres of land, on section 34, Prairie Township, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1870 to Annie A., daughter of John and Susan (Hamilton) Worth, her father a native of New York, and her mother of Delaware County, Ohio. They have four children—Samuel K., Hermione F., Bessie J. and Annie B.

Milton Michaels was born June 21, 1852, in New Castle, Ind., a son of Alexander and Margaret (Colburn) Michaels. His father was born Nov. 10, 1813, and came to Henry County from West Virginia in 1834. His mother is a native of North Carolina. They were married in 1835, and had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living. Our subject was educated in New Castle, remaining there till 1869, when he went to Cambridge City and worked in a restaurant two years. He then went to Indianapolis and engaged as traveling salesman. He was thus engaged till 1877, in the meantime traveling in ten different States, and visiting New York, New Orleans, Omaha, St. Paul, and other cities. In 1877 he returned to New Castle and engaged in business for himself. Sept. 22, 1879, he moved to Mt. Summit,

and engaged in the tin-ware, roofing, stove, and spouting business with his brother Charles, the firm name being Michaels Brothers. Dec. 4, 1878, he married Mary E. Luellen, daughter of Jabez and Mary (Macy) Luellen. They have two children—Paul, born Sept. 12, 1879, and Fred, born Oct. 14, 1881. Politically Mr. Michaels is a Republican.

Franklin B. Miller is a native of Bedford County, Pa., born Feb. 28, 1852. He learned the miller's trade when eighteen years of age, and in 1874 came to Indiana (Wayne County); from there went to Illinois and remained six months; then returned to Wayne County; thence to Delaware County, and in 1877 to New Castle, Henry County. He rented the Johnson & Fisher mills four years, and then bought an interest in the Eagle Mills, on Buck Creek, Luray. He is a practical miller, understanding every detail of the business. He does a general custom and exchange business, making a good grade of flour. Mr. Miller was married in 1876 to Ella Cannaday, daughter of George H. Cannaday, of Delaware County, Ind. They have two children—Ora and Jennie. Mr. Miller has been Postmaster of Luray since May 2, 1881.

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J. Q. A. Minesinger was born July 31, 1838, in Beaver County, Pa., a son of John and Mary (Swearingen) Minesinger. He was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. His father being occupied with public business, and the other children being in school, the care of a large farm early devolved on him. He has always followed farming, and has now 286 acres of finely cultivated land. He is an enterprising business man, and his home shows the result of good management and thrift. Politically he casts his vote with the Republican party, and is a very enthusiastic worker in the cause. He was married April 4, 1858, to Jane Ridgway, a daughter of Lot and Ina (Lynch) Ridgway, born Feb. 23, 1838. They have one son, Omar Eugene, born Nov. 11, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Minesinger are members of the Christian church at Hillsboro.

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Benjamin F. Needham was born Dec. 7, 1836, in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., and is a son of Josiah and Margaret Ann (Swafford) Needham, who came from North Carolina to Henry County among the first settlers of this section. They are at present living in New Castle. They are the parents of eleven children, seven still living—Isaac, of North Carolina; Elinda Myra, wife of A. J. Seningen, of Muncie, Ind.; Barbara Ellen, residing at Day-

ton, Ohio; Mary E., wife of Smith Hunt, of Richmond; Margaret, wife of Charles Harrison, of Milton, Ind.; Laban W., of North Carolina, and our subject, who was married Feb. 20, 1867, to Martha Minesinger, born Sept. 19, 1845, and daughter of John and Mary (Swearingen) Minesinger, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and early settlers of Henry County. They have had four children—Maud, born Dec. 13, 1872, and died May 4, 1873; Charles M., born Jan. 29, 1868, attending the Spiceland Academy; Frank Monroe, born Oct. 22, 1869, and John Quincy Adams, born Jan. 7, 1879. Mr. Needham was reared on the home farm till twenty-three years of age, receiving a common-school education. He learned the painter's trade, which he followed until about twelve years ago, since which he has been successfully engaged in farming, and may be classed among the enterprising citizens of the township. His farm, located on section 14, contains 265 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. In politics Mr. Needham has always affiliated with the Republican party. He and wife are members of the Mount Summit Christian church. Mrs. Needham's parents had six children, of whom three survive—James, of Montana Territory; John Quincy Adams, and Mary, wife of our subject. Those deceased are—Joseph, Henry, and Charles, who was killed at the battle of Jonesboro, Ala. Mrs. Needham's father was of German descent. He was a stone-mason by trade, and was superintendent of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, from which bridge he fell and was killed. →

Roderick D. Norviel, M. D., is a native of Madison County, Ohio, born Aug. 2, 1836, the youngest of ten children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Tharp) Norviel, natives of Connecticut, of Scotch descent. His parents were married in their native State, and in 1833 moved to Ohio, and settled in Copley, and subsequently moved to Madison County, and from there to Union County in 1842, where the Doctor was reared and received his early education. He then attended Marysville Academy and the Delaware College, and after leaving school taught in Ohio ten years. In 1863 he went to Mahaska County, Iowa, and taught in Prairie College a year. In 1864 he returned to Ohio and enlisted as First Sergeant of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, and participated in the battles of Richmond and Petersburg. After leaving the army he began the study of medicine with Prof. William T. Sharp, of West Middleburg. In the fall of 1866 he came to Indi-

ana and located in Farmland, Randolph County, and began the practice of his profession. The next winter he taught school, and in the spring resumed his practice. In 1878 he moved to Mt. Summit, Henry County, where he has built up a large practice. Mr. Norviel was married in 1852 to Rachel, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Downs. She died in Mahaska County, Iowa, Dec. 17, 1863, leaving three children—Sarah C., now Mrs. Richard Kirel; Frank D., in the office of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad, married Mary Hildebrand, of Indianapolis, and Oliver D., an attorney of Knoxville, Iowa. In March, 1867, Dr. Norviel married Ella Spillers, daughter of George and Mary M. Spillers, of Randolph County, Ind.

Elijah Peacock, of Luray, was born in Loudoun County, Va., near Harper's Ferry, July 4, 1808, the second son of Samuel and Ann (Workman) Peacock, natives of Virginia. When fifteen years of age he went to work for his cousin at the blacksmith's trade, serving an apprenticeship. After he had learned his trade he went to Maryland and took the job of sharpening drill picks for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He then traveled as a journeyman some time. In 1845 he came to Henry County, Ind., and opened a shop in Luray, and worked at his trade till his eyesight failed. He is now living a quiet life, retired from active business. He was married in 1841 to Mary Jane Wright, of Loudoun County, Va., who died in November, 1862, leaving six children—B. F., William H., Cassa A., Susan J., Rebecca and Sarah A. Politically Mr. Peacock was originally a Whig but now affiliates with the Republican party. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1869 for a term of four years.

George Rezin Powers is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Sept. 18, 1848, the eldest of three children of James C. and Eliza ~~J.~~ (Rogers) Powers, his father a native of West Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania. His mother died in 1852 and his father then moved to Delaware County and made his home with a brother, D. B. P. Bowers. He afterward married Martha J. Steward and moved to Howard County, Ind., where he still lives. After the death of his mother George R. went to live with his uncle, Rezin H. Powers, and remained with him till manhood. He was given a good education, completing it at Muncie Academy. After leaving school he returned to his uncle's farm. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and served eight months. He was

in the Army of the Potomac, serving under General Sheridan. In 1870 he was married to Mary, daughter of Amaziah and Lydia Patterson. He lived on his uncle's farm three years after his marriage and then bought eighty acres of land on section 29, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have five children—Agnes M., Morris D., Eliza G., Rezin H. and Harry O. Mr. Powers is a member of Cowan Lodge, No. 561, I. O. O. F., in Delaware County, Ind.

John A. Powers, blacksmith, Luray, Ind., was born in Henry County, Oct. 14, 1835, the eldest of seven children of Stanton and Rowena (Collins) Powers, natives of Virginia. His parents were married in Henry County and settled on a farm about two miles south of Luray, where the father died in November, 1856, and the mother in August of the same year. They had a family of seven children; one died at the age of nine years; six are living—John A., Samuel K., Caroline C., wife of Manning Smith, of Missouri; James E.; Elizabeth, wife of ——— Riley, of Johns County, Mo.; and Amanda C., wife of Henry Stont. John A. Powers began working at the blacksmith's trade with Moses Leavitt when nineteen years of age and served an apprenticeship of three years. In 1859 he opened a shop in Luray and with the exception of three years has since worked at his trade. He enlisted in 1865 in Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served eight months. Mr. Powers was married in October, 1860, to Naomi, daughter of David and Sarah Robe. They have two children—Annette and John M. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Knight Templar degrees.

John S. Powers is a native of Monongalia County, W. Va., born May 26, 1816, a son of William and Rebecca (Jones) Powers natives of Virginia. William Powers came with his family to Indiana in 1825 and lived in Wayne County a year. In the spring of 1826 he moved to Delaware County and leased land six years. In 1832 he entered eighty acres on section 30, ——— Township, and went to work to make himself a home. He died in 1852, aged seventy-six years, and his wife in 1863, aged eighty-one years. They had a family of nine children; all lived till maturity. John S. Powers was their youngest son. He was reared on the pioneer farm, receiving but a limited education. He remained with his parents till their death and then bought the old homestead from the heirs. He has been

successful, and has added to his farm till he now owns 280 acres, a part of it bottom land, lying on the head waters of Buck Creek. He was married in 1847 to Sarah, youngest daughter of Joseph and Mary Walling, of Delaware County. They had five children born to them but one of whom is living—Jane G. Mrs. Powers died in 1860.

Rezin Harmon Powers was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., Jan. 13, 1815, a son of Nehemiah and Casandria (Holland) Powers, natives of Virginia. In 1823 his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., and in the fall of 1828 to Henry County, and settled on land east of Springport, which they improved and where they lived the remainder of their lives. They had a family of twelve children; six are living. The mother was a member of the Baptist church. R. H. Powers spent his youth in assisting his father clear a frontier farm. He remained with his parents till his marriage and then settled on a farm in Delaware County. In 1849 he moved to his present home on section 34, Prairie Township, where he has 240 acres of choice land, which is well improved. He started in life in meager circumstances, but has been successful, and now has a comfortable home in which to pass his declining years. He was married in 1846 to Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur and Leona Mellett. They had one son who died in infancy. Mrs. Powers died in 1874. In 1880 Mr. Powers married Sarah (Harlan) Reed, daughter of Stephen and Mary Harlan, and widow of Thomas Reed. She has had eleven children; but five are living. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are members of the Baptist church.

Jesse M. Reed, deceased, was born April 3, 1827, in Monongalia County, W. Va., a son of John and Margaret (Mellett) Reed, natives of the same county, his father born July 30, 1801, and his mother, Sept. 19, 1803. His parents were married Sept. 11, 1823, and came to Indiana in 1827. To them were born ten children, two of whom died in infancy, and but four of whom are living—William, John M., Mrs. Viretta Beavers and Mrs. Judith Barnard, all residents of Henry County. Jesse M. Reed was married Oct. 11, 1855, to Frances, daughter of John and Hester McAllister, of Madison County, Ind. She died Sept. 22, 1870, leaving five children—John O., born Dec. 31, 1856; Hettie, born Aug. 19, 1860, died Oct. 15, 1881; Augustus W., born Sept. 4, 1865; Frank, born Nov. 18, 1868; Albert, born Sept. 14, 1870. Nov. 16, 1872, Mr. Reed married Martha A., daughter of Nathan and Hannah Davis, of Blue River Township. To them were born two children—William, born Nov. 3,

1876, and Ethel, July 30, 1881. Mr. Reed always followed agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his death owned 300 acres of fine, well-improved land. Politically he was a Democrat. He was Justice of the Peace fifteen consecutive years, and also served his township as Trustee. He was a member of the Lebanon Baptist church. May 21, 1884, he was called to his last home after an illness of four days. A life-long resident of the county, his interests and affections were concentrated here, and his removal was a loss to the entire community. A liberal-hearted, whole-souled man he was always ready to aid any cause of benefit to the public. Perfectly honest and upright, his friends were legion and his enemies few.

William M. Reed was born in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 3, 1829, a son of John and Margaret (Mellett) Reed. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, and worked at it a number of years. He then engaged in farming, and subsequently operated a mill, but this proving an unsuccessful venture, he again began working at his trade, which he is still following in connection with farming. He owns eighty acres of finely improved land and has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. Mr. Reed was married Aug. 8, 1860, to Malinda A. Mellet, who was born June 7, 1839, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Moore) Mellet. They have had nine children — Mary E., born Aug. 11, 1861; Rufus R., June 12, 1863; Charles M., Oct. 31, 1865, died Feb. 21, 1870; Leanna Olive, born Oct. 2, 1868; James M., April 3, 1871; Letha A., June 7, 1873; John C., Oct. 14, 1876; Juliet M., Nov. 21, 1878; Arthur C., May 1, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Lebanon Baptist church. His grandfather, Jesse Mellett, was the first minister and the organizer of the church. Politically Mr. Reed is a Democrat.

Charles A. Richey, merchant, Mount Summit, Ind., was born Sept. 24, 1861, in Henry County, Ind., a son of James and Anna (Beam) Richey. When sixteen years of age he went to New Castle and was employed as clerk for Campbell Brothers, dry-goods merchants. He remained with them five years, and then came to Mount Summit and engaged in business for himself. He now has one of the best stores in the place, carrying a full line of general merchandise, and has a good trade which is annually increasing. Oct. 19, 1882, he was married to Lizzie Vestal, daughter of N. M. and Jane E. (Mullen) Vestal. They have one child—James M., born Sept. 5, 1883. Politically Mr. Richey is a Democrat.

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James Richey, farmer, section 34, Prairie Township, was born in Bedford County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1815, a son of George and Mary (Walker) Richey, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish parentage, and the latter a native of Ireland. The father died in 1841, and the mother in 1847. To them were born seven children, but two of whom, Thomas and James, are living; Ann, George, Jane, John and Mary are deceased. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade when a young man but never worked at it. He clerked in a general store two years and then was in business for himself two years. He afterward engaged in farming five years and then came to Henry County, Ind., and bought eighty acres of land, but now owns 160 acres, valued at \$80 an acre. He was married Sept. 28, 1838, to Ann Beam, born April 11, 1818, a daughter of Frederick and Eve Beam. They have had nine children—George B., born Feb. 14, 1840, died Sept. 19, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.; Mary Jane, born Aug. 22, 1842; Wilson Walker, born Oct. 2, 1844; Matthew Winfield, born July 10, 1847, and Eliza Ann, born Oct. 14, 1849, died March 10, 1851; James Monroe, born Jan. 16, 1852; John Edwin, born Aug. 28, 1854; Emma Belle, born Jan. 18, 1856, died Dec. 28, 1861; Charles A., born Sept. 24, 1861. Politically Mr. Richey is a Democrat. He has served as Trustee and Assessor of this township, and was Assessor of his township in Pennsylvania.

John Edwin Richey, son of James and Ann (Beam) Richey, was born in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., Aug. 28, 1854. He was educated in the common schools, residing with his parents till manhood. In 1874 he went to McLean County, Ill., and engaged in farming. He subsequently visited Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and in 1877 returned to Henry County and engaged in farming till 1882, when he formed a partnership with his brother Charles in the mercantile business. They carried on a general store till the fall of 1883 when J. E. sold his interest to his brother and again engaged in farming two miles southeast of Mount Summit. Mr. Richey was married Sept. 1, 1878, to Loretta, daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Readon) Harvey. She was born July 11, 1861. They have one child — Jesse Ernest, born Jan. 2, 1882. Politically Mr. Richey is a Democrat. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., New Castle, Ind.

Allen Ridgway, farmer, is a native of Henry County, Ind., born April 23, 1837, near the present site of the county poor-farm.

His father, Elihu Ridgway, was a native of Monongalia County, Va., born June 6, 1799, and was married in his native State to Nancy Cornwell, a native of East Virginia. In 1835 they moved to Henry County, Ind., and about ten years later moved to Jay County. In 1873, while on a visit to Henry County, the father was taken sick and died. The mother is living in Jay County and is in the eighty-first year of her age. They had a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. Allen Ridgway was reared in Jay County, remaining with his parents till twenty-two years of age. He then began farming for himself, and now owns 185 acres of land, the most of it well improved. He makes a specialty of growing small grain and stock. He was married Feb. 28, 1862, to Eveline, daughter of Solomon and ^{Harvey} Mary A. Frazier, natives of 759 Henry County. They have had two children—Emma, deceased, and Nathan. Mr. Ridgway is a member of the Christian church.

Peter P. Rifner was born in Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Oct. 19, 1819, a son of Peter P. and Elizabeth (Rockafellar) Rifner, natives of New Jersey, his father born March 27, 1784, and his mother, Nov. 8, 1789. He resided with his parents till manhood, receiving a common-school education. He was married March 4, 1845, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Ralph and Martha R. Riley, of Franklin County, Ind. After his marriage Mr. Rifner came to Henry County and located on the farm where he now resides. He purchased 180 acres of unimproved land, mostly heavily timbered, and has cleared and cultivated it till now he has one of the best farms in the township. He is also engaged in raising and shipping stock, grain, etc., and is a member of the firm of Harvey & Rifner, Mount Summit, Ind., dealers in hardware and shippers of grain, etc. Politically Mr. Rifner is a Republican. He is a strong temperance man and an earnest worker for the cause. He is one of the most influential men of the township and has done much to aid in its development and prosperity.

William A. Rifner was born in Franklin County, Ind., June 25, 1809, a son of Peter P. and Elizabeth (Rockafellar) Rifner, natives of New Jersey, his father born March 27, 1784, and his mother, Nov. 8, 1789. His father was named Poland for his mother's maiden name. His parents were married June 1, 1806, in Dearborn County, Ind., and soon after moved to Franklin County, and in 1809, the Indians becoming troublesome and dangerous to the settlers, almost the entire settlement on White-water and in and around Brookville formed themselves into a

military company, calling themselves "minute men," for the common defense, and elected Mr. Rifner as their commander, under General James Noble, in which capacity he served for the protection of the settlers until his removal to Ohio, being the first military Captain in Eastern Indiana. In March, 1812, moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, where his father died June 6, 1864, and his mother, Aug. 19, 1872. They were the parents of twelve children—Mary Ann, born Nov. 7, 1807, died Aug. 14, 1839; William A., our subject; Sarah A., born April 5, 1811, died July 4, 1836; Samuel R., born Feb. 10, 1813, died Aug. 26, 1881; Martha R., born Feb. 11, 1815; Eliza, born April 30, 1817, died July 12, 1818; Peter P., born Oct. 1, 1819; Henry R., born March 3, 1822, died Jan. 20, 1830; Elijah A., born Aug. 8, 1824; John M., born Nov. 26, 1826; Angeline, born Dec. 5, 1828; James M., born Aug. 17, 1831. Our subject remained at home till twenty-four years of age, and then engaged in selling goods at White-water, Ohio, two years. He then went to Jacksonburg, Wayne Co., Ind., and engaged in the mercantile business, and in buying and selling fat stock. He was one of the largest drovers in the country, his droves never numbering less than 1,000 head. In 1844 he moved to Henry County and bought 160 acres of land. He has since bought eighty acres adjoining and now owns one of the finest farms in the county. Politically Mr. Rifner was reared a Whig, and since its organization has affiliated with the Republican party. In the winter of 1848-'49 he was a member of the State Legislature and two years later was nominated for Senator, but was defeated by the combined forces of Democrats and Abolitionists. In 1851 he was chosen a Director of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad and was appointed Collector of stock subscription in Henry County, and served till the completion of the road, and till all subscriptions had been paid in. Mr. Rifner was married Dec. 20, 1840, to Mary Ann Hurst, daughter of Dickson and Melliza (Scott) Hurst. She was in delicate health and some time after her marriage rheumatism and a complication of diseases resulted in over twenty years of helplessness. She died Jan. 2, 1881, aged sixty-three years and nine months, and was buried in Doddridge's cemetery in Wayne County. Mr. Rifner has in his possession the General Harrison sword, presented by General Harrison to Colonel Isaac Morgan, and of him purchased by Rifner, then holding a military commission in Ohio. [Since the above was written the sword has been placed in the State Library as a present to the State of Indiana.]

Robert Robe is a native of Henry County, Ind., born May 24, 1840, a son of David and Sarah (Howell) Robe. His parents came from Monongalia County, W. Va., to Indiana in an early day, and were among the first settlers of Henry County. His father died in 1846 and his mother in March, 1861. In 1861 he enlisted in the Forty-first Indiana Regiment (Second Cavalry) and served over three years. He participated in many important engagements and was detailed a scout, serving as such nine months. He was a bearer of dispatches seventeen months, and the rest of the time served with his company. He was mustered out in October, 1864, and returned home. He soon after bought a small farm in Delaware County, where he lived till 1876 when he sold it and bought the farm where he now resides, in Prairie Township, which contains 120 acres of fine land, 100 acres being under cultivation. He is a successful stock-raiser and grower of small grains. Mr. Robe was married in 1865 to Esther Harrold, of Delaware County. They have two children—Miles and Mary.

Thornton Clay Robe is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Oct. 20, 1831, a son of David and Sarah (Howell) Robe, natives of West Virginia, his father born Oct. 9, 1797, and his mother April 4, 1808. His parents were married in their native county, and in 1829 came to Indiana and located in Madison County, and in 1831 moved to Henry County and entered eighty acres of land in Prairie Township which is a part of the farm where our subject now lives. The father died in 1846, and the mother in 1861. They had a family of seven children—Solomon A., Thornton C., Mary A. (deceased), Naomi (wife of John A. Powers), Robert, Elizabeth (deceased) and John. Thornton C. Robe was reared and educated in his native county, remaining with his parents till their death. He was married in 1872 to Susan J., daughter of Elijah and Mary Peacock. They have two children—Scott H. and Sylvia E. Mr. Robe has a fine farm of 157 acres, on section 27, Prairie Township. Politically he is a Republican.

William J. Ross is a native of West Virginia, born July 12, 1843, a son of Andrew and Alyzan (Stevenson) Ross, natives of Virginia. He resided in his native State till 1867, and then moved to Henry County, Ind., and rented a farm several years. In 1871 he bought 120 acres of land of Joshua H. Powers and has built a good house and farm buildings. He is a neat and thrifty farmer, a good business man and energetic, and although a poor man when he came to Henry County he has now a comfortable

E. Sam & Ann (Wortman)

home and is steadily increasing his property. He was married in 1863 to Sarah J., daughter of A. B. Patterson. They have three children—Olive B., Myrtle E. and Andrew B. Mr. Ross served four years in the war of the Rebellion, the first two years as teamster. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth West Virginia Infantry, and was mustered out in July, 1865.

William T. Shively, farmer, was born in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 5, 1833, the son of Philip and Margaret (Tribbet) Shively, his father a native of Monongalia County, W. Va., born May 10, 1790, and his mother a native of Delaware, born in October, 1800. His parents were among the first settlers of Henry County, coming here in October, 1831. They were married in 1824, and to them were born three children—Elizabeth, afterward *vv3* Mrs. Milton T. Hess; John and Wm. T. The father died in 1872 and the mother in 1876. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. William T. has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising and now owns a farm of 265 acres, a mile and a quarter from Mount Summit. He was married May 12, 1854, to Rebecca W., daughter of John Rutledge, of Delaware County. She died Sept. 14, 1855. July 26, 1856, Mr. Shively married Mildred H., daughter of William and Sarah Ann (Finks) House. They have had four children—James Milton, born May 30, 1857, died Dec. 26, 1857; William Franklin, born Oct. 28, 1858, died Dec. 8, 1858; Margaret, born May 21, 1861; and Ella, born Oct. 22, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Shively are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican.

Manning Smith is a native of Henry County, Ind., born in Rogersville, Jan. 14, 1844, a son of Cornelius and Ann (Holland) Smith, his father a native of North Carolina and his mother of Virginia. His father is now a resident of Wabash County, Ind. He was reared and educated in his native county. He was married in 1865 to Virginia Jones, a native of Marion County, Va., and settled on the old homestead. In 1871 he moved to Bellaire, Ohio, and remained three years; then returned to Henry County and located at Springport, opening a general mercantile store. In 1878 he moved to his present stand and was appointed agent for the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad and also agent for the American Express Company. He has two children—Homer T. and Cora L. Homer learned telegraphy and took charge of the office at Springport when eleven years of age. He is at present chief operator at Fort Wayne, and at night takes the

Monongalia Co. W. Va.

Associate Press dispatches for the *Gazette* and *Daily Sentinel*. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian church.

William F. Smith, merchant, Springport, Ind., is a native of West Virginia, born Jan. 10, 1848, a son of William and Susan (Clelland) Smith, his father born in 1804, and his mother in 1806. He came with his parents to Henry County, Ind., in 1865, and settled near Mt. Summit, where his father died in 1880. His mother still lives in Henry County. There was a family of ten children; six are living. William F. Smith was educated in his native State, and after coming to Henry County began teaching school, following the vocation twelve years. He then engaged in farming three years, and then moved to Springport and became associated with H. C. Morris, in the mercantile business. Nine months later he bought Mr. Morris's interest and has since carried on the business alone. He has a neat store and keeps a full supply of everything in his line. Mr. Smith was married in 1876 to Amanda, daughter of Peter Cory, of Henry County. They have two children—Eulalie and Cora Ella. Mr. Smith has served as Township Trustee two years.

John Snider, son of Hezekiah and Ellen (Cassidy) Snider, was born in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., Dec. 15, 1857. He has followed farming through life and now owns a fine farm of sixty-eight acres of well-cultivated land, situated on section 27. Sept. 5, 1878, he was married to Lue, daughter of Joel and Mary Leath, the latter now residing in this township. To Mr. Snider and wife have been born two children—Luther, born in October, 1882, and one who died in infancy. Politically our subject is a Republican. His father was one of the first settlers of this section and was the owner of the first mill of the township, and at his death he possessed about 700 acres of land. Our subject's mother still resides on the old homestead in Prairie Township.

Zachariah Snider was born in 1850, in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., a son of Hezekiah and Ellen (Cassidy) Snider. His father was a native of Kentucky, and when a boy he came to Indiana with his father, Peter Snider, who built the first mill in this part of the county, on Blue River. Hezekiah Snider was married at Eaton, Ohio, to Ellen, daughter of Weir and Elizabeth (Wishon) Cassidy, by whom he had eight children, of whom five are living—John, Mary Jane, Adaline, Virginia Ann and our subject. Those deceased are—Nancy, Peter, and one who died in infancy. Zachariah Snider was reared in Prairie Township, and on the death

of his father, in April, 1879, he took charge of the farm, which contains 200 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He was married in 1878 to Sophia, daughter of Obediah Jennings, of North Carolina. They have one son—Jesse Frederick, born July 17, 1879. In politics Mr. Snider affiliates with the Republican party.

Wm. Henry Vance was born in Monongalia County, Va., Nov. 4, 1828, a son of David and Jane (Murdock) Vance, natives of Pennsylvania, his father born July 20, 1803, and his mother Dec. 29, 1807. In 1829 his parents came to Indiana on a flat-boat and located in Rush County, where his father worked at the potter's trade a year. He then moved to Henry County, and by the assistance of a brother entered land, which is now a part of Springport, where he lived till his death, in 1877. The mother died in 1881. ✓ She was a weaver by trade and wove thirty yards of cloth after she was seventy-three years old. There was a family of nine children six of whom are living. William H. Vance was reared and educated in Henry County. After leaving school he went to California and remained five years, working in the gold mines. He returned to Henry County and remained till 1864, when he rented his farm and went to Montana. In 1866 he returned to Indiana and has since been engaged in horticulture and agriculture, making a specialty of apples. He has the largest orchard in the county. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society and the Delaware County Horticultural Society. He has made fruit culture a study, and is probably the best informed man on the subject in the county. His farm contains ninety-six acres of land, eighty acres in Prairie Township, and sixteen acres in Jefferson Township. In 1856 Mr. Vance was married to Rachel B., daughter of William H. Hickman. She died in 1875 leaving five children—David W., Clara (wife of Frank Swearengen, now of California), Idaho, Joseph J. and Frances J. Their eldest son, Louis, died when only one day old. In 1875 Mr. Vance married Mary F. Wro, of Ironton, Ohio. They have two children—Elizabeth M. ✕ and William H. Mr. Vance is a member of the old school Baptist church, and his wife of the new school.

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Jonathan Veach, residing on section 11, Prairie Township, was born Oct. 29, 1813, in Harrison County, W. Va., a son of Lewis and Eleanor (Nixon) Veach, natives of Harrison County, W. Va., the former born May 10, 1791, of Welsh descent, and the latter, Sept. 9, 1788, of Irish descent, both now deceased. They were the parents of nine children, only three now living—Lewis,

George and Jonathan. Those deceased are—Ruth, Sarah, Mary Ann, Thomas, Joshua and Benjamin. Lewis Veach came to Prairie Township with his family in 1831, remaining till his death. Our subject was married July 6, 1836, to Susan Mellett, born April 10, 1814, a daughter of Jesse and Judith (Glasscock) Mellett, who were of English origin, and came to Prairie Township from West Virginia in 1827. Mr. Veach and wife had ten children, five of whom are deceased—William, Jesse, Ruth, Mary Ann and Levina. Those living are—Sarah, at home with her father; Margaret, wife of C. E. Barrett, of Indianapolis; Etta, wife of C. R. Johnson, of Los Angeles County, Cal.; Lewis, of Texas, and John Mellett, residing with his father. Mr. Veach has a highly cultivated farm of 200 acres and is surrounded by the comforts of life. He has been an active member of the Lebanon Baptist church since its organization.

James L. Waters is a native of Monongalia County, W. Va., born Sept. 16, 1817, a son of George and Mary (Davis) Waters. In 1834 he came with his parents to Indiana. They lived in New Castle till March, 1835, when his father entered eighty acres of land in Prairie Township, on which they erected a small cabin and then went to work to clear the land. His mother died about 1856, and his father in 1866. They had a family of six children three of whom are living. James L. was educated in Virginia. On reaching manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has always followed. He now owns a fine farm of 190 acres, with a good residence and comfortable farm buildings. He was married in March, 1846, to Margaret J., daughter of Peter Currem, an early settler of Henry County. They have had seven children—George M., Colman, Frank L., Mark O., Claude, Sallie and Mary R. Mr. Waters cast his first presidential vote for General Harrison and to-day is a strong Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a Class-leader and Steward.

Robert F. West was born in Prairie Township, Henry Co., Ind., March 17, 1837, a son of William and Anna (Burns) West, his father a native of Surry County, N. C., born in 1811, and his mother of Virginia, born in 1810. His father came to Henry County in 1827, when there were but two cabins in the township west of Blue River. His parents were married in 1830, and to them were born three children, Robert F. being the only one living. His mother died in September, 1838, and his father subsequently

married Susan West. To them were born ten children, eight of whom are living—Margaret, William P., Sarah Adaline, Thomas W., Amanda Elizabeth, Susan Caroline, John M. and Edward Lincoln. Robert R. West was married Jan. 1, 1857, to Dorothy Ann Cleland, who was born Aug. 1, 1842, a daughter of Larkin Cleland. To them have been born five children—Mary Ann, now Mrs. Mahlon Elliott, born Dec. 14, 1857; Etta J., now Mrs. E. V. Schofield, born March 10, 1862; Ida May, born March 1, 1865; Norah, born Jan. 1, 1868; William Guy, born June 20, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. West are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Democrat. For the past seven years he has been Director of the New Castle & Muncie turnpike.

Washington Wilhite, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Mechanicstown, Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 30, 1837, a son of Benjamin and Barbara Ann Wilhite. He remained at home till twenty-three years of age. In 1862 he went to Ohio and stopped in Darke County, and from there came to Wayne County, Ind., and thence to Henry County. Three months later he went to Chicago, Ill., Iowa City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., and traveled all over the State of Kansas. He then returned to Indiana and remained on the Wabash River a year and then came again to Henry County. A year later he went East, but again came to Henry County, remaining here three years, when he again visited his old home, but since then has resided here. In 1876 he bought ninety-nine acres of land near Mount Summit, which he has improved and now has one of the pleasantest homes in the township. He was married Nov. 19, 1869, to Amanda, daughter of William and Susan West. They have two children—William Newton, born March 5, 1873, and Sarah Susan, June 12, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Wilhite are members of the Christian church. Politically he is a Republican.

Albert Williams is a native of Monongalia County, W. Va., born Oct. 25, 1832, the eldest son of Otho L. and Ruth S. (Hale) Williams, his father a native of Maryland, born near Hagerstown, Nov. 4, 1800, and his mother of Virginia, born near Morgantown, Dec. 25, 1810. His parents were married Aug. 23, 1831, and in the fall of 1833 came to Indiana. In 1834 Otho Williams entered eighty acres of wild land from the Government, which he cleared and improved and afterward added to it from time to time till he had 170 acres of fine land. He was a prominent and useful man in the township, and had the esteem of all who knew him. He served in several of the township offices, but was not desirous of public

honor and at one time when elected Justice of the Peace refused to qualify. He died Jan. 17, 1878. His widow still lives on the homestead. To them were born thirteen children; nine are living—Albert, Gabriel, Lytton, James, Margaret (wife of James Mullen), Sarah (wife of John Kerr), Elizabeth (deceased), Mathew, George, James (deceased), and Tilman. Albert is living on the farm with his mother, and has charge of her business. He is an upright, honest man, and full of energy and business zeal.

J. J. Williams, farmer, section 34, Prairie Township, was born April 20, 1832, in Guilford County, N. C., a son of Andrew and Mary (Edwards) Williams, natives of North Carolina, his father born Nov. 29, 1790, of English descent, and his mother born Sept. 25, 1794, of Irish descent. They were married June 15, 1813, and in 1853 came to Indiana, and located in Henry County, where his father died June 8, 1861, and his mother, Sept. 19, 1876. They had a family of eleven children—Joshua, Richard, Sally, Anna, Andrew, Jonathan, Catharine, Yancey L., Newton H., Joseph J. and Polly J. Mr. Williams was reared and educated in his native State, and came with his parents to Indiana. He has always been a farmer and now owns a good farm of fifty acres, valued at \$50 an acre. Politically he has always been a Republican. He was married Oct. 21, 1858, to Laura F., daughter of Anderson and Harriet (Perfect) Jeffries. They have five children—Albert L., born Sept. 18, 1860; Harriet E., born July 21, 1862, was married Dec. 24, 1882, to George E. Robson; Sarah Ann, born July 24, 1865; George O., born Aug. 26, 1868; Cora E., born Aug. 4, 1874. Mrs. Williams's parents were natives of Virginia, her father born Feb. 3, 1795, and her mother, Jan. 7, 1796. They were married August, 1819, and removed to Lancaster, Ohio. In 1837 they came to Henry County, Ind., where the father died March 26, 1865, and the mother, Feb. 16, 1868.

Matthew Williams was born June 22, 1848, in Prairie Township, Henry County, Ind., a son of Otho L. and Ruth S. (Hale) Williams, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Virginia. He was married March 15, 1883, to Emma F. Main. Mr. Williams is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 33, of New Castle, Ind. Politically Mr. Williams has always affiliated with the Democratic party.

CHAPTER XXII.

SPICELAND TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.—GENERAL FEATURES.—PIONEER SETTLERS.—LATER SETTLERS.—ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—SPICELAND VILLAGE.—ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH.—PORCH'S FURNITURE FACTORY.—OGDEN VILLAGE.—DUNREITH.—CHURCHES.—LODGES.—HENRY COUNTY HOME FOR PAUPER CHILDREN.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Spiceland Township was organized in June, 1842, from portions of Wayne and Franklin. The first election was held at Ogden in August, 1842. The population of the township was 2,020 in 1870, and 2,039 in 1880.

The area of the township is nearly twenty-two square miles. The surface is drained by Blue River, which forms the northwestern boundary of the township, Buck Creek, Brook Bezor and other small streams. The land is well adapted to agriculture, being rolling and well drained.

Settlement began early. Among the pioneers were Daniel Jackson and Solomon Byrkett, on Blue River; Thomas Greenstreet, a half-mile southwest of Spiceland; Samuel Carr, two miles north of Spiceland; Allen Hunt and Samuel Griffin. Samuel Griffin settled in 1822 on land adjoining Spiceland Village. He died at Ogden in 1875 leaving seven sons and five daughters. There were twelve entries of land in what is now Spiceland Township in the year 1821: Aug. 17, Daniel Jackson; Aug. 27, Solomon Byrkett; Aug. 28, William Felton; Aug. 30, Allen Hunt, Jacob Hall; Aug. 31, Nathan Davis; Sept. 1, William Mustard; Sept. 14, James Carr; Oct. 3, Jacob Elliott; Nov. 6, William Elliott; Dec. 20, William Berry; Dec. 24, Joseph Charles.

The early settlers of this township were chiefly young people, in limited circumstances, who came here solely for the purpose of securing homes and bettering their condition. They were mainly natives of North Carolina and members of the Society of Friends.



Nathan. Beard

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They gave the name "Spiceland" to the settlement on account of the abundance of a shrub known as the spice-bush found here.

Among those who were residents of the township prior to 1830 may be mentioned: John Sheridan, east of Spiceland Village; Josiah Small, George Evans, Hugh Mills, Josiah Pennington, Benjamin Ball, Driver Boon and James Archer. Solomon Macy, now living in Spiceland, came to the county in 1826 and settled in 1830. Others came to the county at the dates given: Jeremiah Griffin, 1824; Joseph Griffin, 1825; Josiah Pennington, 1823; Christian Fout, 1820; Jesse Bond, 1825; Eli Ratcliff, Nathan Seoville, 1825; Jesse B. Jessup, Isaac Hodson, 1827; Daniel C. Jackson, 1824; Aaron Stanley, Wm. B. Unthank, Walter Edgerton, Wm. Edgerton, 1830.

Spiceland Township contains a valuable stone quarry. The villages of Spiceland, Ogden and Dunreith are all railroad stations having business interests of importance. The township officers for 1884-'5 are J. T. Unthank, Trustee; David Wickersham and C. A. Swaim, Justices.

SPICELAND VILLAGE.

This staid, quiet, prosperous Quaker town has had a constant and progressive growth from its origin up to the present date. It became a cross-roads trading point, then a village, and is now a regularly incorporated town, having nearly 700 inhabitants, a noted school, two churches, a large furniture factory, a saw-mill, two dry-goods stores, three groceries, one hardware store, one drug store, and other minor establishments.

Spiceland postoffice was established in 1838, Thomas Cook, Postmaster. Solomon Sweet opened the first store some years earlier. He sold out his business in 1837. Thomas Cook soon after put up the corner building now owned by Samuel Roberts, and began the mercantile business, taking David Holloway as his partner. This firm failed. Driver Boon was the next merchant. He also had a shoe shop, and for some time was the Postmaster. In 1847 Mr. Boon and others had a town plot surveyed and here the history of the village begins. Samuel Pickering, Peter C. Welborn, John Gray and Emery D. Coffin were also early merchants of Spiceland.

The village was incorporated in 1870, and then had a population of 375. From that time forward improvements have progressed rapidly. The building of the New Castle & Rushville Railroad

*Driver
Boon in
Amherst*

in 1881 has added much to the prosperity of the town. The population was 527 in 1880, and in 1883, 662 according to the school census. Spiceland is the home of morality, culture and refinement.

The corporation limits extend a mile east and west, and a half mile north and south, in the form of a regular parallelogram.

The physicians of Spiceland are: Doctors Cochran, Bailey, Jones, Cottler and Hastings.

The furniture manufactory of R. F. Porch, located at Spiceland, is one of the most important industrial establishments of Henry County. The beginning of the business dates back to 1873, when S. Porch & Son began the manufacture of the Humboldt washing-machine, in the building now occupied by Vanzant's wagon-shop. The firm afterward changed to Porch & Ratliff, and then to R. F. Porch. Mr. Porch consolidated his business with that of F. M. Ricketts. This change was made early in 1881, and immediately after, the erection of the factory now occupied by the business was begun. In December, 1882, R. F. Porch again assumed entire control of the business, and is still carrying it on largely, employing twenty-three men on an average, and sending products to all parts of Indiana, as well as to neighboring States. The Humboldt washer is the most important of the manufactures of the establishment. Wardrobes, cupboard safes, bedsteads, extension tables and stands are also made. Mr. Porch's factory (main building) is two stories high, 60 x 100 feet, with an extension 44 x 50 feet. The industry, begun on a comparatively small scale, has steadily grown in extent and importance.

OGDEN.

The village of Ogden, one of the oldest villages in the county, was laid out by Hiram Crum, in December, 1829, and at first called Middletown. It is situated about half way between Richmond and Indianapolis, on the old National road and the Pan Handle Railroad. In 1838 the name was changed from Middletown to Ogden by a special act of the Legislature.

Ogden was formerly an important business point, but its prosperity has steadily declined since the war. In 1851 there were, among the business interests, two stores, kept by William W. Williams and Silas Cooper; a drug store, by J. Hodson; James Steele, blacksmith; Edwin Swaim, wagon-maker; C. A. Swaim, cabinet-maker; Jonathan Goble, shoe-maker and Postmaster.

Dr. John Lewis, a prominent physician, was in practice here for several years. The present physician is Dr. J. M. Westerfield.

The grist-mill now known as the Spring Valley Mill was built by Robert Hudelson, and afterward owned by Job Reynolds. The present owners are Emanuel Wheeler and Albert Workman.

Among the business men of Ogden in 1884 are: J. J. Lewis, general merchant; W. W. Wiggins, druggist, grocer and Postmaster; Wheeler & Workman, millers; T. A. Dawson, blacksmith; William Bentley, wagon-maker. The population of the town is about 300.

DUNREITH.

The beginning of this place was the completion of the Indiana Central Railroad, now the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg. Emery Dunreith Coffin was the pioneer merchant here, and the village was called Coffin's Station after him. In 1865 town lots were laid out by Caleb Johnson and Thomas Evans. An addition was soon made by John W. Griffin. The name of the village was changed to Dunreith in 1865 in honor of Mr. Coffin. In 1870 the town was incorporated. Population in 1870, 180; in 1880, 149; in 1884 (estimated), 250. The completion of the New Castle & Rushville Railroad, which forms a junction with the Pan Handle at this point, gives the town excellent railroad facilities. Dunreith has a good two-story school-house, two churches and several stores. It is a busy place for one of its size.

The postoffice was established in 1866. Emery D. Coffin was the first Postmaster. The present is D. H. Hudelson.

The following are the business interests of the town in the year 1884: Dry-goods merchants, B. F. Hinshaw & Son; drug stores, D. H. Hudelson, Dr. I. D. Craighead; hardware and agricultural implements, Wm. R. Pearce; groceries, J. W. Marson, F. Stambaugh; hotels, Frank Stambaugh, Jackson Stanley, Samuel Westerfield; saw-mill, M. A. Bowers; blacksmiths, Jesse White, Alex. Steele; nursery, E. Y. Teas; grain dealers, J. F. Watson, P. C. & W. C. Welborn; manufacturers of straw-stackers, Morris & Frank, Green street; vegetable gardens, Wm. Nicholson; Dr. C. G. Bartlett, physician; D. C. Harrold, dentist.

CHURCHES.

The Friends.—Spiceland, from its origin, has been noted as a Quaker settlement. A meeting was organized and a church built

1838 in this place prior to 1830. The first meeting-house was a log structure, which stood near where the present house is located. The Spiceland Monthly Meeting was established in the spring of 1833, and has steadily grown in numbers and in parlance ever since. Among the original members of this meeting were John Hiatt, Driver Boon, Thomas Modlin, Joel Cloud, William B. Unthank, Nathan Davis, Josiah Pennington, Amer Bond, Aaron Stanley, Isaiah Baldwin, James Johnson, Isaac White, Jesse White and Isaac Schooley. The log meeting-house was succeeded by a frame building after a few years, and in 1839 the frame was enlarged. The Quarterly Meeting was organized here in 1840. The present house, which cost about \$8,000, is a good brick building, erected in 1874. Spiceland Monthly Meeting now has over 600 members.

There was very little preaching in early years. Perhaps the first preacher in the congregation was Deborah Pennington. The present preachers are Elisha Hammer, John P. Pennington, Sarah Symons, Rebecca Talbert, Anna J. Porch, Jane Ratliff and Rachel Bailey.

Methodist.—The Spiceland M. E. church was organized by Rev. R. B. Powell in 1875 with a membership of twenty or more. The first Class-leader was William Parrish. The house of worship was built in 1875 at a cost of about \$1,800, and dedicated by Rev. S. N. Campbell. The present membership is over sixty. Rev. Milton Mahin, D. D., is the pastor. The Sabbath-school is large and flourishing.

African M. E. Church.—This church, situated near the town of Spiceland, was organized in 1871, has a small house of worship and a small but earnest membership.

Ogden M. E. Church is the oldest church organization in Ogden. Among its early members were Silas Cooper, William W. Williams and Joseph Barrett. The congregation met for some years in the old town hall. In 1874 the present house of worship was erected. The church has but a small membership.

Ogden Christian Church.—This is an organization of the "New Light" Christians, so called. The present house of worship was built for a dwelling and subsequently converted into a church edifice. The congregation is small and the society not very prosperous.

Christian Church.—The Disciples' (Christian) church at Dunreith was organized about 1842. In that year a log church was

erected on a lot donated by Thomas Johnson. Some years later the present house was built. Among the early members of this congregation were: Joel Harrold, Curtis Hall, Cyrus Newby, Andrew Harrold, Isaac G. Lowe, minister. Robert Edmonds and Seth S. Bennett were early ministers. The present membership is forty-two. The Elders are J. N. Hall and Samuel Bell; Deacons, Jesse Harrold and Samuel Berry.

Dunreith Meeting.—Dunreith Friends' Meeting was organized in 1868 and the meeting-house erected the same year. The cost of the house was \$1,500. Among the organizing members were: Francis W. Thomas, Caleb Johnson, Timothy Wilson, A. C. Davis, Luke Wiles, George Butler, Jeremiah Griffin, Benjamin Pritchard, Hiram Thompson, Rhoda and Susan Johnson, Jeremiah H. Thomas. The first overseers were Benjamin Pritchard, Hiram Johnson and George Butler. The ministers have been: Caleb Johnson, Hiram Johnson and Rachel Bundy; Francis W. Thomas, present minister. The present overseers are: Lindley Johnson, William Edgerton and Rebecca Thomas. The Meeting now has seventy-four members and a good Sabbath-school. Caleb Johnson, now of Lynnville, Iowa, mentioned among the members was a very zealous worker for the Friends. He was also prominent in business interests, and a helper of every good work. He served one term as Treasurer of the county, and filled every position to which he was called with great faithfulness.

ODD FELLOWS.

Ogden Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., was chartered Dec. 18, 1858. The charter members were: John Lewis, William W. Williams, James E. Barrett, Levi Laubach, Andrew Harrold, A. A. Smith, John C. Dill. The present membership is twenty-one and the value of the lodge property \$2,000. The present officers are: William D. J. Ellison, N. G.; Andrew Koon, V. G.; T. A. Dawson, P. S.; Walter Bowen, R. S.; William McClammer, Treas.

Dunreith Lodge, No. 341, I. O. O. F., was chartered Jan. 25, 1870. The charter members were: J. N. Hall, Andrew Harrold, John A. Hudelson, J. W. Sanders, Edwin Bateman, William Harrold, D. W. Butler, A. N. Smith, Jos. S. Lowe, John McEdmonson, Nathan Allertson, J. H. Smith, H. Clay McCoy, S. H. Hudelson, Pleasant H. Hays, William N. Edmonson. The present membership is twenty; assets, \$500. The present officers are: William Fry, N. G.; Jesse Harrold, V. G.; John Julian, Scribe; E. Y. Teas, Fin. Sec.; B. F. Hinshaw, Treas.

HENRY COUNTY HOME FOR PAUPER CHILDREN.

This noble and benevolent institution owes its origin to Miss Susan Fussell, who, in September, 1879, applied to the county commissioners for the care of the children then in the poor-house. Her application was granted in June, 1880. Twenty-three cents per day was allowed for the food, clothing and support of each child for the first year.

To the influence of Miss Fussell is largely due a bill passed by the Assembly in 1881, authorizing the county commissioners in each county to select and appoint as matron a woman of good moral character, sound judgment and suitable age, having experience in the care and training of children, and to put in her care, at some suitable and convenient place, not connected with the county asylum, all pauper children of sound mind between the ages of one and sixteen years.

The Henry County Home is located at Spiceland. The children in it are instructed in useful occupations and given good educational training.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Nathan Hunt Ballenger, son of Henry and Rebecca (Hunt) Ballenger, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Feb. 13, 1823. Henry Ballenger was born in Guilford County, N. C., Jan. 9, 1772, making him by birth a subject of King George III. When nine years of age he witnessed the attack of Cornwallis on General Greene's forces at Guilford Court-House, the attack taking place in front of his father's, Jehu Ballenger's, house. He had a distinct recollection of General Greene's appearance as he saw and heard him command his troops in that battle. In after years he saw General Washington when he visited the Guilford battle-ground. The reverence for Washington was so great that one man on that occasion exclaimed with surprise when he saw him, "Why, he is only a man!" In 1821 Henry Ballenger attended the land sales in Brookville, Ind., and bought a quarter-section of land near Knightstown. He rode to Indianapolis when there was not a settler between Raysville and Indianapolis, and no road except an Indian trail. In 1832 he moved with his family to Henry County, and settled on his land, which he cleared and improved, remaining here till his death in 1865, at the age of ninety-three years. His wife survived him till 1870,

and died at the same age, ninety-three years. They had a family of six children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. William Albright; William; Elijah; Malinda, now Mrs. L. Brittain; Henry, and Nathan H. Our subject remained with his parents till their death. He began teaching school when fifteen years of age and taught in the winter for several years, working on the farm in the summer. In 1847 he was elected Assessor of Henry County, for a term of two years. In 1857 he was elected to the State Legislature on the ticket with General Gross. He was married in 1849 to Margaret, daughter of Richard J. and Sarah ^{Sutton} Hubbard, and sister of C. S. Hubbard, of Knightstown. They have had eight children—Mary V., wife of William Barnard; Oliver H., deceased; Emma J. wife of William Seaford; Charles W. ³²⁶ Albert H., Walter and Edward L. S. Mrs. Ballenger died in 1880. She was for many years an acknowledged minister in the Society of Friends, Mr. Ballenger still retaining that honored position.

C. G. Bartlett, M. D., Dunreith, was born in Rush County, Ind., Sept. 12, 1855, a son of Dr. Wm. M. Bartlett. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Henry County and settled on a farm in Franklin Township, but soon after moved to Lewisville, where our subject was reared and attended school. He completed his education at the National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio. In 1874 he began the study of medicine with his father, and took his first medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in the winter of 1875-'76, and graduated March 28, 1877. He located in Bentonville, Ind., but fifteen months later moved to Dunreith, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a successful physician and a hard student, and although a young man, stands high in the profession. May 22, 1878, he was married to H. N. Cortleyow, a native of Fayette County, Ind. They have three children—Anna Laura, Charles A. and Don William (twins). Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Dunreith Lodge, No. 341, I. O. O. F.

Nathan Beard, deceased, was for many years an honored citizen of Spiceland Township. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., April 1, 1810, the son of William and Polly (Brown) Beard, Aug. 5, 1830, he was married to Caroline, daughter of Alexander and Abigail (Garriott) Martin. Marrying against the wishes of his family, they refused to give him any assistance, and his married life was begun under unfavorable circumstances. The entire

Abigail Garrett b. 10 5 1780 d 4 6 1825

see Garrett Genealogy
in Alexander Martin
she was dau of Shelcorner & Phebe a Sumner Garrett

outfit for housekeeping comprised two cups and saucers, a clay dish and \$3 in money. They went to work and by their joint labor accumulated a good property, which was all swept away in the late civil war. In 1865 they came to Indiana, their son, William H., having preceded them. They had a family of five children, a son and four daughters.

William H. Beard was born near the village of Beardtown, Guilford Co., N. C., July 5, 1840, the only son of Nathan and Caroline Beard. He was brought up to the occupation of farming in a quiet country home, and attended the best of the public schools of the State, until he was twenty-one years of age, and in the meantime read all the histories and scientific publications that came within the scope of his observation. In the early spring of 1861, when the call was made for troops to defend the nation's rights and protect the Government property from the attacks of Southern traitors, Governor Ellis was administering the affairs of the State, and being a violent rebel, he was not slow to affect an organization of the militia for the purpose of protecting "Southern rights." When the order for the assembling of the warlike element at High Point was published, about 300 people met, under the temporary command of Captain Secrease, and formed an organized body by electing Prof. Landers, of the High Point schools, Captain, and the subject of this sketch one of the Lieutenants. When the commissions bearing the Governor's signature arrived, and the officers were informed that they would be required to subscribe to an oath embodying allegiance to the Confederate Government, Mr. Beard preferred to live in a land that still honored the institutions of the Revolutionary heroes, and the cluster of undimmed stars that decorated the sacred old banner, and accordingly departed for the loyal region of the distant West. Under circumstances of the most exciting and dangerous character, he pursued his course, sometimes hiding in the shadowless depths of miasmatic swamps, and in the wild, dark gorges of the towering mountains, to avoid meeting the prowling, murderous bands that lurked in every available nook, for victims upon which to gratify a principle of hatred and revenge. Finally, after thirty days wandering in the jaws of death and enduring the most intense anxiety, he arrived within view of the gleaming waters of the Ohio and camped upon its southern shore. Arriving at the town of Raysville, Henry County, on the evening of Sept. 6, 1861, he soon had the good fortune to obtain a position in the village

schools, and in the spring following went to Huntington County, Ind., and engaged to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until the early summer, when he made a journey to Cincinnati, visiting friends at different points, and on returning in the fall he was employed by a firm as clerk in a warehouse and dry-goods store, until December, when he took charge of a country school which he taught successfully. May 14, 1863, he returned to Henry County, and was married to Mary J., daughter of John and Sarah Payne, of New Castle, two of the well-known pioneers who knew the Hoosier State in the days of its primeval beauty. He labored on a farm for the first two years of his married life, and then engaged to a party to work at carpentering, which occupation he followed until August, 1865, when he returned to his old home in North Carolina, having visited many of the important battle-fields and demoralized cities of the late war, and traversed the most interesting regions connected with the Rebellion, in Virginia, Maryland and other States of the Union, all of which were duly referred to in his communications to the home papers, to whose columns he was a contributor. He spent six months at the old homestead, when, in company with his father, mother and one sister, he returned to Indiana, and settled on a farm which he purchased in the vicinity of Knightstown, on which they continued to reside several years. A short time previous to the great financial panic he engaged in real-estate speculations, and during these anxious years, by judicious management and close calculation, he acquired a fortune which is sufficient for a life of the most pleasing luxury and ease. Dec. 4, 1883, he with a party of friends made a tour of inspection to the Pacific coast, visiting Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana and Utah Territories. He also spent some time at British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and Salt Lake City. At the latter place he was treated with great kindness by some of the church officials to whom he carried introductory letters, and was shown through all the principal buildings and places of historic interest, and learned much of the religion, manners and characteristics of these pious enthusiasts of the desert. He spent some months in California, visiting the mining regions and prospecting among the mountains, hills and valleys of that glorious land of blooming flowers, singing birds and sparkling brooks, landing at his home April 8, 1884. He was a contributor to several public journals, and wrote extensively of the countries he visited, giving vivid and

entertaining descriptions of climate, agricultural resources, and mining interests, as well as the grand, varied and charmingly beautiful scenery which he witnessed during his journeyings among snow-crowned summits of the gorgeous old Rockies—the poet's inspiration and the artist's joy. Mr. Beard has two sons—Clarence H. and Charles A.

Alfred Bogue, deceased, was for many years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Henry County. He was born in Perquimans County, N. C., March 7, 1808, a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Wells) Bogue, natives of North Carolina, his father born in March, 1772. When he was a child his parents moved to Preble County, Ohio, and settled on an unimproved farm where he was reared, obtaining his education in the early subscription schools. He was married in Ohio to *Keziah*, daughter of *John Stubbs*, a native of Georgia, of Scotch descent, who emigrated to Ohio in an early day. In the spring of 1833 Mr. Bogue moved to Henry County, Ind., and bought a tract of unimproved land a mile and a half east of the present site of Spiceland, where by good management and industry he soon had a good home. He was purely a self-made man; commencing life in meager circumstances he accumulated a good property. His wife died June 27, 1836. They were the parents of four children; but three are living—Elizabeth (deceased), Jane, Josiah P. and John S. Dec. 23, 1839, Mr. Bogue married *Charity*, daughter of Benjamin and Leah (*Parker*) Bogue, who was born in North Carolina, Sept. 11, 1817, and came with her parents to Indiana in 1826. To them were born eight children—Calvin W., Anna E., Marietta, Charles, Emery C., Ignatius S., Ella and Harriet B. Mr. Bogue died Dec. 25, 1871. He was, as is his wife, a member of the Society of Friends.

Charles W. Bogue was born in Perquimans County, N. C., Aug. 8, 1810, the third son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Wells) Bogue, natives of North Carolina, of German and Irish descent. When he was an infant his parents moved to Preble County, Ohio, and settled on a frontier farm where he was reared, receiving a limited education in the subscription schools. He resided with his parents until his marriage and then settled on a part of his father's farm, remaining there till the fall of 1832 when, being desirous of procuring a home, he moved to what was then an unsettled country, Henry County, Ind., and bought 160 acres of unimproved land, which he began to clear and improve and in a few years had made of it one of the best farms in the county. He was industrious and

energetic and accumulated a good property. In 1882 he retired from the cares of the farm and moved to Spiceland where he and his wife are enjoying the comforts obtained by an early life of toil. Mr. Bogue was married May 26, 1831, to Sarah, daughter of James and Mary (Elliott) Horton. They have had seven children; but two are living—Annis and John. The deceased are—Joseph, Charles, Alfred, Stephen and Sarah.

Josiah P. Bogue, farmer and stock-raiser, was born Nov. 3, 1833, in Henry County, Ind., a son of Alfred and Keziah (Stubbs) Bogue. He lived on his father's farm until manhood and in 1856 bought a dry-goods store in Spiceland, and remained there ten years when he sold out and bought a farm northeast of Spiceland. Five years later he returned to Spiceland and engaged in the mercantile business five years, and then bought the farm where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has a landed estate of 400 acres and is one of the well-to-do citizens of the Township. He has acquired his property by close attention to his business interests and good management. Jan. 1, 1859, he was married to Sibbie, daughter of Harmon Allen, of Rush County, Ind. They have five children—Cordelia, Oneida, Anna K., Alfred and Oscar H.

Robert N. Broadbent, the son of Robert and Lucy (Preston Broadbent, was born in Preble County, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1833. His father was a native of England, and belonged to the Church of England. His mother was of English descent. His parents removed to Richmond, Ind., in 1834, where they remained till the spring of 1838 when they removed to Union County, Ind. He received his early education in Union County, and by his own unaided exertions supported and educated himself from the time he was thirteen years of age. When he was but fourteen years of age he engaged himself for two years to a shoemaker in the town of Liberty and was to receive board and lodging and boots to wear and \$1 a week for his services. So careful and economical were his habits that during the two years he managed to clothe himself comfortably and to save \$50 of his small wages. After he was eighteen years of age he came to Raysville, Henry Co., Ind., and began working at shoemaking on his own account. He got all the work he could do and made fair wages. He had early formed the habit of reading the better class of periodicals and had read many standard works on the sciences, so that he conversed with intelligence on many of the subjects that agitated the public

mind at that time, and many young men of his acquaintance sought to know his opinions on the various questions that were being discussed. After acquiring some means he closed his shop and entered school at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, intending to complete a collegiate course, but as his financial means were insufficient to carry him through he returned and taught school two or three terms and continued working at his trade, a part of the time carrying on a somewhat extensive business, employing a number of hands and having a large boot and shoe store. After a time he re-entered Miami University and completed a collegiate course, graduating with honors. While there he won the respect and esteem of all and especially the high regards of the faculty, and in after years retained the friendship of David Swing, Dr. Hall, Prof. Stoddard, McFarland and others. He came back to Ogden welcomed by a large circle of friends. He began the study of law and was a diligent student, but still did not give up working at his trade, and his shop was at once an attorney's office and shoe store and was equally respected in both capacities. He was possessed of more than ordinary ability and was fast becoming a successful practitioner. He did not allow himself to become altogether absorbed in his business. He read the best of authors, his tastes were pure, his home life was cultured and refined. He lived the very essence of a true life, and was capable of sacrificing more for the comfort of others than any other person the writer of this has ever known. He was active in temperance work, in Sabbath-schools, and in the order of Odd Fellows of which he was a member. He was an earnest supporter of the gospel and often gave liberally for the support of different churches. He was much respected and loved in the lodge room, and if a brother stood in need of a friend he could always depend on Robert Broadbent. But his sphere of usefulness was not circumscribed by the laws or rules of any society or organization. All mankind were his brothers. He would often close his shop and go across the country a few miles or many, as the case might be, to find some one whom he felt particularly impressed to visit, and when he was found, whether at the plow or with ax in hand, they would sit down together on the ground or the woodpile and he would reason with him, plead with him, picture to him the advantage and happiness there was to be found in living a sober, God-fearing, upright life, and often not in vain. Nothing seemed to do him more good than when he could assist a poor, tempted, erring one to assert his man-

hood, rise up, thrust his temptations aside and press on in a better life. He had the happy faculty of administering a scathing rebuke to evil-doers and at the same time retaining their respect and friendship. Those who were suffering from any of the "ills that flesh is heir to" ever found in him a ready listener, a sympathizer and a friend indeed. From school-boys and girls with their examples and perplexities, to men of business with intricate settlements or pecuniary distress, he gave to all patient assistance, wise counsel and, when he thought it right, substantial aid. It was pathetic after he was gone, when boys of his acquaintance or perhaps some reformed man would drop in as they were passing and ask his widow if there was anything they could do for her or the children; that Robert had been so kind to them and did so much for them that nothing could give them greater pleasure than to do something, some way for those who were so dear to him. His wife was Martha, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Griffin, they were married in 1865 and had two children—Richard and Alice, both of whom are living. He died March 17, 1875, in the noontide of his life, the prime of his manhood, greatly beloved by his family and relations, by his friends and acquaintances. As a husband and father his affections were deep, tender and devoted. As a friend and neighbor he was true and obliging. As a Christian, his faith in salvation through Jesus Christ was complete, giving him peace and rest in the promises of God.

Charles Bundy, deceased, was born in Perquimans County, N. C., Jan. 1, 18—, and died in Henry County, Ind., Jan 21, 1868. His parents, Nathan and Ruth (Morris) Bundy, were also natives of North Carolina, his father of English descent. He was married Nov. 18, 1824, to Phœbe Nixon. In 1836 he came to Henry County, Ind., and bought a farm on section 30, Spiceland Township, now occupied by his son, Morris N., where he followed agricultural pursuits till 1868, when he removed to Knightstown. He received injuries from the kick of a horse in 1865, from the effects of which he never recovered. His wife died Nov. 1, 1873. They had a family of two sons—Josiah M. and Morris N. Mr. and Mrs. Bundy were worthy and influential members of the Society of Friends.

Morris N. Bundy, the youngest son of Charles and Phœbe (Nixon) Bundy, was born Oct. 17, 1828, in Perquimans County, N. C., and when eight years of age came with his parents to Henry County, Ind., where he has since resided. He received a good

education in the schools of Spiceland remaining with his parents till manhood. In 1848 he engaged in the live-stock trade which he followed till 1881 when, on account of failing health, he gave up active business. In connection with stock-dealing he has carried on the old homestead farm which contains 147 acres of finely cultivated land. He was married Dec. 14, 1869, to Rachel Smith, a native of Gallipolis, Ohio, but a resident of Illinois at the time of her marriage. She was the daughter of Denny and Dorothy (Hodson) Smith, her father a native of Kentucky and her mother of England. Her father died when she was three years of age. Her mother still lives in Ohio. In politics Mr. Bundy is a Democrat.

William P. Bundy is a native of Guilford County, N. C., born March 13, 1833, the eldest son of John and Mary (Moore) Bundy, natives of North Carolina, of Irish descent. He was educated in the subscription schools and the Friends' school, at New Garden. Feb. 11, 1858, he was married to Martitia J., daughter of Amos and Matilda ^{Sally} ~~Stuart~~, of Guilford County, N. C. The following April he moved to Indiana and settled in Morgan County where he remained six years. He then moved to Rush County, where he remained till the fall of 1871 when he came to Henry County and bought a farm of seventy acres where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Bundy are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

Jonas Byrkitt, deceased, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1814, a son of David and Susanna (Touts) Byrkitt, his father a native of North Carolina and his mother of Ohio. In 1830 he came with his father to Henry County, Ind., and assisted him to clear and improve a frontier farm, remaining with him till his marriage, when he bought the farm where his widow now resides. He was a conscientious, upright man and one whom all who knew him mourned when taken away. He died April 11, 1884. He was married Dec. 30, 1836, to Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Susannah (Sapp) Coon, natives of Virginia, where the mother died. In 1831 Mr. Coon with his children came to Henry County, Ind., where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Byrkitt had a family of twelve children—Eliza Jane, Matilda M., Margaret A., Olerac B., Abraham L., Lucinda, Antoinette, Collin F., Susie E., Charles M., Alma and Alice (twins). Mr. Byrkitt united with the Christian church in 1843 and was a member till his death.

Joel Cloud, deceased, was born in Sevier County, Tenn., in 1800, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Campbell) Cloud, his father a native of North Carolina, of English descent, and his mother a native of Scotland. When a boy his parents moved to Ohio and afterward, in 1813, to Richmond, Ind., where they spent the rest of their lives. He was married in West Grove meeting-house in 1822 to Annie, daughter of Charles and Ruth (Williams) *Gorton*. He lived near Centreville, teaching school in the winter and working on a farm and on the National road in summer till 1831, when he moved to Henry County and bought 136 acres of land a mile and a half west of Spiceland which was located in the woods. In 1865 he went to Hamilton County, and bought and improved another farm, residing there till his death. He improved four farms in Indiana, two in Wayne, one in Henry and one in Hamilton County. His wife died in September, 1859. They had a family of seven children—Asenath H. (deceased), Ruth, William, Seth, Levi, Elizabeth and Joseph. Mr. Cloud was married in Hamilton County to Ann Barker. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. He died Feb. 19, 1883.

Levi Cloud, funeral director, Spiceland, Ind., was born in Spiceland, April 6, 1832, a son of Joel and Annie (*Gorton*) Cloud. He received a good education in the Spiceland schools residing with his parents till his marriage. He then settled on a farm west of Spiceland, remaining there till 1861, when he went to Hamilton County and remained twelve years. From there he went to Westland, Hancock County, and was engaged in the mercantile business a year, returning to his farm in Hamilton County. In 1873 he moved to Spiceland and established his present business, at which he has been very successful. Mr. Cloud was married June 14, 1854, to Rebecca, daughter of L. *ibn* and Jane *reckett* Hunt, of Rush County, Ind. They have had four children—Lewis E., J. Edgar, Emma A., and Phoebe Ann (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Cloud are members of the Society of Friends.

Hon. John A. Deem was born in Greene County, Ohio, on the 9th day of March, 1840, and removed with his parents to Spiceland Township, Henry Co., Ind., in the autumn of 1848. Here he grew to manhood working on the farm in summer and attending the district schools in the winter. His thirst for knowledge was intense, and he succeeded in acquiring a good English education under adverse circumstances. He began teaching school before he had reached his majority and taught a number of terms. In 1882

he married Miss Elizabeth Cloud, by whom he had three children, two boys and one girl—Wallace K., Ernest C. and Nora M. Before his marriage he applied himself to learning the printing art, and in the spring of 1867 he located at Knightstown and commenced the publication of the *Banner*. By untiring effort he succeeded in placing his newspaper upon a prosperous footing, and continued its publisher for about fourteen years. It became noted for its radical views and red-hot editorials. While a citizen of Knightstown Mr. Deem was three times elected School Trustee and labored zealously to effect the building of the magnificent structure which adorns the school grounds of that town. The want of such a building had long been felt, but it required some energetic public man to urge it forward. He gave this public improvement his earnest support from its beginning to its dedication. In 1878 he was elected Justice of the Peace, but he resigned the position after serving about ten months. In the spring of 1880 the subject of this sketch returned to Spiceland Township and engaged in farming and the breeding of fine stock. His stock has never failed to receive first premiums at the surrounding county and district fairs. In 1882 he was chosen by the Republicans as their candidate for Representative in the Legislature and was elected by a majority of 1,500, running ahead of the State ticket. He served his constituents acceptably, and in 1884 was again selected for the same position at the Republican nominating Convention. In speaking of Mr. Deem's re-nomination, Colonel Cyrus T. Nixon, a close observer of public men and the doings of the Indiana Legislature, says: "This is a very fine and a very just compliment. Mr. Deem was one of the most useful members of the last House, and his re-election will place in the House one of the most competent, upright and fearless Legislators anywhere to be found in the State." He received the largest vote ever given by the voters of Spiceland Township to any man.

Thomas Deem, retired farmer, was born in Berks County, Pa., March 21, 1808, a son of Adam and Mary (Becklerf) Deem. In 1835 he emigrated to Greene County, Ohio, where he bought a farm and remained till 1848. He then came to Henry County, Ind., and bought eighty acres of land in Spiceland Township, where he has since resided. He was married in Greene County, Ohio, to Phœbe Hutzler, a native of Virginia, but reared in Ohio. They had a family of four children, three born in Ohio and one in Indiana—John A., Martin, Mattie E. (wife of Robert E. Poer),



Walter Edgerton

and Thomas B. Mrs. Deem died in 1877. Politically Mr. Deem is a Republican.

Walter Edgerton was a citizen of Henry County continuously from early manhood to the day of his death, part of the time in Dudley but mostly in Spiceland Township. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, August, 1806. He was brought up on a farm but for a change sometimes tended his father's old water-mill on Coptine Creek. His parents, James and Sarah A. Edgerton, were members of the Society of Friends, which fact gave him a right in the society, and in mature years its doctrines and principles commended themselves to his judgment and were ever adhered to and often championed. In their defense he once engaged in a written debate with Rev. B. Franklin, of the Disciples, or Christian, church, in the course of which his friends at least thought he displayed more than ordinary logical force. As to temporals his parents had the blessing craved by the Prophet Agur—neither poverty nor riches—but they managed to give all their children ordinary facilities for school education, which Walter improved as well as circumstances would permit. Still “simple proportion,” or “the single rule of three,” was the boundary line of his mathematical knowledge. Before reaching his majority he married Rebecca, eldest daughter of Joseph Con, an influential Friend, also of Belmont County, and in company with his family moved to Indiana in 1829 and went to work vigorously “making” a farm, i. e., removing the forest. So when his friends persuaded him, in 1836, to sojourn and “keep school” one season at Milford, in Wayne County, before moving to Spiceland, as several of the big boys had already been as far in the book as he had his pluck and ability were put to the test. The modern fashion of gaitting a whole class by the slowest member had not been invented. Blackboards and written examinations were unheard of, and as everyone did his best to “get through” it was only by diligent use of the tallow-dip that he was able to prepare other lessons and keep ahead of the best of the “cypherin’” class (as he did) and conceal how close the race was. As his own son and daughter grew up he preceded or studied with and assisted them till his attainments in common-school branches were above ordinary for the times. When the phrenological mania swept over the country and everybody almost, from the hod carrier to the Doctor of Divinity, was paying some mountebank a dollar to feel their heads and guess at their characters, Fowler & Wells’s publishers supplied the main part of the

literature. He took up and reviewed some of their works on "Self-Culture," etc., with unsparing hand, exposing the sophistry, contradictions and nonsense of the whole scheme, as well as its subtle irreligious tendencies. The work was published in pamphlet form, and doubtless contributed somewhat toward dispelling the delusion. It was, however, as an Abolitionist that he was chiefly distinguished. The term was generally applied and intended as one of reproach from fifty down to twenty-five years ago. Though so seldom heard now as to be scarcely understood by the masses, it was as well understood then to mean an advocate of the abolition of chattel slavery—a friend of the bondman of the South, as prohibitionist is now to imply one who would prohibit the liquor traffic. The story of the black man's wrongs stirred the deep sympathies of his nature, and always as opportunity offered he aided the fleeing bondman, though his house was not a regular depot on the Underground Railroad. When principle was involved he was radical and uncompromising, and few people have had clearer cut convictions of right or consciences more sensitive than his to every demand of duty. The moral logic poetically expressed in Whittier's lines,

" Whoso gives the motive
Makes his brother's sin his own,"

had power to produce conviction, and conviction with him always resulted in action. The bondman's toil was extorted from him by the gory lash, simply for sake of the money to be obtained for the cotton, sugar, etc., produced thereby. Undeceived by all sophistry and special pleading, such as that those products would all find market anyway—that the gigantic system of slavery would never be jostled a particle by it—he with quite a number of others determined to maintain a consistent practical testimony against slavery, and not purchase nor use, even at others' houses, slave-grown goods, where they could possibly distinguish and keep clear of them. Sugar could be had from maple trees of the North and from the West Indies where slavery had been abolished. In cotton goods was the chief difficulty. He aided and encouraged the establishment of agencies in the South for the purchase of cotton by single or a few bales from families of poor free people which was collected, manufactured, and then distributed through wholesale and retail free labor stores, managed by such men as Levi Coffin, of Cincinnati, and Seth Hinshaw, of Greensboro, in this county, etc. For a number of years last before the Rebellion

he constantly, and at a pecuniary sacrifice, patronized such stores only. He also encouraged the pioneer abolition lecturers Arnold Buffum, Dr. Bennett and others, and was active in organizing an anti-slavery society among Friends. This implied charge that the body of Friends were not anti-slavery of course aroused hostility. Though on record and by tradition opposed to slavery, a large majority of members from 1832 to 1842, by their adulation of Henry Clay and other actions, evinced more active opposition to abolition "fanaticism," as they called it, than to that system. To such an extent did the dread of this odium control the Yearly Meeting in Indiana that eight members of the "meeting for sufferings" (the body having charge of the Society's interests) were declared disqualified for that position, really because they were identified with the unpopular Abolitionists, though not so stated on record. This action precipitated a formal separation in the society, and Walter Edgerton took part in the movement and officiated as clerk or presiding officer at nearly, if not quite, every annual gathering until the organization was disbanded. This course he never condemned, though he joined the society again in 1862 or 1863. The venerable Charles Osborn, long a minister, was a prominent leader, and W. E. edited his journal and also wrote a "History of the Separation," which was published about the time the A. S. Friends Society was dissolved. As early as 1840 he emphasized his protest against slavery by refusing to vote for General Harrison, the Whig candidate for President, because that party was pro-slavery. This action estranged many former friends and subjected him to a social ostracism calculated to try the soul of a man. He supported the Liberty, Free-territory and Free-Soil parties until the Republican party was formed, when he naturally allied himself with that, though protesting that it did not proclaim the whole truth. He never was a politician, but yet regarded his franchise as a trust to be conscientiously discharged, and only once was he named for a public office—the State Legislature—before the Republican party was organized. His social influence was remarkable for its power of repressing everything like "filthy jesting," or even foolish talking. He died at Minneapolis, Minn., October, 1879, among friends but no relatives near save his second wife. His remains were interred in the new cemetery at Spiceland. His tombstone bears the single line, "A friend of the oppressed."

Albert Greenstreet, farmer and stock-raiser, one of the oldest settlers of Spiceland Township, was born in Girard County, Ky., July 17, 1816, a son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Greenstreet, who moved from North Carolina to Kentucky, and soon after the war of 1812 came to Indiana and settled in Wayne County. Thomas Greenstreet entered eighty acres of land near the present site of Richmond, but was unable to pay for it and sold his improvements for enough to make the first payment on another tract, and March 4, 1822, moved to Henry County and entered eighty acres near the present site of Spiceland. There was but one white family, that of Levi Butler, in the township at the time, their neighbors being Indians, bears, wolves, etc. Their first house was made of forked poles, with brush spread over them for a roof. They lived on this place seven years, and then sold it and moved to another near Knightstown, and cleared another wild farm. The sons were of some assistance in clearing the last farm, and there the father lived twenty-eight years, when he went to live with our subject in Spiceland Township. He died Sept. 29, 1867, aged eighty-five years. The mother died Aug. 31, 1870, aged eighty-three years. They had a family of seven children—Elsie, Elizabeth, Albert, Lucinda, Martha, Matilda and Emily. Albert Greenstreet remained with his parents till manhood. In 1855 he bought a farm in the eastern part of Spiceland Township, where he resided fifteen years, when he sold it and bought another in Franklin Township. Six years later he returned to Spiceland Township and bought the farm where he has since resided. He was married Oct. 20, 1842, to Eunice B., daughter of Stephen Macy, who died in 1850, leaving three children—Oliver, Elvin and Eli. Oct. 21, 1852, he married Mary T., daughter of James and Sarah Elliott. They have four children—James F., Morris, Thomas and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Greenstreet are members of the Society of Friends.

Jeremiah Griffin, son of Samuel and Lydia Griffin, was born Dec. 25 (Christmas), 1823, near Centreville, Wayne Co., Ind. He came to Henry County with his parents in the spring of 1824, about eight years after Indiana was admitted as a State; and settled near where Spiceland, in Spiceland Township, now is, and for nearly the whole time since has made this county his home—now sixty years. He claims to be one of the pioneers—one of the earliest settlers in Spiceland Township now living; was here when deer, bears and wolves presumed to promenade the forest at will.

*Rebecca Macy } Francis } Catherine }
 Mary }
 John }
 David }
 husband of Mrs. Greens at greentown Ind.*

He received his first schooling in a log school-house, also used for a meeting-house, near the spot where the Spiceland brick school building now stands; attended the schools taught by Isaac White, Solomon Macy, Levi Lane, Verling Kersey, Robert Harrison and others, and after receiving what was then called a common-school education commenced teaching, being then in his seventeenth year, and having received a certificate from Martin L. Bundy and Joel Reed, examiners of teachers of common schools for Henry County, certifying his competency to teach a common school, he taught three months, winter of 1840-'41, for \$45, or \$15 a month, and boarded himself. Board was 50 cents a week. Farm hands were getting \$6 and \$8 a month. From 1840 to 1857 he was teaching or attending school, teaching in Wayne, Henry and Rush counties, attending the Wayne County Seminary and the Academy at Cambridge City, taught by the late Rev. S. K. Hoshour, during the intervals of teaching. He became a proficient in mathematics, and was recognized for some years as a prominent instructor, noted for order and discipline. He was Principal of the West Grove Academy and Union Seminary for six years; taught the Spiceland school for two and a half years. He was a teacher about sixteen years, and during that time gave instruction to about 2,000 pupils, many of whom are now distinguished men and women, filling prominent stations in life, of honor and trust, and the writer of this often hears him spoken of by his former pupils, and never otherwise than with reverence and respect. He always took such a kindly interest in their welfare and such an earnest care for their advancement, that he was regarded by them with much esteem, and many of them claim that to him they owe the inspiration that guided them and led them on to success in life. He assisted in organizing the first County Teachers' Association ever held in Henry County. It was auxiliary to the State Teachers' Association. He was obliged to quit teaching on account of ill health. He is modest and unassuming in his disposition, strictly conscientious, a man of good judgment and exact business habits; order and precision characterize all his work, whether on his farm or in legal transactions, and he is a man of perfect integrity. He was married in 1847, Oct. 27, to Ann Kenworthy, daughter of Amos and Mary Kenworthy, of Raysville, Ind., formerly of Pennsylvania. In 1857 he moved on the farm where he now resides near Dunreith. They have nine children, only four of whom are living—Mattie E.,

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wife of George Detwiler, of Adel, Iowa, graduated at the State Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and was a successful teacher some years prior to her marriage. She is the wife of a highly respected minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is the mother of three interesting little girls. Their other children, Willis, Elbert S. and Emma, are at home with their parents.

John W. Griffin was born on the farm where he now resides, Dec. 3, 1831, a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Burgess) Griffin. He was reared on his father's farm, his early education being received in the Spiceland schools. He subsequently attended one term at the Friends' boarding-school, now Earlham College. Before he was twenty-one years of age he engaged in the mercantile business at Spiceland and Ogden three years. In 1856 he went to Richmond, Ind., and engaged in the manufacturing business with Nordyke & Co. He subsequently traded his interests there for a half-section of unimproved land in Lake County, Ind., where he removed. A small colony of his acquaintances and relatives settled and improved a considerable portion of Lake County. After making a farm of something over half a section he exchanged it for other farms in Rush County and returned to his native county, buying and settling upon the old homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming and dealing in real estate. He has taken an active interest in all enterprises of benefit to the community. The organization and construction of turnpikes in southern Henry and northern Rush counties are largely due to his active and enterprising efforts, as was also the railroad running north and south through Spiceland Township. In politics Mr. Griffin is very enthusiastic. He was formerly a member of the Republican party, but in 1872 transferred his allegiance to Horace Greeley and has since cast his suffrage with the Democratic party. He was married May 2, 1855, to Anna C. Price, a daughter of Rice and Susanna Price, of Greensboro Township. To them have been born nine children; but four are living—Emily, John S., Virginia and Susanna P. The deceased are—George, Joseph, Robert, Ernest and Rebecca J.

Joseph Griffin was born in Highland County, Ohio, July 26, 1806, a son of Jacob and Mary (Copeland) Griffin, who emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio in 1803, and in 1808 removed to Indiana, Wayne County, near where Richmond was afterward laid out. In 1814 they removed and settled in the wilderness two miles north of the present site of Centreville, where his mother

Rice + Catherine

Price had Sarah m David Bailey

John 1700

died in 1823. In 1825 his father married Sarah Wickersham. Joseph Griffin remained with his father until he attained his majority, and then came to Henry County and entered eighty acres of land, cutting cord-wood at 18 and 20 cents a cord to get the money to pay for it. He afterward cut wood and made rails at 25 cents a hundred, and in this way paid for eighty acres more land, which he improved. He planted an orchard of apple and peach trees, and in 1830 they began bearing. He built a two-story hewed-log house. He was married Dec. 30, 1830, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Sarah Burgess, and moved to his home, where they lived until 1860, when they bought a little farm and moved upon it, at Ogden, Ind., where they continued to reside until 1877. Mrs. Griffin's health now being too feeble to continue her household duties, they joined their youngest surviving daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, and built their present dwelling-house upon the old homestead, where they started in life together, and where they now reside. They have had four children; but two are living—John W. and Sarah A. (Pleas). Emily J. (Clark) and Mary B. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are members of the Society of Friends. They are among the oldest and most influential citizens of the county.

Samuel Griffin, one of the pioneers of Spiceland Township, Henry Co., Ind., was born in Randolph County, N. C. Jan. 22, 1804. He was the third son of Jacob and Mary Griffin. His parents emigrated to Indiana when he was about three years old and settled in Wayne County. Here he grew to manhood, having few facilities for acquiring an education, consequently his knowledge of books was of a limited character. But inheriting from his ancestors energy, decision, promptness, order and an excellent judgment, he became a man whose counsel was often sought by a large circle of business acquaintances. He possessed a keen sense of justice. Apart from the legality or the illegality of a thing, the advantage or the disadvantage, the expediency or the in expediency, the question considered by him was—Is it right? is it just? To genius, to education, to natural abilities, he gave due respect and reverence; but he was servile to no man. He had a modest independence of character that was maintained on all occasions. His genius for mathematics was of an uncommon order. He could solve any question in any practical arithmetic without the aid of pen or pencil. He had natural skill in mechanical contrivances, and it was often said of him that he had only to

24.29.1841

look at a thing in that line to be able to make it. He at one time monopolized pretty much all the trade in the manufacture of wooden mold-boards for breaking plows. He usually required the purchaser of one to work for him twice the time it took him to make the board. He was married to Lydia Reynard, daughter of Adam and Catherine Reynard, of Wilmington, Ohio, Feb. 26, 1823. They resided in Wayne County about one year, where one son was born to them. They came to Henry County in the spring of 1824; settled where Spiceland, in Spiceland Township, is now located. The country was then literally a "howling wilderness," for the wolves made night hideous with their doleful howls, and it was not uncommon to see a bear skulking through the dense forest, and herds of deer could be seen almost any day. Here they builded them a home in true primitive fashion—a log cabin, without using a nail in the building—cleared the forest, made them a farm, and as he planted and gathered the crops, his faithful helpmate spun and wove, rocked the cradle and did her housework. They were members of Duck Creek Meeting of Friends for some time after settling in Henry County. This meeting was a distance of over three miles from their home; but they were seldom absent from the Sabbath or the mid-week meetings. Having but one horse the wife rode it and he walked, and part of the time carried his eldest son. Other Friends settling around them, they together conceived the idea of a Meeting in Spiceland. Samuel Griffin gave the ground for the house, the same on which the present meeting-house now stands, and did his part with others in building it; and as his family increased he became one of the prominent supporters of the school at the same place. Having but a limited education himself, and feeling the need of it, he used his best endeavors to give all his children a good common-school education. In bringing up his children he used great care never to prejudice them against a neighbor, teacher or minister, regarding prejudice as baneful in its tendencies and a foe to justice. He was esteemed in an unusual degree as an honest, conscientious man. He was genial and hospitable, without ostentation, always careful to do his duty as he understood it. About the year 1851 he moved to his farm adjoining the village of Ogden. He built here a commodious house, delighted in entertaining his friends, carefully kept his farm, gathered around him an abundance of the comforts of life, gave all his younger children the advantages of a more extensive education. Samuel and Lydia Griffin had seven sons and five daughters, all of whom are living in Indiana except one, who is

settled
Reinhard
was

in Illinois—Jeremiah, near Dunreith, whose history will be found elsewhere in this book; Jacob, of Hamilton County, is a *see p 816* farmer, and has also served the county in some of its official capacities; Adam, of Indianapolis, a merchant of considerable business ability; Elihu, a prominent attorney at law, of Crown Point, Ind.; Mary Ann, wife of Alexander Steel, of Dunreith; Isom, a commission merchant of Columbus; William, teacher and farmer, Hamilton County; Lydia Ellen, wife of Amos Carson, is a *Amos was Jacob & Esther Beals Carson* minister in the Society of Friends, living near Cicero, in Hamilton County; Martha Jane was married to Robert N. Broadbent, who died in 1875; in 1881 she was married to Mercer Brown, and lives near Spiceland; Nancy Alice was married to Dr. John W. Broadbent, who died in 1880; she is now married to Adam Stewart, and lives near Paris, Ill.; Samuel, an attorney at law, is a young man of promise in his profession, and is already a successful practitioner, resides at Cumberland, Marion County; Sarah Catherine, wife of James Moffitt, of Ogden. After a life of earnest work conscientiously performed, Samuel Griffin passed from works to rewards rich in faith and hope and love. He died Jan. 12, 1875. He was a life member of the Society of Friends. Lydia Griffin still survives her husband, and is now past eighty years of age. She is, as was her husband, greatly beloved and revered by all her children and her childrens' children, her neighbors and her friends. Especially do the people of her own village treat her with the utmost respect; she is invited to their reunions and birthday anniversaries, and they are always pleased when it is practicable for her to attend. She is a woman of great faith, and is always diligent in doing her duty in her family and in the church. She is now serenely enjoying the evening of life in the old homestead secured to her by her kind and thoughtful husband. She seems to be in the full possession of her faculties, young in heart, keenly alive to the beauty and poetry of life, ever looking through nature up to nature's God, ever tender and true to the interests of all her children and interested in the welfare of all mankind. She has been a life member of the Society of Friends, but is altogether unsectarian. The following lines of Whittier are a true echo of sentiments often expressed by her:

"Enough and too much of the sect and the name!

What matters our label so truth be our aim?

The creed may be wrong, but the life may be true,

And hearts beat the same under drab coats or blue.

So the man *be* a man let him worship at will

In Jerusalem's courts or on Gerizim's hill."

As the shadows lengthen and the twilight of age comes on, her body is feebler, but she is placidly looking forward to a life beyond.

Alfred Hall, farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, Spiceland Township, was born on the farm where he now resides Aug. 7, 1842, a son of the late Caleb and Hannah (Sanders) Hall. He was reared on his father's farm and received a good education in the town of Spiceland. He was married May 27, 1875, to Mary J., daughter of Elias and Martha (Sanders) Elliott, a native of Guilford Co., N. C., who came to Henry County with her parents when a child and afterward went to Wayne County where she was living at the time of her marriage. The farm contains 113 acres of valuable land. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Society of Friends.

Caleb Hall, deceased, was among the prominent pioneers of Henry County. He was a native of Guilford Co., N. C., born Sept. 7, 1804, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hall, also natives of North Carolina. In 1814 his parents came to Indiana and settled on Green's Fork in Wayne County, where he was reared. In 1832 he came to Henry County and entered eighty acres of wild land in Spiceland Township, which he cleared and improved. He subsequently bought eighty acres adjoining his farm. His parents followed him to Henry County and passed the remainder of their lives with him. He was married Jan. 4, 1832, to Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Wells) Sanders, who died Sept. 9, 1864, leaving six children—Lydia, Elizabeth, Joseph S., Jehu W., Alfred B. and Nancy E. June 27, 1866, Mr. Hall married Mrs. Isabella Kennedy. He died March 17, 1881. He and his family were members of the Society of Friends.

Edwin Hall, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Dudley Township, Henry Co., Ind., Jan. 3, 1849, a son of Moses and Anna M. (Macy) Hall. He remained at home till manhood, assisting his father and attending school. He received a good education and subsequently taught several years. He was married Sept. 18, 1873, to Ella, daughter of Ferris and Delitha (Bailey) Compton. They have two children—Clarence, born Aug. 3, 1875, and Carroll, born Oct. 18, 1880. After his marriage Mr. Hall settled in Dudley Township, remaining there till 1879, when he bought a farm in Franklin Township where he lived till November, 1883, when he bought the farm in Spiceland Township, where he now lives. He has 106 acres of fine land, all under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Society of Friends, and among the most

Moses Hall
m

*Sarah Ann Shaw b 1817 } J. J. J.
Sarah Raliff*

17.29.1810

influential and respected citizens of the county. Politically he is a Republican.

Jehu W. Hall, farmer and stock-raiser, Spiceland Township, was born in Henry County, Ind., Oct. 2, 1839, a son of Caleb and Hannah (Sanders) Hall. He received a good education in the schools of Spiceland and a practical knowledge of agriculture on his father's farm. He was married May 11, 1864, to Huldah, daughter of Eli and Jane Ratliff. They have two children—Isadore and Mary Bell. After his marriage Mr. Hall settled on part of the old homestead where he has since resided, successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is one of the most influential citizens of the township, a public-spirited, energetic, liberal man. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends.

Benjamin F. Henshaw, merchant, Dunreith, Ind., has been for more than forty years prominently identified with the business interests of Henry County. He was born in Randolph County, N. C., Aug. 6, 1820, a son of Benjamin and Anice (Bowman) Henshaw, natives of North Carolina, the former of Irish and the latter of English descent. Benjamin Henshaw, Sr., was a farmer and cabinet-maker in his native State. In 1832 he moved to Indiana and lived in Wayne County one year. He then purchased a farm in Greensboro Township, Henry County, where he lived till his death in 1866, aged eighty-four years. His wife died in 1865, aged seventy-five years. They reared a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living. They were active members of the Friends Society till the agitation of the slavery question, when they took a prominent part on the side of abolition. They were well-known and esteemed throughout the entire county. Benjamin F. Henshaw remained with his parents till eighteen years of age and then went to Knightstown and served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade. He then engaged in business for himself twelve years, and in 1853 went to Greensboro and engaged in the mercantile business twelve years, and at the same time carried on a large farm. In 1865 he moved to Dunreith where he has a large stock of general merchandise, being the leading merchant of the town. He also has a landed estate of 325 acres. Mr. Henshaw was married Sept. 27, 1842, to Margaret Morgan, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Goddard) Morgan, who came from New Jersey to Henry County in 1840. They have had nine children, but four are living—Albert E., Nora L., Elizabeth and Angie. Arthur M., Logan and three infants are de-



ceased. Mr. Henshaw is a member of Dunreith Lodge, No. 341, I. O. O. F.

John Hiatt, one of the earliest settlers of Henry County, was born in Guilford County, N. C., July 9, 1804, a son of Benajah and Elizabeth (White) Hiatt, natives of North Carolina, of Welsh descent. He was educated in the Friends' school at New Garden, N. C., residing with his parents till his marriage. He soon after moved to Indiana and settled in Wayne County, near the Henry County line, where he remained till 1831, when he came to Henry County and bought a farm adjoining the town of Spiceland, the most of it wild, uncultivated land. He went bravely to work, and in a few years had a finely cultivated farm, and was surrounded with all the comforts of life. He has lived to enjoy the fruits of a well spent life, and is now living retired from the active life of the farm. He was married Feb. 4, 1824, to Rebecca, daughter of Josiah and Annie (Britton) Unthank. They have had a family of ten children—Annie J. (wife of Jacob Griffin), Albert, Josiah, Eliphalet, Charles, Clarkson, Mary (wife of Albert Hodson), Martha (wife of Thomas Evans), William and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt are members of the Society of Friends.

Eli F. Hodson, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Spiceland Township, Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 28, 1830, the second son of Robert Hodson, of Spiceland Township. He lived with his parents till his majority, and then, with the assistance of his father opened a small drug store in Ogden. He was successful in his management and accumulated property, remaining in business over thirty years. He was appointed Postmaster in 1857, and held the office almost continuously till 1882. In connection with his other business he was interested in milling and farming several years. In 1882 he sold his drug store and has since given his attention to general farming and stock-raising. His farm contains 167 acres of fine land. His residence is commodious, and his farm buildings denote thrift. He was married Oct. 9, 1856, to Jennie Reynolds, daughter of Job Reynolds. They have had four children—Alice E., wife of Edward Elliott; Ellsworth, deceased; Addie M. and Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Hodson are members of the Society of Friends.

Isaac Hodson, the oldest resident of Spiceland Township, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Dec. 23, 1795, a son of Robert and Isabel (Frazier) Hodson, natives of North Carolina, of English descent. He lived on a farm in North Carolina till 1826, and then

came to Indiana and located in Henry County, in what is now Spiceland Township. He bought 160 acres of heavily timbered land and went to work to clear and improve his farm. In the fall and winter of 1828 he taught a subscription school in his cabin. This was the first school in the neighborhood. Mr. Hodson has one of the finest farms in the township. Coming, as he did, in the early settlement of the county, he has noted all the improvements, and has seen the country grow from a state of nature to one of advanced civilization. He was married March 15, 1829, to Wilmet, daughter of Jacob Elliott. ^{Anna Stone} They have had five children—Sarah Ann (deceased), Jonas, Charles, Albert and one who died in childhood. Mrs. Hodson died in December, 1882. Mr. Hodson has lived a quiet life, never seeking or desiring the publicity of official life.

Jonas E. Hodson, Spiceland, Ind., is a native of Spiceland Township, Henry Co., Ind., born May 1, 1833, the eldest son of Isaac and Wilmet (Elliott) Hodson. He was reared on the farm entered by his father in 1826, and attended the schools of Spiceland. He was married April 30, 1854, to Mary Ann, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Hiatt) Antrim. After his marriage he settled on a part of the old homestead and engaged in farming, and worked at the carpenter's trade till 1883, when he opened his stove and tinware store in Spiceland, where he has a steadily increasing trade. Mr. and Mrs. Hodson have had six children—Martha, Ellen, Emily, Clark (deceased), Dora and Flora (twins, the former deceased), and Adaline. They are members of the Society of Friends, and among the influential citizens of the township.

Robert Hodson was born in Guilford County, N. C., Sept. 16, 1799, the fourth son of Robert and Isabel (Frazier) Hodson, natives of North Carolina. His grandfather, Robert Hodson, and two brothers, George and Joseph, came from England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in North Carolina. He lived with his parents till twenty-two years of age, and then purchased a small farm upon which he lived till about 1825, when he came to Indiana and located in Henry County. He entered 167 acres of land on Blue River, erected a rude cabin and began to prepare to raise something to eat. He cleared four acres and raised a good crop of corn. He lived on this farm thirty-five years, and then bought one on section 24, where he lived till the death of his wife, in 1869, when he retired from active life. He was married in 1822 to Annie, daughter of John and Rachel Bailes. They had

Robert Hodson underlined was son of Geo & Mary Thatcher Hodson

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a family of six children, two born in North Carolina and four in Henry County, Ind.—Mary Ann, Susan, John B., Eli F., William and Henry. The daughters and Henry are deceased. Mr. Hodson and his wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends.

William Hodson, farmer and miller, was born in Spiceland Township, Henry Co., Ind., July 25, 1840, the third son of Robert and Annie (Bailes) Hodson. He received a good education, remaining with his parents till manhood. He was married Dec. 30, 1861, to Amanda F., daughter of Nathan and Sarah Scoville. After his marriage he settled on a farm of 140 acres, which his father gave him, in Spiceland Township. He carried on his farm ten years and then bought a half interest in a flouring mill. He has since bought a third interest in a stone-quarry mill. He has been successful in his business pursuits and now owns 250 acres of valuable land. Mr. and Mrs. Hodson have six children—Samuel, Rufus P., Minnie A., Elbert, Nellie and Perley. Politically Mr. Hodson is a Democrat.

James Hudelson, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., June 14, 1825, a son of James and Esther (Craig) Hudelson. His parents came to Henry County, Ind., in October, 1831, and bought a tract of land with very little improvement, where his father died two weeks later. His mother superintended the clearing and improving the farm, and reared her eight children, remaining here till her death, Feb. 7, 1876, aged nearly seventy-eight years. He remained with his mother till manhood, and bought the old homestead of the other heirs. He has now lived in Spiceland Township fifty-three years, and has seen all the varied changes that have brought it to its present state of advanced civilization. He was married June 5, 1851, to Sarah M., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Atkins, of Rush County. They have had seven children—Ansel S. (deceased), John N., Elva, Henry M., Albert T., Anna M. and Hugh M. Mr. and Mrs. Hudelson are members of the United Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican.

Luther E. Hudelson, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Spiceland Township, Henry County, Jan. 19, 1850, the second son of William and Lucinda (Morris) Hudelson. He received a good education in the common schools, residing with his parents till his marriage. He bought 140 acres of land in Rush County, Ind., on the Henry County line, where he is successfully engaged in farming. He was married Sept. 1, 1871, to Deborah A. Lupton, daughter of Nathan and Deborah Lupton, natives of Jefferson

County, Ohio. They have five children—Cecil Calvert, Laura Lulu, Otis Lupton, Julia Etta and Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Hudelson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is an Independent.

William Hudelson is one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Henry County, and none are more worthy of the place he holds in the hearts of the people. He is a native of Nicholas County, Ky., born Nov. 14, 1823. His parents, James and Esther (Cregg) Hudelson, were natives of the same State. Owing to their aversion to the slave traffic and opposition to slavery they preferred a home in the woods to a land of tyranny and oppression, and in the fall of 1831, with a family of eight children, they moved to Indiana and settled in what is now Spiceland Township, Henry County, at that time a wilderness inhabited by wild beasts. They bought 160 acres of land with few improvements and two log cabins. Neighbors were few, and being in the woods seemed a long distance apart, and but for the cabin erected a short time before they might have claimed the right of discovery. Three weeks after they arrived the father was taken sick with a fever from which he never recovered. Thus the mother was left to battle with life alone, her eldest child being about fourteen years of age, and all friends many miles distant. Possessed of courage she, with the aid of her children, who realized the situation, succeeded in cutting away the forests and was soon rewarded by waving fields of grain. Under her guidance her children reached a noble man and womanhood. She lived to the age of seventy-eight years. William Hudelson remained with his mother three years after his father's death and from that time till twenty-one years of age made his home with his grandmother. He then, at the solicitation of his mother, returned to the homestead to assist his younger brothers in managing the farm and care for her in her declining years. Dec. 10, 1846, he was married to Lucinda Morris, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Williams) Morris, prominent pioneers of the county. To them have been born six children—Benjamin F., Luther E., Morris E., Laura E., Lincas L. and Hattie A. Laura died at the age of seventeen months. Whatever Mr. Hudelson has achieved has been the result of the united energy and successful management of himself and his worthy wife. His first purchase was thirty-three and one-third acres for which he gave his note. By frugal habits and perseverance he has risen from poverty to the enjoyment of a comfortable home, surrounded

by friends and children, and all that combines to make life worth living. The farm contains 343 acres of finely cultivated land a part of which is Mrs. Hudelson's inheritance from her father's estate. In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Hudelson are Presbyterians. Their home is the synonym for hospitality, and the stranger that finds a shelter within their gates receives a welcome that dispenses all thought of depression and homesickness.

Alfred Jackson, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on the farm where he now resides in Spiceland Township, Henry Co., Ind., July 7, 1836, a son of William and Lucy (Lucas) Jackson. He resided with his father till manhood, receiving a common-school education. After his marriage he moved to a farm in Greensboro Township, where, with the exception of five years, 1861-'2 and 1873-'5, he was in the general mercantile business, he resided twenty-three years. After the death of his father he bought the homestead, containing 167 acres of fine land, where he has since resided. He was married Jan. 2, 1857, to Susan, daughter of Elliott and Sarah (Byrkett) Rose, early settlers of the county. They have had five children; but two are living—Emma J. and Mollie. Sarah C. died in 1862, aged one year, four months and eleven days; Della, in 1878, aged twelve years, two months and twenty-four days; and Willard, in 1878, aged four years, ten months and twenty-two days.

John Lindamood was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1820, a son of Michael and Mary (Painter) Lindamood. When eighteen years of age he left home and worked by the day and month three or four years. He came to Indiana and remained in Henry County two months. He then went to Wayne County and rented land six years. He was married July 25, 1839, to Elizabeth Nixon, a native of Wayne County. About 1843 he came to Henry County and rented land six years. He then purchased eighty acres of land on the east side of Spiceland Township and has by industry and good management added to it till he now owns 400 acres of finely improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Lindamood had eight children; six lived to maturity, and five are still living. May 13, 1866, his wife died and Feb. 12, 1867, he married Lizzie Larth, a native of Wayne County. They have had two children; but one is living. Mr. and Mrs. Lindamood are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

Solomon Macy is a native of Guilford County, N. C., born Nov. 3, 1805, a son of Thaddeus and Catherine (White) Macy, natives

of the same county, of Welsh descent. He lived on a farm till sixteen years of age when he went to learn the saddler's trade. He served as an apprentice two years, but on account of failing health returned to the farm and remained a year. He then again began working at his trade and worked on the farm and in the shop two years. In 1826 he came to Indiana and lived in Wayne County a year; then went to Washington County and remained a year, and in 1829 came to Henry County and opened a harness shop in Greensboro with Job Dix, which they carried on successfully three years. He then taught school for a time and subsequently entered 148 acres of unimproved land from the Government where he has resided since 1833. He was married Dec. 2, 1830, to Priscilla, daughter of John and Elizabeth ^{Hubbard} Ham. They have had a family of six children—Edwin, Martha A., Elwood, Samuel H., Caroline and Mary J; the latter is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Macy are members of the Society of Friends and are among the most influential and respected citizens of the county.

William R. Macy was born in Guilford County, N. C., Dec. 1, 1820, the second of twelve children of Enoch and Nancy (Rayle) Macy, natives of North Carolina. His father was of the fourth generation of Macys living in North Carolina. He was by trade a blacksmith and plow manufacturer. In 1835 he emigrated to Indiana and settled in Wayne Township, Henry County, where he purchased 200 acres of land and lived till his death. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and a strong anti-slavery man. He lived an upright life, and had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He died at the age of eighty years. His wife survived him two years. Our subject remained with his father till manhood, assisting him on the farm and in the shop. He was married in 1842 to Sally W., daughter of Job and Hannah Dix. Of their four children but three are living—John B., Emily J. and Julia C. After his marriage Mr. Macy purchased a small farm in Spiceland Township, and erected a shop, where he has since followed farming and worked at his trade with the exception of three years. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

Adam Miller, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind., April 14, 1842, the youngest of eleven children of Abraham and Mary (Meher) Miller, natives of Ashe County, N. C., where they were married and where two children were born to them. They moved to Ohio in an early day, Mrs.

Miller and the children riding a horse and carrying all their worldly goods, and Mr. Miller walking and carrying his gun. They lived on rented land in Ohio twelve years and then came to Henry County, Ind., and entered forty acres of land, to which he afterward added 160 acres, entering eighty and buying eighty. Thus by industry and good management he accumulated property. He died in 1864 and his wife in 1872. They were active members of the Christian church. Politically he was a Whig and strongly in favor of Abolitionism. Our subject resided with his parents till their death, when he took charge of the homestead which he afterward purchased of the heirs, residing there till 1879, when he sold the farm and bought the one in Spiceland Township where he now lives, containing 160 acres of finely improved land. He was married April 1, 1860, to Catherine Koons. They had four children—Thomas B., Mary M., Abraham L., and George G. (deceased). His wife died in 1866, and Dec. 17, 1867, he married Nancy E., daughter of Dr. William B. Shockley. They have had eleven children—Louisa E., Letta E., William B., John A., Bertha E., Augusta J., Annie A., Gilbert R., James B., and two unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Christian church. Politically he casts his suffrage with the Greenback party.

Thomas K. Milliken, proprietor of the Spiceland livery stables, was born in Blue River Township, Henry Co., Ind., June 26, 1846, a son of William and Susanna (Frazer) Milliken. He was reared a farmer, remaining with his parents till manhood, and received a good education in the common schools. He was married Nov. 18, 1869, to Myra F., daughter of Zadock and Delilah (Hunt) Rayle. They have one child—Ora E. After his marriage, Mr. Milliken settled on a farm in Franklin Township, remaining there till 1872, when he came to Spiceland and bought the livery and sale stables, where he has since done a thriving business. His stable is well stocked with horses and carriages, and he is able to supply customers with any kind of outfit required. Mr. and Mrs. Milliken are members of the Society of Friends.

John Mitchell, whose portrait will be found in this work, was born in Iredell County, N. C., April 29, 1810. He was the eldest son of Moses and Elizabeth (Grant) Mitchell. His grandfathers, William Mitchell and John Grant, were born in England, but being favorably impressed with the glowing accounts given of the natural charms of American life, they emigrated to this country at an early age, and when the war began between the mother country

See not
Sarah
Griffin



John Mitchell



Mrs John Mitchell

and her infant colonies, they espoused the cause peculiar to the land of their adoption, enlisted in the American army, and fought nobly for the principles of liberty and justice for seven long and eventful years. His father was born in Wilks County, N. C., during the memorable year of 1776, and died in 1853. Mrs. Grant, mother of the subject of our sketch, was also born in the same locality, on the 15th day of May, 1785, and departed this life in February, 1871, being nearly eighty-seven years of age. John Mitchell came to Indiana in the fall of 1832, when the country was comparatively new, and much of the now highly cultivated lands were a vast and unbroken forest. During his early initiation into Indiana life, he became greatly interested in the sports characteristic of these early days, and was known far and near as a skillful hunter and a crack shot. His first labor was on what is still known as the National road, at a salary of \$10 per month. The following year, 1833, he received the appointment of Superintendent of the same road, by the Government, and performed the duties of his office so faithfully as to win the confidence and respect of those by whom he was employed. In 1834 he entered a quarter-section of land in Hancock County, Ind., a part of which he afterward traded for forty-nine acres in Henry County, on which was located a valuable saw-mill. This property, together with a large amount of hogs and lumber, was all destroyed by fire, but he subsequently built a more costly structure, which was completed on the day General Harrison was elected President of the United States. In the spring of 1851 he purchased a part of the lands on which he still resides, and continued to add to his broad acres until he became the owner of nearly a section and a half of fertile soil. In 1868 he erected a fine, commodious and well-arranged dwelling, one of the most desirable farm residences to be found any where in his neighborhood, and was seemingly prepared for all the pleasures and enjoyments of a ripe old age. He is a member of the Christian church, and has always been a generous and willing contributor to benevolent enterprises, and wherever necessity required has always given with a liberal hand. He was married on the seventh day of December, 1837, to Martha E., daughter of Daniel and Prudence (Stansbury) Jackson. She was born May 22, 1817, near Milton, Ind., and died at their home in Henry County, Ind., Nov. 11, 1882. After a married life of nearly half a century, the deceased was laid to rest "under the quiet stars." Twelve children blessed this happy union,

eight of whom are still living. Two daughters, Nancy M. and Sara J., and two sons, Robert G. and Moses G., reside at San Jose, Cal., and Thomas F. and John P. are at the old homestead; William M. is permanently located in Kansas, and Daniel J. is a resident of Newbergh, Oregon.

James A. Moffitt, of Ogden, is the only attorney in the township, and also carries on farming and is an extensive stock-raiser. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1842, moved with his father when quite young to the northern part of Rush County, Ind., and settled on a farm three miles southeast of Knightstown. His father, Joshua Moffitt, was above the average farmer for intelligence, taking an active part in all public events that transpired in his time, besides being a great historian, and he took a great interest in the teachings and doctrines of the Bible. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., 1808, and died in Henry County, Ind., near Ogden, Nov. 14, 1867. His ancestry is Scotch. His mother, Mary Moffitt, whose maiden name was Welker, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1814, and died in Rush County, Ind., March 17, 1853. Her parents came from Germany and settled in Knox County, Ohio, in an early day. She came of a large family, of whom nearly all of them have distinguished themselves in different professions in the law, medicine and the ministry. All are deceased except three; two of the remaining are farmers, the other one, Martin M. Welker, is at present United States Judge, and holds his court at Cleveland, Ohio. At the age of fifteen years James A. Moffitt's mother died, leaving a family of eight boys, four of whom have since deceased. The youngest living is Judge R. B. Moffitt, of Douglas County, Ill. At that early age James was thrown upon his own resources to battle with the realities of life; he worked at farm labor during the summer time and attended district school during the winter, until he was eighteen, when he attended higher schools, after which he taught several schools and read law. He has been a resident of Henry County, Ind., since 1863. In politics he is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in political contests and other public matters. He is a great friend of education, a man of strict integrity, moral habits, and in religious belief a Friend. He was married in March, 1871, to Sarah C. Griffin, youngest daughter of Samuel Griffin, and a member of one of the old standard Quaker families of the county.

Emory C. Newby, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Spiceland Township, ^{Spiceland} Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 21, 1851, the son of Joseph and Naomi Newby. He was reared and educated in Spiceland Township, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. In 1878 he bought 120 acres of fine land which he has improved, and has one of the best farms in the township. He was married April 29, 1880, to Margaret, daughter of Zachariah and Sarah A. (Shull) Nixon, the former a native of Wayne County, Ind., and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Newby are members of the Society of Friends. They have two children—Arthur and Terrell. Politically he is a Republican.

Joseph Newby, one of the earliest settlers of Henry County, was born in what is now Wayne County, Ind., Oct. 7, 1815, the youngest of sixteen children of William Newby, a native of North Carolina, a son of Samuel Newby, who was a native of England. William Newby was a blacksmith by trade, and when only eighteen years of age took the contract to iron a large vessel. He afterward took an eighteen months' voyage to the West India Islands, and then returned to his native county. In 1813 or 1814 he moved to Wayne County, Ind. He afterward lived in Randolph County, and in 1830 moved to Henry County where he died in 1831. His wife died in 1841. He was married to Elizabeth Ratliff, who died in North Carolina. They reared a family of twelve children. He afterward married Elizabeth (Simonds) Small and to them were born four children. Our subject lost his father when he was seventeen years of age and he was left to his own resources. He was married Jan. 29, 1840, to Naomi H. Dix, a daughter of Job and Hannah Dix. He then rented a farm two years, when he bought sixty acres of partially improved land on Buck Creek, to which, by industry and good management, he has added until one time he owned nearly 400 acres of fine well-improved land which he divided equally among his four children. He is purely a self-made man, and is one of the most influential and liberal-minded men of the township. All matters of public benefit find in him an earnest advocate. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends. They have had a family of seven children; but four are living—Jason W., Thomas A., Emory C. and Sarah A. Jesse, Josiah and Job are deceased.

Elizabeth Ratliff
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J. W. Payne was born in Henry Township, Henry Co., Ind., Jan. 7, 1838, a son of John and Sarah (Wilson) Payne. He was married when twenty-two years of age, March 14, 1860. He then

settled on a tract of unimproved land containing eighty acres, to which he has added till he now owns 360 acres, besides forty-four acres where he now lives, adjoining the town of Spiceland, removing to the latter in 1882 that his children might have better educational advantages. His children are six in number; but three are living—Flora, Jesse and Ollie E. Marietta and Lizzie V. died in infancy; Mary L. died May 15, 1882, aged sixteen years. Politically Mr. Payne is liberal in his views. He takes great interest in the cause of temperance and the leading reforms of the day. His wife is a member of the Society of Friends.

William R. Pearce, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements, Dunreith, Ind., was born in Vigo County, Ind., July 13, 1823, a son of Isaac and Nancy (Waldon) Pearce, the former a native of Savannah, Ga., and the latter of Kentucky. His parents came to Indiana in an early day and settled in Putman County and afterward moved to Vigo County where the mother died aged forty-five years and the latter aged sixty-two years. Our subject remained on a farm till twenty years of age. When fifteen years of age he began working for himself. He went to Clermont County, Ohio, and worked on a farm for a time; afterward was a cabin boy on the Ohio River six years. In 1851 he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother in Lockport four years. He then went to Whitesides County, Ill., and remained till 1866 when he came to Dunreith, Ind., and engaged in the general mercantile business with J. T. Crum till 1876, and since then has been engaged in his present business. He was married May 5, 1855, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Kinnear) Morris. They have two children—Mary Luella and Morris T. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce are members of the United Presbyterian church. Politically he is a Republican.

Robert F. Porch, proprietor of the Humboldt Washing Machine and Furniture Factory, was born in Newport, Wayne Co., Ind., Sept. 23, 1840, a son of Samuel and Annie J. (Unthank) Porch. His early life was spent in assisting his father and in attending school. In 1875 he established his present works where he is doing a large and successful business. He was married in 1873 to Emma Vaughan, of Shelby County, Ind. They have one son—Samuel C. Mr. and Mrs. Porch are members of the Society of Friends.

Samuel Porch, one of the prominent men of Henry County, was born in New Jersey in 1816, a son of Michael and Elizabeth

Joseph & Ann (Burrin)

(Cassiday) Porch. When sixteen years of age he learned the carriage-maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He was married in 1839 to Annie Jane, daughter of Josiah Unthank, *Ann Brittain* and settled in Newport, Wayne Co., Ind. In 1849 he moved to Spiceland and built the first steam saw-mill in the place. He engaged in various kinds of manufacturing pursuits ten years, and then engaged in the store and tinware business four years. He was Postmaster of Spiceland four years. He was engaged in the manufacture of pumps and washing machines with his son Robert F. two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Porch were born four sons—Robert F., Albert W., William A. and Lee L. They were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Porch died May 4, 1884. *Hunt man*

Alpheus Rayle, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Nov. 2, 1837, the second son of Zadoc and Delilah (Hunt) Rayle. He was seven years of age when his parents moved to Spiceland, and since that time has been a native of the township, receiving his education in the Spiceland schools. He was married Nov. 27, 1862, to Ruth Emily, daughter of William and Elizabeth Edwards, and a native of Henry County. She died June 8, 1879, leaving one son—Harmon H. Dec. 27, 1883, Mr. Rayle married Emily, daughter of Alfred and Charity Bogue. Mr. Rayle owns 130 acres of finely cultivated land which is a part of the old homestead. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

William H. Rayle, farmer and stock-raiser, Spiceland Township, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Sept. 30, 1841, a son of Zadoc and Delilah (Hunt) Rayle, and was three years of age when his parents came to Indiana. He was reared and educated in Spiceland Township, remaining with his parents till manhood. After reaching his majority he bought a farm of ninety acres in Hamilton County, a mile north of Eagletown, which he sold five years later and bought one of eighty-five acres in Spiceland Township, Henry County, where he has since resided. He has added to his farm till he now owns 152½ acres of finely cultivated land. He was engaged as a public auctioneer for nineteen years and in this work lost his health. He was married Nov. 14, 1867, to Julia Stalker, daughter of Thomas and Sallie (Milliken) Stalker. They have two children—Walter S. and Mary L. Mr. and Mrs. Rayle are members of the Society of Friends.

Zadoc H. Rayle was born in Guilford County, N. C., March 8, 1808, a son of George and Hannah (Cannada) Rayle, and grand-
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son of George Rayle, a native of Ireland, and Charles Cannada, of North Carolina. He received a common-school education and when eighteen years of age began to learn the hatter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two and a half years. He worked at his trade ten years and then bought a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1845, when he came to Henry County, Ind., and bought 115 acres of fine land in Spiceland Township, where he followed farming till 1879, when he moved to Spiceland and has since lived rather retired. He has a good property gained by his own exertions, and is a prominent and influential citizen. He was married July 16, 1829, to Delilah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Griffin) Hunt, and to them were born nine children, four of whom are living—Addison C., Alpheus, William H. and Samira F. The deceased are—Julia A., ~~Paulina~~, Thomas E., Harmon K. and George W. Mrs. Rayle died April 4, 1874. May 4, 1876, Mr. Rayle was married to Isabella A., daughter of Absalom and Mary (Hodson) Poer, who came to Henry County from North Carolina in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Rayle are members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Rayle is a strictly temperate man, never having used tobacco or spirituous liquors in any form.

Job Reynolds, deceased, was born in Randolph County, N. C., May 14, 1794, a son of Francis and Sarah Reynolds, natives of North Carolina, of English origin. He was married ^{Nov. 30,} 1814, to Phoebe Hockett, daughter of Mahlon Hockett. Her great-grandmother was stolen from her parents in Ireland and brought to America and sold, never seeing her friends again. Mr. Reynolds followed milling a number of years, meeting with success. He afterward built an iron foundry which he carried on till his removal to Indiana in November, 1839. He located in Newport, Wayne County, where he bought a half interest in a flouring mill, Five years later he sold out and moved to what was known as the New Garden settlement and purchased a water-mill which he owned six years. He then moved to Ogden, Henry County, and bought a flour-mill, which he owned till his death in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds had a family of fourteen children; eleven lived till maturity. Job Reynolds and wife were born in Friends' Society, called Quakers; remained in that denomination as long as they lived; his wife was a minister of the gospel. She died in 1881.

Jacob Taylor, one of the most enterprising men of Henry County, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, May 5, 1828, a son of Jesse and Deborah (McMillan) Taylor, his father a native of Penn-

sylvania, and his mother of Ohio. His grandfather, Jacob Taylor, came from England and settled in Pennsylvania and subsequently moved to Clinton County, Ohio. His maternal grandparents, David and Hannah McMillan, were of Irish descent. His parents removed to Indianapolis, Ind., from Ohio, and while on a visit to Richmond, Ind., died, his father only three months before his mother. He remained with his parents till manhood, and when twenty years of age bought his time of his father and bought a farm in his native county, remaining there till 1854, when he came to Henry County and settled in Spiceland Township, where he has since resided. He has always been among the foremost to advance anything of interest to the county; was one of the prime movers in the introduction of pike roads. He was one of a company who imported short-horned cattle to the county of Clinton, Ohio, and for many years was extensively engaged in stock-raising. He was married Nov. 20, 1851, to Sarah, daughter of George and Mary (Hasket) Evans, who were pioneers of Henry County. They have had six children; but three are living—Jesse Frank, a farmer near Spiceland; Ella, wife of Dr. William N. Wilson, of Richmond, and Oliver P., of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Society of Friends.

Edward Y. Teas, proprietor of the Dunreith nursery, was born in Union County, Ind., March 8, 1830, a son of Thomas S. and Sarah C. (Strattan) Teas. After completing his education he was sent to Kansas by the Richmond Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends and spent two years teaching the Indians. He then returned to Henry County and became established in the nursery business. Six or seven years later he went to Indianapolis and was in the same business there, and at Richmond, Ind., till August, 1876, when he came to Dunreith and established his present place of business. He has had over thirty years' experience and is one of the most successful nurserymen in the county. He was married in 1854 to Maria, daughter of James and Ann Given, a native of Danville, Ind. She died in 1863 leaving two children—Ellen M. and William S. In 1866 Mr. Teas married Mrs. Sarah A. Coffin, daughter of Amos and Matilda Stuart. They have three children—Frederick E., Mary M. and Frank H. Mr. and Mrs. Teas are members of the Society of Friends.

Thomas S. Teas, deceased, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1792, a son of John and Rachel (Nicholson) Teas, the former a native of Ireland, who came to America before the Revolutionary

war, and the latter a native of New Jersey, of English descent. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native city, and soon after reaching his majority came to Indiana and worked at his trade a year. He then loaded a flat-boat with bacon and flour and took it to New Orleans, and from there to the West Indies, where he sold his cargo and returned to Philadelphia. Soon after he again came West and was married in Preble County, Ohio, to Sarah C. Stratton, daughter of Eli and Eunice (Dallas) Stratton, natives of New Jersey, of English descent. After his marriage he settled in Union County, Ind., and built the first oil-mill in Indiana. He remained there several years and then bought a farm adjoining Richmond, where he lived till 1834, when he came to Henry County and built the Spiceland Flour-Mills and engaged in milling till his death in 1850. His wife survived him about twenty-one years. They had a family of six children—John C., Edward Y., Martha D., Rachel (deceased), Eunice (deceased), and Thomas S. Mr. and Mrs. Teas were members of the Society of Friends, he being Clerk of the Spiceland Quarterly Meeting a number of years.

Francis W. Thomas was born in New Garden Township, Wayne Co., Ind.; Jan. 15, 1823, a son of Francis and Lydia (Woodard) Thomas, natives of North Carolina, who came to Indiana in 1811, and settled in Wayne County. They were worthy members of the Society of Friends. Our subject received his early education in the subscription schools, and afterward, by studying at home, fitted himself for a teacher. He afterward began preaching for his society and has been a leader of the Friends for many years. He lived in Randolph County several years, and in 1865 came to Henry County and bought the farm where he now resides. In 1869 he organized a church at Dunreith. He has visited Indiana, Iowa and Kansas in the interest of ministerial work. He has been a very useful man in the church and community, taking an interest in every thing of public benefit, especially religious and educational matters. He was married July 21, 1843, to Rebecca, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Corbet. They have had five children—Jeremiah, Mary Matilda, Carleton, Michael W. and Charles Francis.

Josiah T. Unthank, Trustee, Spiceland Township, is a native of this township, born April 23, 1837, the youngest son of William B. and Rebecca (Hiatt) Unthank. When seventeen years of age he began to work at the carpenter's trade, serving an appren-

ticeship of two years. In 1856 he went to Iowa and located in Pella, Morrison County, remaining there a year. He then returned to his native town and worked at his trade till 1871, when he went to Richmond, Wayne County, and manufactured coffins till 1875, when he went to Indianapolis, and shortly after returned to Henry County, and was employed as foreman of the Union Burial Case Company for two years. He then came to Spiceland and worked at his trade until 1882, when he was elected to the office of Trustee. He was married March 27, 1861, to Susan B., daughter of Joseph and Ann (Gause) Hunt. They have had three children; but one is living—Josie. Eva and Morrison are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Unthank are members of the Society of Friends.

William B. Unthank, one of the earliest settlers and oldest citizens of Henry County, was born in Guilford County, N. C., Jan. 27, 1802, the eldest son of Josiah and Annie (Britton) Unthank, and grandson of Joseph Unthank, a native of England, who came to America in an early day. He was reared and educated in his native county, attending school in the first brick school-house built in the county. In 1825 he came to Indiana and lived in Wayne County till 1830, when he came to Henry County and bought the farm where he has since resided. At that time it was wild, heavily-timbered land, but he has made of it one of the finest farms in the county. He is a natural mechanic and for many years worked at the carpenter's trade, in connection with farming. He was married in March, 1830, to Rebecca, daughter of ^{William's} William and Charity Hiatt, of North Carolina. They had a family of ten children, but five of whom are living. Mrs. Unthank died in 1852. Feb. 6, 1854, Mr. Unthank married Mrs. Deborah Nixon, daughter of William and Priscilla (Coffin) Hobbs. Mr. and Mrs. Unthank are members of the Society of Friends. (and Judith Thornburg)

David L. Vickrey was born in Rush County, Ind., Feb. 7, 1832, the sixth of sixteen children of Martin and Margaret (Galbreath) Vickrey, his father a native of Guilford County, N. C., of English descent, and his mother a native of Kentucky, a daughter of David Galbreath, who was a native of Scotland, and came to America when a young man, settling in Kentucky, but subsequently moved, with his family, to Wayne County, Ind. Our subject remained with his parents till manhood, receiving a common-school education. April 25, 1855, he was married to Tabitha J. Fletcher, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Tachet) Fletcher,

natives of Virginia, but among the earliest settlers of Henry County, Ind. After his marriage Mr. Vickrey bought eighty acres of land in Rush County, giving his note in payment. In seven years he had his land paid for and sold it and bought a farm in Franklin Township, Henry County, where he lived till 1882, when he traded it for the place where he now resides, moving his family to it Dec. 12, 1882. His farm contains 240 acres of fine land. Mr. and Mrs. Vickrey have nine children—Margaret E., Lydia E., Omas F., Addie B., Emma V., Curtis, Isaac, Amos and Martin. They are members of the Baptist church. Politically Mr. Vickrey is a Democrat.

Isaac White, deceased, was a native of Guilford County, N. C., born in September, 1798, a son of Stanton and Sarah (Stanley) White. He was married in his native county to Louisa Bundrem, and in 1828 they came to Indiana and settled in Henry County, where he entered 160 acres of land in Wayne Township. He afterward traded this farm for one near the present site of Spiceland, which he cleared and improved. He also taught school several terms, and was one of the first teachers in the county. He was one of the most enterprising men of the county, and a prominent member of the Society of Friends, an Elder of the society. He accumulated a good property and gave his children a good education. He died Aug. 4, 1840. His wife remained in the township four or five years, and then went to Hamilton County and from there to Minneapolis, where she died in April, 1881, aged eighty-three years. They had a family of nine children—M. C., Lilburn, Jesse (deceased), Martha, Mordecai, Aletta C., Catherine, Gamaliel (deceased) and Isaac.

James White, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Perquimans County, N. C., Aug. 26, 1826, a son of Caleb and Mary White, who came to Henry County, Ind., in 1835, and settled in Wayne Township, near Knightstown, where our subject spent his youth, attending the subscription schools, and later attended Earlham College, Richmond. In 1854 he took a herd of cattle to Illinois and remained there two years. With this exception he has made his home in Henry County. After his return to the county he bought a farm in Spiceland Township, where he has since lived. He was married Nov. 25, 1858, to Jemima D., daughter of Elias and Judith (Mendenhall) Henley, natives of North Carolina, who settled in Rush County, Ind., in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. White have had ten children; but six are living—Mary E., Elias H., George

E., Sibyl J., Francis C., Clara A. The deceased are—Nereus, Caleb, Miles Oren and Margaret Orianna (twins). Mr. White and his family are members of the Society of Friends.

Lilburn White, son of Isaac and Louisa (Bundrem) White, was born in North Carolina, March 21, 1821. He was seven years of age when his parents came to Henry County, and spent his youth on his father's farm. When he was twenty years of age his father died, and this left the care of the mother and younger children to him and his elder brother. He was married April 18, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Small, of Henry County. In 1845 he moved to Hamilton County, and in 1871 returned to Henry County. He has been a Notary Public for twenty years and in the meantime has settled sixty large estates. His wife died in 1854. They had four children—Rhoda and Jane (deceased), Altha A. and Abigail. In 1856 Mr. White married Adelia R. Barnes. They had one child, Romanzo, who died when nine months old. Mrs. White died in September, 1877, and in August, 1879, he married Martha Ann, daughter of Solomon Macy. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Society of Friends.

Robert H. Whiteley, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Caroline County, Md., Aug. 27, 1815, the eldest son of William and Frances (Newman) Whiteley, also natives of Maryland. When he was nine years old his father died and he lived with his uncle, Daniel Whiteley, five years. When fourteen years of age he began working for farmers by the year, receiving \$24 for his first year's work. In 1839 he came to Indiana and located in Milton, Wayne County, where he worked on the canal a short time. In 1846 he came to Henry County and bought forty acres of land in Spiceland Township, where he has since lived, and by economy and industry has accumulated a valuable property, owning at the present time 147 acres of fine land. He was married Jan. 2, 1837, to Jane, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Cockran) Woolen. They have had twelve children; all lived to maturity and married; eleven are still living—Frances Ann, Mary Elizabeth, George Calvert, Laura Jane (deceased), William Henry, Jacob W., Alexander C., Ruth Hannah, Sarah Catherine, John A., Alice O. and Martha M. Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley are members of the Society of Friends.

Jethro Wickersham, one of the most prominent pioneers of Henry County, was born in Union County, Ind., April 9, 1823, a son of Caleb and Eunice (Folger) Wickersham, natives of North

Carolina, the father of Guilford County and the mother of Stokes County. His paternal grandfather, Jehu Wickersham, was a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent. His maternal grandfather, Latham Folger, was also of English descent, a native of Nantucket, and came to Indiana with his family in 1820, settling in Union County. Caleb Wickersham left North Carolina for Indiana in 1813. He followed the cabinet-maker's trade in North Carolina, but after coming to Indiana engaged in farming. He remained in Union County till 1831 and then moved to Henry County and settled on a farm in Franklin Township, where he died in 1872, aged nearly ninety-three years. His wife died in 1846. He was a good business man and accumulated a large property, owning a landed estate of 1,000 acres. Jethro Wickersham was eight years of age when his parents moved to Henry County. He remained with his parents till his marriage and then settled on a farm in Franklin Township. In the fall of 1882 he moved to Spiceland, where he is now living rather retired from active business. He has been successful in his business pursuits and is now one of the most influential men of the county. Mr. Wickersham was married May 25, 1843, to Mary Stewart, a native of Wayne County, Ind., a daughter of S. W. Stewart, a native of New Jersey, but an early settler of Wayne County, who moved to Henry County in 1828. To Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham were born five children—Huldah, wife of Benjamin S. Parker; Louisa; Arthur; Emma, wife A. L. Binford, of Washington Territory; and Eunice, deceased. Mrs. Wickersham died Aug. 29, 1878. Mr. Wickersham is politically a Republican, and has taken an active interest in all great questions of public interest, especially anti-slavery and prohibition. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

William W. Wiggins, Postmaster and druggist, Ogden, Ind., was born in Rush County, Ind., Nov. 20, 1856, a son of Joseph F. and Hannah (Morris) Wiggins. His father was a native of Kentucky, and, as was also his father, David Wiggins, was prominently identified with the early settlement of Rush County. His mother was born in Spiceland Township, Henry County, a daughter of the late Benjamin Morris, a prominent pioneer of the county. The early part of the life of our subject was spent on the farm and in attending school. He then engaged in the lumber trade in Ogden, which he continued successfully three years. In June, 1882, he purchased his drug store, and the same month received the appointment of Postmaster. Oct. 15, 1879, he was married

to Lucy O., daughter of Henry and Rachel M. (Isqugg) Foust, prominent pioneers of Rush County. They have one child—Paul Russell.

Jason Williams, deceased, was born in Chester County, Pa., July 5, 1808, the eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Cooper) Williams, who were of Welsh descent. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Belmont County, Ohio, where his father worked at the tailor's trade which he had learned in his youth. His mother died and his father afterward married again and moved to Henry County, Ind., where he spent the rest of his life. Jason Williams was married Oct. 28, 1829, to Abigail, daughter of Joseph and Elinor (Pickering) Holloway, natives of Virginia. In 1836 they came to Henry County and bought 180 acres of partially improved land, to which he afterward added eighty acres. Mr. Williams was an energetic man and took great interest in all his work. He was a successful farmer till 1864, when he became an invalid, and after thirteen years of suffering died April 20, 1877. He was an enthusiastic worker for the cause of Christianity, being a member of the Society of Friends, as is also his wife. He was Clerk of the Quarterly Meeting at Spiceland twenty-one years in succession. He was County Commissioner several terms, and Township Trustee many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born nine children; but five are living—Sarah, Hannah, Mary E., Samuel T. S. and William C. The deceased are—

Joseph, Martha Ann, Margaret E. and John B.

Samuel T. S. Williams, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Henry County, Ind., July 14, 1841, the second son of Jason and Abigail (Holloway) Williams. When he was eleven years of age he received a severe cut with a scythe, and about four years later caught his fingers in the cogs of a cider-mill, breaking three of them. Previous to this he had a severe attack of diphtheria, which resulted in the loss of his palate. When twenty-one years of age he rented his father's farm and borrowed \$200 which he invested in fine sheep. At the end of a successful year he went to Blountsville and engaged in the drug business two years. He then moved to Greensboro, and five years later to Lewisville, where he remained six years. He then bought the farm where he has since resided, in the southwestern part of Spiceland Township, containing eighty acres of fine land. He makes a specialty of raising Poland China hogs. Sept. 29, 1872, Mr. Williams was married to Lou A. Kerns, a native of Randolph County, N. C., born May

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24, 1852, ^{d. 11. 1894} and came to Henry County in 1872. They have two children—William L. and Ethel, ^{Politically Mr. Williams is a Republican.} *Wm. Edgar.*

William C. Williams was born in Henry County, Ind., Nov. 22, 1843, the third son of the late Jason and Abigail (Holloway) Williams. He was reared on a farm, attending school at Spice-land. He remained on his father's farm till the fall of 1879, when he bought eighty acres of fine land where he has since resided. He has made a specialty of raising Poland China hogs, and has demands from all parts of the West, being unable to supply the number called for. In 1883 he took the prize, a silver pitcher, offered by the *Indiana Farmer* for the three best hogs shown at the fair. Mr. Williams was married Jan. 2, 1868, to Annie W., daughter of Abijah and Deborah (Wilkinson) Steddom. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends. noch

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CHAPTER XXIII.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THIS TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED, 1828.—PIONEER SETTLERS.—FIRST ELECTION.—EARLY SCHOOLS, MILLS AND STORES.—CHURCHES.—THE VILLAGE OF BLOUNTSVILLE.—ITS ORIGIN AND GROWTH.—LODGES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Stony Creek Township derives its name from a stream which rises near its borders. It is situated in the northeastern part of the county; has a varied surface and soil and many varieties of timber. Its resources are chiefly agricultural.

The township was formed on the 11th day of November, 1828, and then included all of Blue River Township and a tier of eight sections, which have since been annexed to Prairie Township. The township now contains twenty sections, and is territorially the smallest in the county. In 1870 its population was 934; in 1880, 947.

The first election was held at the house of Thomas Hobson, in 1828. John Ross was chosen Trustee, and John Hodgson, Justice of the Peace. Officers for 1833-'84: J. B. Howell and J. H. Kilmer, Justices; Frank W. Murray, Trustee.

Andrew Blount made the first purchase of land within the present limits of the township in 1822. He was the only purchaser in that year. During the year 1822 three or four made settlements in the township. Among the pioneers were John Hodgson, Jacob Good, William Gallion, John Hiatt, John Moore, Isaiah Lane, William Brewer, Pleasant Holloway, R. Stanley and Jonathan Bedwell.

The first mill in the township was built on Blue River, by John Smith. Abraham Lennington opened the first store at Blountsville in 1834. The first school-house in District No. 1 was built in 1835. The township now has six schools, which are in good condition. Blountsville has a well-conducted school in two grades, known as the Blountsville Academy.

Churches.—The first preaching in this township was by David and Aaron Miller at Blountsville, about 1830. The first house of worship was erected by the Methodists in 1840. There are now four churches in the township: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, German Baptist and "New Light" Christian. The pastors are: Rev. Mr. Smith, M. E.; Rev. John Newhouse, New Light; Rev. Jesse Prim, M. P.; David Bowman, Bishop of the German Baptist.

VILLAGES.

Blountsville, on the eastern bank of Stony Creek, was founded by Andrew Blount, who settled at this point in 1822. His log house was the only dwelling here for some years, and in 1836 Blountsville consisted of only three houses, one of which was Abraham Lennington's hotel. The first store was kept by Timothy Jordan.

A postoffice was established in 1836, John St. John, Postmaster. The present Postmaster is W. J. B. Luther. In 1880 the village had 188 inhabitants, and in 1884, about 225. Blountsville has two churches, three lodges, three general stores, one hotel, two drug and hardware stores, two boot and shoe shops, one harness shop and tannery, two confectionery and restaurants, two blacksmith shops, one carriage shop, one tile manufactory and three physicians.

Circleville, which exists as a village only in name, was duly laid out several years ago. It is situated on the line between Stony Creek and Blue River Township.

Rogersville, in the western part of Stony Creek Township, was laid out in 1837 by James O. Rogers and John R. Colburn. The village once had stores, shops, etc., but its glory has departed.

LODGES.

Masonic.—Blountsville Lodge, No. 331, F. & A. M., was organized May 31, 1866, with charter members as follows: Thos. J. Bowls, W. M.; Eli Warner, S. W.; Wm. R. Parsons, J. W.; J. W. Stanley, Treas.; J. D. Brewington, Secretary; W. S. Hendrick, S. D.; J. Chaffant, J. D.; W. N. Brewer, T. In 1884 this lodge had twenty members and the following officers: Andrew Blount, W. M.; I. N. Hollinger, S. W.; W. M. Holliday, J. W.; Thos. Marshall, Secretary; Wm. Finch, Treasurer; Samuel Parks, S. D.; Isaac Gilmore, J. D.; Wm. Lacy, T.

Odd Fellows.—Blountsville Lodge, No. 305, I. O. O. F., was organized March 3, 1868, with the following charter members: William B. Baker, N. G.; Cornelius Curry, V. G.; N. B. Vollandigham, S.; Richard Vollandigham, T. The lodge had thirty members in February, 1884, and the following officers: W. R. Gates, N. G.; S. E. Knott, V. G.; Jacob H. Kilmer, S.; William Knott, P. S.; J. M. Luellen, T.; O. G. Howell, District Deputy.

Grand Army.—David N. Kimball Post, No. 204, G. A. R., was organized at Blountsville, July 10, 1883, with the following officers and charter members: Jont. Ross, P. C.; A. W. Galyean, S. V. C.; John D. Brewington, J. V. C., Jonathan Chaffant, A. D. J.; Calvin Cross, O. D.; Oscar Rogers, Q. M.; Samuel Hackman, J. R. Whitehead, Geo. W. Smeltzer, Henry H. Main. The post now has seventeen members.

PERSONAL.

William Haynes was born in Wayne County in 1818. His parents were among the first settlers of Henry County, coming here about 1821. Mr. Haynes has long been a resident of this township, and has held several local offices.

John Finch, an old and prominent citizen, was born in North Carolina in 1815, and came to Henry County quite early. Mr. Finch owns a large and excellent farm.

John Hodgson, a native of North Carolina, came to this county with his family in 1824, and remained here until his death. His son Lewis is a prominent farmer of this township.

William Devore, born in Ohio in 1800, is one of the oldest citizens of the township. He came to this county in 1842.

Hon. Russel Jordan was born in Wayne County in 1819. In 1843 he married, after which he settled in this township, where he has since resided. He represented this county in the Legislature in 1850-'51. He has also served as Justice of the Peace and other township offices. Mr. Jordan was one of the organizers of the Christian church in Blountsville.

Benjamin Bowman, an aged pioneer, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1808. In 1831 he married in Wayne County, Ind., and removed to Henry County, where he has since resided.

James Lennington, born in Armstrong County, Pa., in 1812, came to Henry County in 1835, and to his present farm two years later. Mr. Lennington was an exhorter in the Methodist Episco-

pal church for twelve years, and has served five years as pastor of the New Light Christian church.

Colonel A. R. A. Thompson, though not an old resident of Henry County, is yet worthy of prominent mention, he being an excellent example of the self-made man. He was born in Ohio in 1818; followed teaching and other occupations until 1846, besides traveling in the Southern and Western States. He then engaged in the mercantile business, first at Hagerstown and afterward at Blountsville. He is now a farmer. In 1875 he was elected to the Legislature on the Independent ticket as joint Representative from Henry and Hancock counties. While a resident of Ohio he was made Colonel of militia.

Halliary Howell, born in Wayne County in 1814, came to this township and began life in the woods in 1836, on land purchased of the Government. He still continues a resident of this township.

Jeremiah and Mary Lake came from West Virginia, by team, in 1833, and after spending about six weeks in Prairie Township, settled in Stony Creek. Mr. Lake died in 1866; his wife in 1868. Their son, John W. Lake, has carried on the mercantile business in this county about thirty years. He is now located at Blountsville.

Robert Bookout, a native of Tennessee, moved to this township in 1834, and still resides here. He has been industrious and successful in business.

David and Abigail Luellen came from West Virginia and settled in this township in 1836. Mr. Luellen died in 1852; his widow still survives. Their son, James S. Luellen, is a prominent farmer in this township.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John M. Barr was born in Shenandoah Valley, Va., Sept. 11, 1852, a son of Christian and Margaret Barr, natives of Virginia. His early life was spent on a farm, receiving only a limited education. When he was eighteen years of age he began learning the plasterer's trade with his uncle, William Barr, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked as a journeyman two years, and in 1875 came to Indiana and has since then lived in Blountsville where he has an extensive business. He was married to Mary M., daughter of Elijah and Lavinia Cory. They have one child—Watie Virginia. Politically Mr. Barr is a Democrat.

Current-
Lake
Genealogy



Charles W. Bogue

John S. Barr was born in Rockingham County, Va., Sept. 11, 1835, a son of George W. and Maria Barr, natives of Virginia. He spent from his seventh to his tenth year with his grandfather, and then began learning the trade of a tanner, serving as an apprentice of M. J. Zirkle till he was twenty-one years old. In 1856 he came to Henry County, Ind., and located at Middletown. He worked on a farm a year, and then at his trade as a journeyman for John Thomas, of Delaware County, four years. He then removed to Yorktown, Ind., where he remained over two years, working as a journeyman tanner for Thomas Allen. In 1864 he became established in business for himself at Blountsville, Henry County, where he still resides. On account of his health he has been obliged to partially abandon his business. He now owns a farm of thirty-eight acres, which he carries on in connection with tanning and harness-making. He was married in 1861 to Minerva J., daughter of James and Susan Knott. They have three children—William M., Frank A. and Ardella F. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are members of the Christian church.

Samuel Bechtelheimer was born in Franklin County, W. Va., Jan. 2, 1794, and when ten years old moved with his parents to Clermont County, Ohio, where he resided twenty-four years. During his life in Ohio he was drafted into the war of 1812 and served under Captain Ross. He was married to Rachel Kessler Oct. 30, 1817, and with his wife and family moved to Henry County, Ind., in 1827. The timber was so thick that he had to cut his way through to the place of destination. When the spot was reached whereon he should build he commenced to erect a cabin at once. Cold weather coming on so soon that mortar could not be made, he was compelled to gather moss off the logs to fill the place of mortar in daubing his cabin. The young men of to-day have no idea of the labors he had to undergo to rear a family of eleven children, clear his farm and raise and prepare the provisions to keep his family comfortable. Of his family of thirteen children two died in infancy. Those still surviving are—David, of Juniata, Neb; Jesse, of Correctionville, Woodbury Co., Iowa; Christianna Richardson, Des Moines, Polk Co., Iowa; Samuel H., Deer Creek, Carroll County, Ind.; Jacob, Blountsville, Henry County, Ind. Mrs. Bechtelheimer died Sept. 30, 1865. His occupation principally through life has been farming. His political views have ever been in favor of the Democratic party. He has been a member of the German Baptist church ever since the year

1818. He has never attended a dancing frolic, a museum, fair, circus, or anything in that line. His frolics have been corn-gatherings, house-raising, log-rollings, etc. He is living on the same farm in good health at the age of ninety years with his son Jacob, who has been taking care of him for twenty-four years. Jacob Bechtelheimer was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1826. He worked and toiled for his father until Aug. 25, 1845, when he was married to Catharine Mahoney, a native of Virginia. They both are living at the present date. They have had a family of eleven children; six are living—Nancy J. Current, of Brown County, Minn.; Clemard, Rogersville, Ind.; Jacob A., Carbon-dale, Osage Co., Kas.; Alonzo, Serena, Minnie. Jacob and wife and two daughters and two sons are still living on the old farm.

John H. Billhimer was born in Wayne County, Ind., Dec. 28, 1853, a son of Jacob and Mary E. Billhimer, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Indiana. His early life was spent on a farm, and when eighteen years of age he began working at the blacksmith's trade, but a year later abandoned it and commenced learning the cabinet-maker's trade with his uncle, serving an apprenticeship of two years. He then worked in Logansport two years, and from there went to Peru, Ind., and worked for the Howe Sewing-Machine Company two years, then for the Wabash Desk Company, at Wabash, Ind., eight months. Dec. 17, 1879, came to Blountsville, and became established in business for himself at cabinet-making and undertaking, and also deals in agricultural implements. April 8, 1880, Mr. Billhimer married Mary E., daughter of Miles and Sarah Holliday. They have two children—Merton M. and Esther M. Mr. and Mrs. Billhimer are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Republican.

Aaron Bird was born in Sussex County, N. J., Sept. 2, 1826. His parents were natives of the same State, and in 1836 emigrated to Henry County, Ind., where they lived in different places till 1843, when they bought a farm three miles west of Blountsville, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Aaron remained at home till he was thirty-two years old, when he was married to Mary Bird, a widow. After his marriage Mr. Bird settled on the farm, where he has since resided. He has always followed farming in which he has met with much success, and at present is the owner of 200 acres of well-cultivated land. In politics Mr. Bird affiliates with the Republican party.

Warren Blount. — The grandparents of Mr. Blount, William and Mary (McCoy) Blount, were natives of Tennessee. They removed to Kentucky, but three or four years later came to Indiana and located in Wayne County, on Whitewater River, two miles below Richmond. They built a cabin but only remained there four or five years, when they moved to the western part of the county, on Martindale's Creek, that being as far as they could go on account of the Indians. They subsequently moved to Henry County, and in 1820 removed to a farm seven miles above Muncie, remaining in the vicinity of Muncie till their death. They had a family of eleven children — Andrew, John, William, Joseph, Amos, Thomas, Aaron, Rachel, Hannah, Mary and Elizabeth, all now deceased. They were life-long members of the Baptist church. Andrew Blount remained with his parents till twenty-three years of age, when, in 1816, he was married to Sarah Warren, and settled in Wayne County, purchasing land of the Government. Two or three years later he removed to a farm eight miles from Muncie, but remained there only two years. He then lived in Wayne County a short time, and in 1822 bought the land on which the village of Blountsville is now situated. He remained here thirteen years and then in 1835 moved to Blackford County, Ind., where he died at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died at the age of seventy-seven years. They had a family of eleven children — Warren, John, Thomas, James, Andrew A., Mary, Tabitha, Rachel, Katura, Caroline and Sarah. Only four—John, Warren, Andrew A. and Sarah—are living. Warren Blount, the subject of our sketch, was born in Wayne County, Ind., in 1817. He spent his early life with his parents, receiving only a limited education. He was married in 1835 to Nancy Bedwell. He rented a farm in Henry County a year, and then bought forty acres of Government land, a part of the farm where he now lives. He has made additions from time to time till he now owns 556 acres, all well improved. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church thirty years. They have had eleven children, but six now living—Melinda, Andrew R., Jonathan, John W., Thomas J. and Emma. Those deceased are—Fanny, Sarah A., Elizabeth, Jerome, and an infant. Politically Mr. Blount is a Republican.

John D. Brewington was born in Greene County, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1826, a son of Daniel R. and Frances Brewington, his father a native of Maryland and his mother of Virginia. His early life was

spent with his parents, and when twenty-three years of age he came to Henry County, Ind., and worked at the cooper's trade in Blountsville four years. He then worked at the cabinet-maker's trade seven years, and since then has worked at the carpenter's trade and carried on an undertaker's establishment. He is also proprietor of the hotel in Blountsville. He served as Justice of the Peace six years and as Township Assessor six years. He is a member of Blountsville Lodge, No. 305, I. O. O. F.; Blountsville Lodge, No. 331, F. & A. M., and David N. Kimball Post, No. 204, G. A. R. He enlisted Feb. 20, 1864, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry and participated in several battles and skirmishes. He has a sword which he captured from a rebel during a conflict. He was detailed Quartermaster-Sergeant, holding the position six months. He was mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., and discharged at Indianapolis, Aug. 1, 1865. Mr. Brewington married Keturah Bedwell. To them have been born five children—Elizabeth J., Flora A., Eimsley J. M., Frances E. and Alice B., the two latter deceased. Politically Mr. Brewington is a Republican.

John M. Burch was born in Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1832, a son of William and Mary Burch, his father a native of Vermont and his mother of New York. His father was by trade a tanner, and was also engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in New York State, and subsequently in Warren County, Ohio, and in 1854 came to Blountsville, where he died April 8, 1866. His parents were both active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their ten children seven are living—Emily, John M., Louisa, Orpha, Erastus, Edwin and Millard F. Harriet, Mary and Reform are deceased. Erastus and Edwin enlisted Feb. 29, 1864, in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and served till Aug. 31, 1865. Our subject worked by the month from his thirteenth till his seventeenth year, and then served two years at the shoemaker's trade with James Henry, in Red Lion, Warren Co., Ohio. In 1854 he came to Henry County and engaged in the boot and shoe business, and also in farming, owning at present 153 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of fine land. Mr. Burch was married in 1860 to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Stanford. They have had ten children—Alma, Orlo, Ernest, Mary, Thomas, Jennie, Harriet (deceased), Harly, Nellie and Clay. Mr. Burch is a member of Blountsville Lodge, No. 331, F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican, as was also his father.

David Cory was born in Ross County, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1819, a son of John and Mary (Osborn) Cory, his father a native of Ohio and his mother of North Carolina. His parents moved to Wayne Co., Ind., in 1820, and settled near Economy, where his father died Aug. 20, 1820. He remained with his mother till twenty-one years of age, receiving but a limited education in the country schools. Feb. 9, 1841, he was married to Mary, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Weaver, natives of Virginia. He lived on his mother's farm a year, and in 1842 removed to Henry County, and settled on eighty acres of land inherited from his father. He has since added eighty acres to it, and now owns 160 acres of well-improved land. His wife died Dec. 24, 1871. To them were born nine children. Six are living—John, Matthew, George W., Martha Jane, Margaret, William. The deceased are—Mary E., Sophronia and Barton A. Politically Mr. Cory is a Republican. He is a member of the Christian church, as was also his wife.

Calvin Cross was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 3, 1838, a son of Joseph and Martha (Norman) Cross. His father died when he was eleven years old, and he was thus early thrown upon his own resources. Sept. 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, campaign of Atlanta, and at the battle of Stone River was wounded, the ball passing from the left hip through the lower part of the bowels and lodging in the right hip, where it still remains, causing him great inconvenience and pain. He was discharged Sept. 1, 1864, and Jan. 18, 1865, he married Eliza E., daughter of John and Annis Bechtell. He lived with his father-in-law a short time and then moved to Randolph County and rented land two years, when he bought his father-in-law's farm. Two years later he sold his farm, and moved to Delaware County and bought 160 acres of land, but was unsuccessful, and after five years sold out and moved to an adjoining farm, where he lived two years. He then returned to Henry County and bought eighty-two acres of land, where he now lives, and by additions has increased his farm to 122 acres. Politically Mr. Cross is a Republican. He is a member of Kimball Post, No. 204, G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church. They have had a family of eight children—Ephraim Nelson, Alva Sherman, Barbara Ellen, Adam Brady, Purle Monroe, Della O., Lesty V. and Eliza C.

Abraham J. Current, son of James and Margaret Current, was born in West Virginia in 1812. He received a limited education

in his native State and at the age of twenty-four years accompanied his parents to Henry County, Ind., and helped his father clear the farm where he now resides, owning 170 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1833 to Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Lake, and to them were born seven children—Jeremiah, Mary E., James W., Peter J., Rebecca, Emily and Thomas J. Politically Mr. Current is a Democrat. His father was born in 1773 in West Virginia, and was married in 1796. He removed to Henry County, Ind., in 1836, where he bought a farm of 120 acres which he cleared, remaining on it till his death in 1845 at the age of seventy-five years. His wife died Jan. 22, 1876, aged ninety-seven years. They were the parents of eight children, four now living—James, Abraham J., William and Nancy. Peter, Ellen, John and Mary are deceased.

Jeremiah L. Current, son of Abraham and Elizabeth ^{Lake} Current, was born in Taylor County, Va., Feb. 20, 1834. When he was three years of age his parents came to Henry County, Ind. He remained at home till his twenty-fifth year when he married Orpha Burch. He bought forty acres of land in Stony Creek Township, where he lived ten years. He then went to Jay County, Ind., and bought eighty acres of land, remaining there three years, when he sold his farm and bought the one in Stony Creek Township, where he still resides. He now owns 109½ acres of good, well-improved land and has recently erected a commodious dwelling, costing over \$1,200. Politically he is a Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. Current have been born eight children—Elvira A., Louisa, Emma E., Edwin R., Clara A., Edith, Rosalie and an infant. Mrs. Current is a member of the Baptist church.

Peter Davis is a native of Monongalia County, W. Va., born Jan. 14, 1794. He was married Jan. 17, 1826, to Keziah Reed, a native of the same State, who died in 1854. They had a family of eight children. Mr. Davis has always been an industrious, energetic man. In the winter of 1883-'84 he cut the most of the wood used in his daughter's house. He came to Henry County in 1860 and makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Lake, of Blountsville.

William Finch, son of John and Mary Finch, was born in 1837, in Randolph County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm, receiving only a common-school education. At the age of twenty-four he married Mary J. Ross, by whom he has had two children—Harland and Della May. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he now resides, remaining there but a few years when

he resided two years in Randolph County, Ind. He then returned to his farm where he has since resided and is the owner of fifty-three acres of excellent land which is highly cultivated. He was drafted into the war in 1864, but after serving a few weeks he obtained a substitute by paying him \$1,000. He is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Finch has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years.

Isaac T. Houser was born in Stony Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind., Aug. 21, 1858, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Coffel) Houser, of this township. Of a family of eleven children but four are living—Hannah, Elizabeth, Jacob and Isaac T. The deceased are—Mary, John, Louisa, Lidda, George, Sarah and Susanna. John enlisted Sept. 20, 1861, in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry and was killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Our subject's mother died Oct. 4, 1858, and his father afterward married Saloma Lewis, by whom he has one son—Eli J. Isaac T. Houser was reared on a farm and received his early education in the common schools. He then attended Spiceland Academy two years, and subsequently taught three years. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Blountsville a year, and since then has been engaged in farming, owning forty acres of good land. Jan. 29, 1880, he was married to Mattie, daughter of James and Jane Duke. They have one child—Jessie May. Politically Mr. Houser is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Christian church.

Leroy T. Howell was born in Stony Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind., June 10, 1857, the fifth son of Hillery and Fanny (Bidwell) Howell. He received a good education, attending the common schools and subsequently Blountsville Academy. When twenty years of age he attended one term at the graded school in Muncie, Ind. He then taught in the Blountsville Academy one school year, and afterward taught vocal music. When twenty-two years of age he was married to Laura E., daughter of Charles and Maria Conway. April 1, 1880, he engaged in butchering, which he followed seven months. He was then employed as clerk for S. T. Lake six months, and in 1881 went to Selma, Delaware Co., Ind., and engaged in the restaurant business a short time. He was then employed as clerk for J. W. Goings and the following spring removed with him to Blountsville. March 23, 1883, he was employed by W. J. B. Luther, still remaining with him. His wife died Sept. 14, 1883. To them were born two children—Carrie and Freddie. The latter died when nineteen days old. Polit-

ically Mr. Howell is a Republican. He is a member of the Christian church, as was also his wife.

Taylor C. Kerr, deceased, was born in Tennessee, March 4, 1827. His parents came to Indiana when he was small and settled in Stony Creek Township, Henry County. He spent his early life with his parents on a farm receiving only a common-school education. When twenty-four years of age he married Lida Duke, and settled in Blue River Township, at Rockland. He remained there five years working at the carpenter's trade, and then rented a farm two years. At the expiration of that time he purchased land in Stony Creek Township. It was in the woods but he built a log cabin and went to work and by industry and energy brought it under a good state of cultivation, leaving at his death 120 acres of good land, with comfortable buildings. He was a member of Blountsville Lodge, No. 305, I. O. O. F., Blountsville Lodge, No. 331, F. & A. M. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerr were born five children—James R., Joseph A., Elmer E., Mary L. and Randolph T., the two latter deceased. Mr. Kerr died April 22, 1875.

Daniel Kilmer was born in Berkeley County, W. Va., in 1817, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sebert) Kilmer, natives of Pennsylvania. His parents were married in Berks County, Pa., in 1814 and removed to Berkeley County, W. Va., where they remained till Oct. 18, 1841, when they moved to Wayne County, Ind., buying the old Davenport farm. The mother died June 15, 1851, and the father in 1853 while visiting friends in Virginia. They were members and zealous workers of the Lutheran church. They had a family of twelve children—Catherine, Daniel, John, Elizabeth, Henry, Eli, George, Mary, Barbara, Thomas, Anna and David, the latter deceased. Daniel resided with his parents on the farm and came with them to Indiana. He was married in 1848 to Lavina, daughter of Jacob Seaney, of Wayne County. The year after his marriage he removed to Stony Creek Township, Henry County, and settled in the woods, there being no building of any kind on his farm. He has improved his land, erected good buildings and now has one of the best farms in the county, owning at present 400 acres of land. Politically Mr. Kilmer is a Republican. He has served as Township Trustee one term. He was one of the founders of the temperance organizations in Henry County. He has been a member of the German Reform church since 1836. To Mr. and Mrs. Kilmer were born eight children—Jacob H., Emma

E., William, Luella A., Laura V., John, Harrison and Isaac, the three latter deceased. Mrs. Kilmer died Dec. 29, 1880, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

Levi Littleton was born in Ross County, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1802, a son of Thomas and Lovely (Jones) Littleton. He was reared on a farm receiving his education in the old fashioned schools. He acquired sufficient education to enable him to teach and taught fourteen winters, receiving his pay in the spring, his patrons helping him clear his land in compensation for his services. In 1829 he was married to Catherine Hurst, and settled in Piqua County, Ohio, remaining there twelve years. He then came to Henry County and bought eight acres of land in the woods paying \$500 for it, and erected a log cabin. He has by his energy succeeded in making his farm one of the best in the township, having now 110 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Littleton are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had seven children—Martha, Emily, Lucy, Sevilla, Lemuel, Mary, and Margaret (deceased).

Thomas Littleton was born in Maryland in 1757. He spent his early life on a farm acquiring only sufficient education to enable him to read and write. He was married when twenty-one years of age to Mary Hurst. A few weeks after his marriage he was cut with an ax which made him a cripple the rest of his life, having to use a wooden leg fifty-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Littleton were born five children—Nancy, Mathew, William, Leah and Thomas. Mrs. Littleton died and in 1801 he married Lovely Jones, and removed to Ross County, Ohio. He remained there twenty-five years, and then moved to Piqua County, Ohio, where he died in 1833. His wife died in 1841. They had two children—Levi and Margaret. Three of his sons were soldiers in the war of 1812.

David M. Luellen, merchant and Postmaster of Rogersville, was born in Rogersville, Henry Co., Ind., Sept. 25, 1844, a son of Jabish and Mary Luellen, his father a native of West Virginia, and his mother of Tennessee. His parents were married in Henry County, Ind., and settled in Rogersville. His father died in 1876 and his mother in 1882. Mr. Luellen spent his early life on a farm. He learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at it four years and then worked at the carpenter's trade about four years, and since then has been in the mercantile business. He has served as Justice of the Peace five years and is now serving his sixth year as Assessor. Feb. 8, 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and served till Sept. 25, 1865. Politically he is

a Republican. He has been a member of Blountsville Lodge, No. 305, I. O. O. F., twelve years. Mr. Luellen was married when twenty-two years of age to Serepta McFadden. They have had seven children—Viva L., Jabish N., Dorsey E., Ada M., Kate D., Ocea A. and Walter Wesley.

William J. B. Luther was born in Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind., Jan. 25, 1843, his father being a native of Rhode Island, and his mother of Pennsylvania. When he was about three years old his parents removed to Shelbyville, Ind., where he spent his childhood and youth. His father was in delicate health for a number of years and died when William was about eighteen years of age. He was the main dependence for support of his mother and four younger children, for a number of years, when his mother marrying again and the other children getting able to take care of themselves he was left to pursue his own interests, though of course with no capital except his energy and a determination to succeed. About the last of the year of 1867 he took a position with Eli Johnson, of Indianapolis, to drive a wagon, remaining with him two years. He saved about \$800 of his salary, which was his capital on which to commence business for himself. He was married to Melvina Murray, of Blountsville, in this county, Dec. 25, 1869, and in January following he and his wife's brother bought out the drug store of House & Williams. They continued in partnership about a year when he purchased his brother-in-law's interest and since then, considering the place and its advantages and opportunities, he has been eminently successful. In addition to his drug store he is now proprietor of quite a nice dry-goods store and the owner of some valuable real estate. His wife's inheritance he has always kept invested separately in her name, never having used it in his business transactions. In short, his success may be considered a fair specimen of what may be accomplished by pluck, energy and determination. His family consists of three children—Eugene Murray, Annie and Beatrix.

William Murray, Jr., was born in Brown County, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1818, the fourth son and eighth child of William and Mary Murray, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. His father having met with some financial reverses, removed to Wayne County, Ind., in William's early boyhood, where they lived for several years' engaged in farming and superintending the Wayne County Asylum for the poor. The whole family then came to Henry County about 1840, settling in Stony Creek Township, near

Chas. L. Luellen 1869-1941
m
Lorina Leakey 1869-1939
day Ephraim
had

John Boyd
1895
m
Florence Bell
and
Herman
1901
m
Lucille
Cretton

the town of Blountsville, where William continued to reside till his death, which occurred Feb. 10, 1872. By occupation he was a farmer, owning a nice farm of 240 acres one mile from Blountsville. He began teaching when he was about twenty years of age and for ten or twelve years taught during the winter season. He was married Oct. 5, 1842, to Mary Taylor, of Wayne County, with whom he lived happily till her death, Nov. 2, 1856. She left a family of six children, the eldest not being thirteen years and the youngest ten months of age. He never re-married, living a widower for about fifteen years. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a strong supporter of all its institutions for a great many years. He was also a member of the Freemasons. In politics he was a strong Republican, having been originally a Whig, in strong sympathy with free-soil and abolitionism. He was a strong supporter of public improvements, good schools, all moral reforms, and an unyielding advocate of temperance. When the summons to bid this world and its cares adieu came, he received it with all serenity, telling those about him that he had no regrets and that he was at peace with his Maker. The oldest of the children, Melvina, married Wm. J. B. Luther, and is living at Blountsville, near the old home. Alvin R. Murray, the second, is living in Reno County, Kan., engaged in farming and cattle raising. He married a Miss Clyne, of Delaware County, and has two children. He is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. J. C. Murray, the third child and second son, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the North Indiana Conference, this being the third year of his location at Knightstown, in our own county. He is a graduate of Holbrook's Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and of Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J. He married a Miss Trembley, of Franklin County, and is the father of two sons. Louisa, the fourth, is married to a Mr. Sutton, who is engaged in the dry-goods line in Adams County, Ind. They have four children. Clara, the fifth, died unmarried at the age of nineteen. She was engaged in teaching school, and was cut off in the flower of her youth, being a young lady of great promise. Emma J., the youngest, is a graduate of Holbrook's Normal School, and engaged in teaching in a graded school in Adams County, Ind.

James Murry, son of William and Mary (Boles) Murry, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., July 19, 1813. He was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription school. He acquired

sufficient education to enable him to teach and taught during the winter months ten or twelve years. He was married Nov. 19, 1835, to Catharine Taylor, and settled in Wayne County, Ind., but a year later removed to Henry County, and in the spring of 1837 located on a farm which his father had entered from the Government, and by industry and good management brought it under a good state of cultivation. He lived there forty-six years, and then sold it and bought a smaller place, where he now lives. To him and his wife were born eight children, but four of whom are living—Frank W., Samuel T., Alford L. and Laura E. The deceased are—Mary A., Helen M., Viretta J. and Alice. His sons were all in the late war. Frank enlisted Sept. 20, 1861, in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where he was wounded in the right elbow. He received a furlough of sixty days, and at the end of that time was discharged. Samuel enlisted in 1863 in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, and was discharged in June, 1865, serving most of the time as assistant in the hospital. Alford served as a substitute for Ellis Hodson, remaining the greater part of the time in Indianapolis, and was discharged in June, 1865. Mr. Murry is politically a Republican. He served one term as County Assessor, and has held several minor offices. He is not a member of any church, but is a liberal supporter of anything that tends to the welfare of the community. He has always been a temperance man and is a strong advocate of the principles of prohibition.

William Murry was born in 1786, in Pennsylvania. His early life was spent on a farm, receiving a common-school education. After his marriage he settled in Westmoreland County, Pa., remaining there twelve years, and in October, 1813, removed to Brown County, Ohio. In 1826 he moved to Highland County, Ohio, and in 1832 to Wayne County, Ind., where he bought eighty acres of land of Henry Warren. He also entered 320 acres from the Government, in Henry County, and 160 acres in Delaware County, Ind. He remained in Wayne County five years, keeping the county poor-house while there, and then moved to Henry County. He was married in his twenty-third year to Mary Boles, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1785. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and were among the first members of the church in Stony Creek Township. He purchased the land and helped build the first church in the township, and also gave the land for a cemetery, his wife being the first person buried there.

She died in 1838. To them were born ten children; but five are living—Cornelius, James, Jane, Rosana and Sarah A. Those deceased are—David, Ralph V., William, Mary and Elizabeth. In 1842 Mr. Murry married Martha Swan. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; and a son, Ralph V., was in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Wells County, Ind., in the 100 days' service. He died in December, 1883, aged sixty-two years.

Rev. John T. Newhouse was born April 1, 1847, in Columb a, Fayette County, Ind. In 1850 his parents moved to Henry County. On the breaking out of the Rebellion his two elder brothers enlisted and he was left to take care of his parents. They moved to Muncie, Delaware County, where he was employed in various kinds of business and made a comfortable living till the close of the war when his brother returned home and assumed the care of his parents. Mr. Newhouse married Emma Fisher, of Delaware County, and soon after his marriage returned to Henry County. He was converted and joined the Christian church and four years later was licensed to preach, and since then engaged in the active work of the ministry. He has been successful in his calling and has been the means of adding 1,500 to the church. He now has charge of four churches, receiving a salary of \$700. His postoffice address is Blountsville, Ind.

Andrew Peirce was born in Blount County, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1812, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Anderson) Peirce. His father was born in North Carolina, near the border line of Tennessee, in 1785. He was married to Elizabeth Anderson, in Green County, Va., and subsequently moved to Blount County, Tenn., remaining there eleven years. In the fall of 1822 they moved to Wayne County, Ind., settling near Hagerstown, and remained there till after the mother's death in 1856, when the father sold his farm to the youngest son, Isaac, and came to Henry County, where he died April 23, 1863. There was a family of six children—Thomas, Andrew, Sarah E., Henry, Ezra and Isaac. Our subject received his education in the primitive log school-house, where only spelling, reading and the rudiments of arithmetic were taught. He remained at home till twenty-three years of age when he married Fanny Brown. He rented land a year and then moved to Madison County and settled three miles north of Pendleton on land of his own. In 1837 he returned to Wayne County and bought a saw-mill which he ran six years. In 1846 he bought land in Henry County and subsequently made various purchases

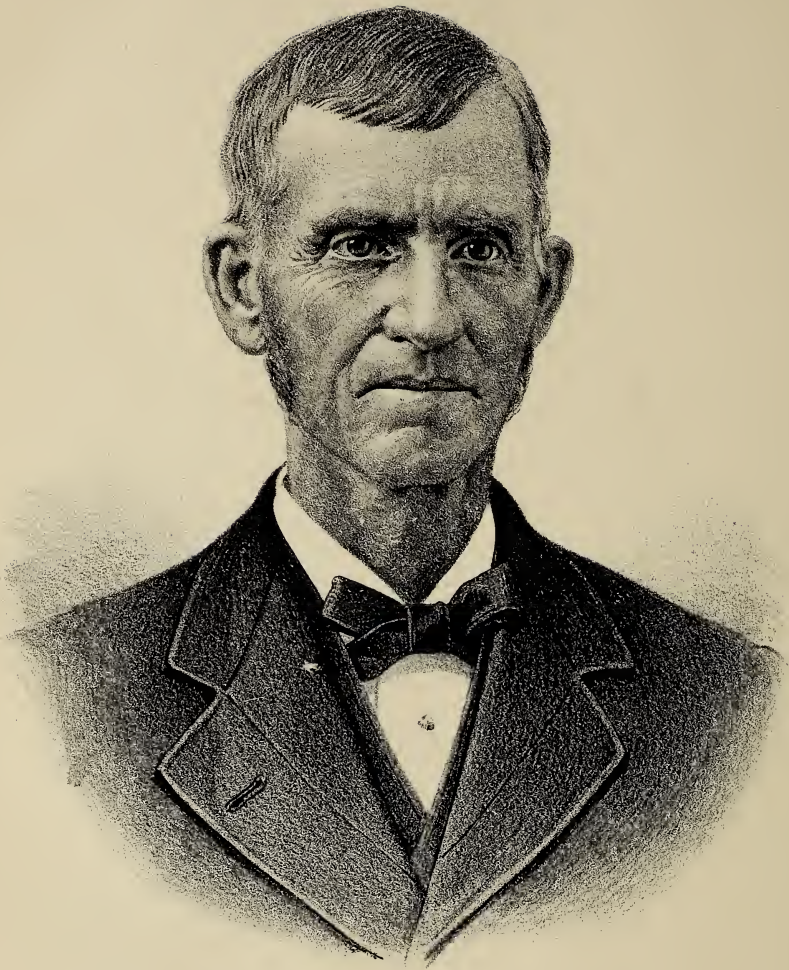
and sales of land. In 1863 his wife died and he sold all his land in Henry County, intending to move West, but changing his mind bought again in this county. He was married in 1864 to M. J. Southwick. They have no children. To his first marriage were born nine children—Isaac W., Julia, Elisha H., Thomas, Elizabeth, James, Nehemiah, Eunice and Lorenzo D. Mr. Peirce has paid taxes in Henry County thirty-eight years and has never let a cent run delinquent. He has served his county and township in some of the public offices. Politically he was originally a Whig, but since its formation has affiliated with the Republican party. He has always been a strong temperance man, and is now in favor of prohibition.

W. C. Pidgeon, eldest son of Jesse and Mary Pidgeon, was born in District No. 1, Blue River Township, March 22, 1855. His father, a hard-working, industrious farmer, had settled almost in the unbroken forest of the township; so when William opened his eyes for the reception of light and knowledge, his horizon was not far distant from the log house in which he was born. There was plenty of work in those times, grubbing, picking brush, burning logs, etc.; thus he was early inured to labor, getting a pretty good idea of the hardships of pioneer life, thereby learning a lesson which has been of inestimable value to him in his manhood years, viz.: "There is no royal road to success in life." His earliest recollections are of picking brush, deadening the forest trees and fighting "yaller jackets," ditching, sawing, etc. His life thus early was in no wise different from that of other boys in his neighborhood. In the summer of 1864 his father had a boy hired to help him tend the corn crop. William would follow and want to plow day after day, until finally he declared he could plow as well as the hired hand; so the hired man was given up and he went bravely at the work, receiving many a sore shin from springing roots, chuck in the ribs or under the chin from the plow-handle, etc., but he stuck bravely to it from that time forth. The years came and went, with the same routine of work; the horizon gradually widened, letting more sunshine to the earth and into the house. His winters were spent in the district school where he distinguished himself by his progress and application to study. "At night as we sat around the blazing fire, father would help us 'do our sums,' then pronounce to us from the dictionary in which mother would join the children, and all spell for head. These were happy times," so wrote he years afterward. At the age of

thirteen he had mastered the branches then taught in the district school. Cyrus Hodgins, at this time, opened a graded school at Hopewell, Dudley Township, to which he was sent, working night and morning and the last of the week to pay his board, his father paying the tuition. At this place, and in the same way, he spent three winter terms of six months each, working for his father during the summer. During the eighteen months' schooling at this place he was tardy but once, and that was the first morning, and never absent. Such were his father's habits of promptness that rain or shine, hot or cold, his boy was always found at his place in school. He next attended Spiceland Academy, entering it the fall of 1871. Here he was noted for his quiet habits, thorough work and strict attention to his own business. Now, as formerly, he worked with his father in the summer, studying at home, thereby keeping up with his class. This was done for three years, and he was ready for the finishing term; but financial circumstances rendered it necessary to do something else; so he dropped out of his class, becoming Principal of a graded school at Spice-wood, Hamilton County, during the summer. The next winter 1874-'75, was spent in a school in Howard County, where he had a rough set of scholars in number fifty-five. That school put him oftentimes to his wits' end, but he proved himself equal to the occasion. That school gave a tinge to his government which has followed him ever since, and to-day it is known "he is strict," but deals justice to all, not forgetting mercy. He returned to the Academy the summer of 1875, finished its course, and carried home in triumph the diploma of the school. During the summers of 1877 and 1881 we find him again at Spiceland pursuing advanced studies, and teaching to pay his way. In the summer of 1876 he bore a diploma from Eastman's Business College, located at Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson. He visited New York City frequently while at Poughkeepsie. He often says "this was the pleasantest summer of his life." Mountains, rivers, cities and the ocean, with their impressions, will never be forgotten by the "Hoosier boy." On his homeward journey, in September, 1876, he visited Philadelphia, "taking in" the "never to be forgotten sights" of the Centennial. His life since then has been one of increased toil in the school-room, his only aim being to master his chosen profession. From early childhood his aspirations were to be a teacher, and rise through merited work to a higher place in the educational world. As school-boy, his father told him "if he spent his time fooling

with the girls he would bring him home and put him to work. So fearful was he of having to leave school that he rarely was seen in the company of ladies, consequently was *very bashful*. In August, 1881, he was married to Carrie Benedict, whose acquaintance he had formed while teaching at Springport, her father's residence. Her father's family came from Sullivan County, N. Y., to this county in 1875. A daughter, Edna Theresa, was born April 18, 1883. For the past two years he has been Principal of the Blountsville schools, where the same uniform success characterizes his work that has always followed his well-planned efforts. He is a member of the Society of Friends, in whose doctrine he is a firm believer; is an active Sabbath-school and temperance worker; would vote any day for Woman Suffrage and the total suppression of the liquor traffic. He has a library of nearly 200 volumes, including the American Cyclopaedia, to which additions are frequently made. He is Republican in principle, but has not always supported the straight ticket; holds decided views on all points of general interest, from which he is not easily turned; believes in the centralization of school power as the only means of securing the best results of our schools. Is working, watching, waiting, hoping for the time when parents will co-operate with teachers in securing good behavior from pupils, regardless of methods of punishment.

G. W. Rees, tile manufacturer, was born March 20, 1827, in Delaware County, Ind., remaining with his parents till he was twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Mary Palsley. Of their eight children six are living—John R., Amanda A., Cassius M., Jacob B., Ollie and Mallie. Rebecca P. and William O. are deceased. After his marriage Mr. Rees lived in Delaware County about fifteen years, when he moved to Henry County, Ind., residing on a farm eight years. He then moved to Madison County, Ind., where he was engaged in the manufacture of tile five years, after which he returned to Henry County and established his present business. Mrs. Rees died June 20, 1871. Mr. Rees was again married Dec. 8, 1882, to Rachel Hyatt, who died Jan. 2, 1883. Mr. Rees has served two terms as Township Trustee. He is a member of Independence Lodge, No. 281, A. F. & A. M., of Grant County, Ind., and also belongs to Oneida Lodge, No. 81, Independent Order of Red Men. In politics Mr. Rees is a Republican. His parents were natives of West Virginia, and emigrated to Indiana in 1825, and settled on West River, above



Jacob H. Swearingen

Hagerstown, where they remained only a few months. They then moved to Delaware County, Ind., where they resided till their death, which occurred, the father's April 1, 1864, and the mother's* May 2, 1876.

Jacob H. Swearingen was born in Marion County, W. Va., in 1822, and at the age of nineteen was married to Mary Bechtelheimer, after which he lived on his father's farm in Henry County two years. He then moved to the farm in Stony Creek Township, where he has since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen were born fourteen children, of whom four survive—Selina, Samuel B., Aaron and John B. Lerena and nine unmarried are deceased. His son Samuel B. enlisted in the spring of 1864, and was discharged at Indianapolis at the close of the war. Mrs. Swearingen died Dec. 28, 1864, and Nov. 26, 1865, Mr. Swearingen married Minerva Wilson, who died March 30, 1878. He was married to his present wife, Elizabeth Brown, Jan. 8, 1880. Mr. Swearingen owns and operates the only creamery in Henry County, which he established about two years ago. He has a capacity for churning 1,000 pounds per day, but the average at the present time is 100 pounds daily. He also has a dairy in connection with the creamery, milking at present forty-five cows, and shipping butter to several parts of the United States. He also owns 600 acres of excellent land in a high state of cultivation. Politically he is a Republican.

Henry C. Teetor, farmer, was born in Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., July 25, 1862. His father, Zachariah Teetor, is a native of Indiana, and was reared on a farm, receiving no education till after his marriage. He was married in 1859 to Barbara Hoover, of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of seven children—John H., Henry C., Sarah E., Charles N., Joseph C., Emma F. and Benjamin F. After his marriage Mr. Teetor purchased a grist-mill in Hagerstown, which he carried on very successfully till September, 1883. He is an energetic business man, and held in high esteem by all who know him. His wife is a member of the German Baptist church. Our subject spent his early life with his parents, receiving a good business education in the public schools of Hagerstown. He worked in the grist-mill with his father till August, 1883, when he was married to Josephine Wright, and moved to a farm in Stony Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind. They have a good farm of thirty-two acres. Mr. Teetor is the champion bicycle rider of Indiana, and has taken several prizes at both State and county fairs.

*Hagerstown
Ind.
Own
Perfect
Circle
Piston
Ring
Co.*

CHAPTER XXIV.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

A WEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS TOWNSHIP.—ORGANIZATION.—FIRST OFFICERS.—FIRST LAND ENTRIES AND EARLY SETTLERS.—HEATON'S MILL.—WEST LIBERTY, AN EXTINCT VILLAGE.—THE VILLAGE OF RAYSVILLE.—KNIGHTSTOWN, THE SECOND TOWN IN IMPORTANCE IN HENRY COUNTY.—ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.—EARLY TIMES.—ATTEMPTS AT IMPROVEMENT.—THE FIRST RAILROAD.—GROWTH.—PROSPERITY.—PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.—SOCIETIES.—CHURCHES.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Wayne Township, forming the southwestern corner of Henry County, has an undulating surface, good soil and excellent farming lands. It was settled early and has been steadily progressive and prosperous. It contains the wealthy town of Knightstown, and other villages of less importance which are mentioned hereafter. It is watered by Blue River, Montgomery Creek, Buck Creek and Six-Mile Creek.

In the record of the Commissioners' Court may be found the following entry, under the date June 11, 1822:

“*Ordered* by the board, that all that tract of land within the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated by the name and style of Wayne Township, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the west corner of Dudley Township, and running thence west with the line dividing Rush and Henry counties, to the southwest corner of Henry County; thence north with the western boundaries of Henry County to the township line dividing townships 16 and 17, range 8, east; thence east on the line dividing townships 16 and 17, to the northwest corner of Dudley Township; thence south with the line of said township to the place of beginning. The said new township of Wayne shall from and after the first Saturday in July next enjoy all the rights and privileges and jurisdiction which to

separate and independent townships do or may properly belong and appertain."

At the same date

"*Ordered* by the board, that an election be held on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, at the house of Joseph Watts, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace for Wayne Township. *Ordered* still further by the board, that Abraham Heaton be appointed inspector for said township."

The township as then formed was about eleven miles long by six in width, and included portions of the present townships of Franklin, Greensboro and Spiceland.

In 1825 the commissioners directed that elections for Wayne Township be held in future at the house of Prudence Jackson. In November, 1827, the place of election was changed from Mrs. Jackson's to Solomon Byrkett's; Jacob Parkhurst's house, Raysville, and then Knightstown became successively the election place of the township. The township officers in 1822 were: Elijah McCray, E. Hardin and Daniel Priddy, Constables; Ebenezer Goble and Samuel Furgason, Overseers of the Poor; Daniel Heaton, Shaphet McCray and Jacob Parkhurst, Fence Viewers.

The following persons made purchases of land in this township in the year 1821, at the dates given:

Aug. 11, Samuel Furgason; Aug. 13, Waitzel M. Cary, Abraham Heaton, Daniel Heaton, Samuel Carey, David Lauderback, Edward Patterson, William Macy, Jacob Parkhurst, Thomas Estell, Henry Ballenger, Isaac Pugh, Shaphet McCray; Aug. 14, David Dalrymple, William Criswell, Ebenezer Goble, Joseph Watts; Aug. 20, Samuel Goble, Stephen Cook; Aug. 22, John Daily; Aug. 23, Jacob Whitter; Sept. 18, John Freeland; Oct. 13, Charles Smith; Oct 31, Edmund Lewis, John Lewis.

Probably the first white men who resided in the township were Daniel and Asa Heaton, who were temporarily located at the site of Raysville and trading with the Indians as early as 1818. They became permanent settlers a little later. Samuel Furgason purchased the first land in the township, on the 11th of August, 1821. He built a log cabin at the mouth of Montgomery's Creek as early as 1820, and made enough money by hauling corn from the White-water to pay for his claim. Samuel Goble, who was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, had a cabin and ten acres of land partly cleared, as early as 1821. His land, however, was bought from under him by David Lauderback, who did not settle here.

At the time the township was organized about forty families had located within its limits, most of them in the Heaton neighborhood.

Besides those above named, the following persons were either born in the township or settled in it at about the dates given : Benjamin Fort, Washington Lewis, P. C. Welborn, 1822; Geo. D. Porter, Edmund Lewis, 1823; Thomas Estell, Jr., J. I. Furgason, W. J. Welborn, 1824; S. R. Allee, Jacob Burris, W. H. Estell, Newton Wright, 1825; Jonathan Manlove, W. P. Manlove, Gabriel Fort and Luther Dillee, 1826; Abraham Carey, Freeman Fort, 1827; W. H. Maxwell, John and Lewis Watson, Henry Watson, 1828; Robert Woods, J. M. Whitesell, M. D., James C. Ramsey, Job Hiatt, John Allee, David S. Heaton, 1829; Joseph Woods, Harvey Bell, Henry Shinn, 1830; John Sparks, Thomas Porter, Levi Stratton, Cyrus Willetts, James McColly and others were also early settlers.

One of the first grist-mills in the county was Abraham Heaton's, at the mouth of Buck Creek, which was in existence when the township was organized. It stood near the site afterward occupied by the White Mill. The second county road ordered by the commissioners ran from New Castle via Heaton's mill, along the Blue River Valley, to West Liberty. This and the old State road from Richmond to Indianapolis were for several years the only public roads in the township. Paths through the woods from house to house constituted the remainder of the traveled routes.

John Anderson, the founder of Raysville, was an early and prominent citizen, who, for a time, held the office of associate judge. He dug the mill-race for Abraham Heaton's mill, receiving \$100 for the job. He at once took the proceeds, walked to Brookville and entered a tract of land, a part of which is now included in Raysville.

Among the old residents is Mr. B. Boren, who came to the county and entered land in 1831. He was born in North Carolina in 1801, and was one of the early pioneers.

The oldest woman in the township is Mrs. Jane Manlove, widow of John Manlove. They came to Indiana in 1815, and to Henry County when the country was new and wild. Mrs. Manlove was born in North Carolina in 1791. She is remarkably active for one of her age.

Of recent years the farmers of this township have taken great interest in the improvement of stock by the importation of high-grade blooded animals of known pedigree.

On the farm of J. F. Saddler, two miles west of Knightstown, may be found a herd of five head of Hereford cattle, thoroughbred and pedigreed. They were imported in 1882 from England by Mr. Saddler. He, in partnership with J. F. Bell, is the owner of the above stock. The firm have now twenty head of full-blooded Herefords and twenty-five head of Shorthorns, which they are breeding with them. The Green Mound stock farm of E. E. Elliott is the abode of the well-bred and pedigreed horse Tom Walker, of which Mr. Elliott is the owner, together with other fine stock. The people of this vicinity are fully awake to the importance of fine stock, and there is steady progress in the improvement of every kind of live stock.

WEST LIBERTY.

The town-plot of this now extinct village was recorded April 8, 1823, Samuel Furgason, proprietor. On the same day and date the plat of New Castle was recorded. West Liberty was situated on the county line, on the old State road, three-fourths of a mile southwest of Knightstown. The first mail route through Henry County was from Greensburg and Rushville, via West Liberty and New Castle, to Muncie, and for some time the only postoffices in the county were at West Liberty and New Castle. At the former place Bicknell Cole was the first Postmaster.

For a few years West Liberty grew and prospered. At one time it had sixteen or more houses and several stores and taverns. The location of the National road north of the village in 1827 caused the incipient town to decline, and at last to fall, no more to flourish.

The first merchant at West Liberty was Aaron Maxwell. W. M. Cary, who subsequently founded Knightstown, was also an early settler. Maxwell's store was a log cabin, consisting of one room, in which was kept his family, his stock of goods and a whisky barrel. Dr. John Elliott, who afterward moved to New Castle, was the first physician. Dr. J. M. Whitesell settled at West Liberty in 1829, and moved thence to Knightstown in 1831. William Winkoop was licensed to keep tavern in West Liberty in 1826.

RAYSVILLE.

This old village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of Blue River, opposite Knightstown. It was laid out by Judge John Anderson about the time the National road was located and named

in honor of Governor Ray. It is a pretty, well-built rural village, containing two stores, a postoffice, two churches and a good school building, where an excellent school in three grades is maintained.

The population was 353 in 1880, showing a slight decrease as compared with former census returns.

Among the early residents of the village were Judge Anderson, Elijah Knight and John Death. The two last named were tavern-keepers, and their houses were situated on opposite sides of the street. Travelers were wont to look at the signs, and say: "Knight on one side, Death on the other," and pass on. Isaac Scott was another early settler who kept tavern several years. Joel Pusey, Caleb White and Robert Wilson were early merchants.

Raysville has long been noted for its fine nurseries and vegetable gardens. The nurseries were started by John C. Teas, and are now managed by John Bird. The vegetable gardens are owned by John Brando.

MAPLE VALLEY.

Maple Valley postoffice, at Elizabeth City, was established in the fall of 1879, and A. F. Yetter was made Postmaster. He was succeeded Oct. 15, 1883, by the present Postmaster, S. W. Overman.

GRANT CITY.

This little village, containing about 110 inhabitants, was laid out in 1869, by Jacob Green, who opened the first store in the following year. Grant City has one store, one saw-mill, one tile factory, one blacksmith, one physician and two churches—Methodist and Friends.

KNIGHTSTOWN.

This beautiful and prosperous town is situated on the west bank of Blue River, near the southern line of Wayne County. The country surrounding is rich and well improved. The National road and the main line of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad pass through the town. Knightstown is an important trading point and its citizens are enterprising, energetic, and many of them wealthy. For substantial and elegant business houses, tasty private residences, churches and schools, few towns of equal population can surpass Knightstown.

The town was platted in 1827, just after the National road was located, and named in honor of Jonathan Knight, an engineer

employed by the Government upon the road. Waitsell M. Cary was the first settler, and the proprietor of the town. He moved from Springfield, Ohio, to the old village of West Liberty about 1825, and there followed the latter's trade for two years. He purchased the greater portion of the tract now the site of the town and when the National road was surveyed, had the land laid off into town lots. About 1830 he began to furnish entertainment to travelers, and in 1832 opened a licensed tavern. The next house erected after Cary's was built by Dawson Sanford. Sanford died two years after coming here, his death being the first that occurred in the town. George Martz built the third house in the town. A man named Isham, in 1829 or 1830, erected the house now owned by Howell Swain, which is one of the oldest buildings now standing.

The first birth in the town was that of a child born to the wife of George Martz. The first marriage was solemnized in February, 1830, by Judge Anderson, of Raysville. Asa Heaton, and Mary, daughter of W. M. Cary, were the happy couple.

The first store was opened in 1829 by Isaac James and Levi Griffith in partnership. Other early merchants were: J. B. Low and James Woods.

The first physician was Dr. Hiatt, who was also an early teacher in the town. He remained here about two years. He was a Quaker, from Richmond, to which place he returned. Dr. Joseph M. Whitesell, now the oldest physician in Henry County, settled in Knightstown in 1831.

Knightstown postoffice was established about 1832. James McColly was the first Postmaster. His successors in the office have been: John Mayes, Asa Heaton, Fielding L. Goble, George Davis, A. B. Fithian, J. W. White, Edward B. Niles, Valentine Steiner, John Bell and others.

The town grew slowly. Its aspect remained wild and primitive. Even after 1830 bears were sometimes seen in the streets of the town, and one well-known citizen had a memorable adventure with one. The morals of the village were not exactly correct, according to modern standards. The amount of fighting and whisky drinking was large in proportion to population. These features passed away gradually.

An old resident, who came to Knightstown in 1837, ten years after the town was founded, thus describes the place at that time: "The population did not exceed 500. Most of the houses

were on Main street or National road, though there were some buildings on the two streets parallel with Main. The houses were small and all of wood. Fielding L. Goble put up the first brick house during the year 1837. The principal merchants were Hart & Tate, Low & McCain, and Woods & Johnson. The principal tavern, which was also the stage office, was kept by H. Dillon."

According to the returns made by the lister of the corporation of Knightstown, in 1839, the value of the real estate at that date was \$226,618, showing that Knightstown, even thus early, was on the way to prosperity. But what of the appearance of the town at that time? June 18, 1839, under the head of "Our Town," the *Indiana Sun* says editorially:

"What beauties are presented in the town? Alas! They are few. The site is level and extended; the streets are wide, but how they look! unshaded, muddy, unpaved, and without sidewalks. The public square is in part a mud-hole, strewn over with wood and chips and fragments of old timber; the market-house until recently a hog-shelter; the alleys blocked up with heaps of offal. The houses are, many of them, unsightly, being low, ill-shaped, some of them painted only in front and some not at all. Here and there is a good-looking building with handsome shades around, but too many are entirely out of taste. This, however, is incidental to all new towns that spring up in the West, and arises from the poverty of the first settlers and the unskillfulness of artists.

"Our town surpasses many others in the appearance of its buildings already, and is gradually improving. As the wealth of its citizens increases, which will be proportionate to the growth of the country around, mean houses will give place to better ones. The unfinished state of the National road is a great hindrance to the improvement of this town. Its speedy completion would give the place a new start, and encourage the citizens to bestow pains upon the buildings and streets; but they need not put off everything till our fickle-minded and dilatory Government shall finish the road; it is in their power to make improvements now. Small houses may be made to look neat. There are a few examples of such scattered through the village."

In 1840 the entire population of Wayne Township, including Knightstown, was 2,480.

From the early local papers of the town we are able to get the

names of some of the business men. In the *Indiana Sun* of March 22, 1839, Fielding L. Goble, Knightstown, advertises 115,000 brick for sale; C. & J. T. White request their customers to call and settle; a sale of lots in Knightstown is announced by John Lowry and E. K. Hart; J. C. Ramsey desires his debtors to settle; Daniel Mason has "a splendid assortment of groceries." The above were the only business men who then advertised in the local paper. Culbertson, Chambers & Co., merchants, advertise in 1841; also Daniel Mason, Low & McCain, James Woods, and A. M. Britain, merchants; G. W. Riddell and J. M. Whitesell, physicians; Tate & Evans, druggists; George Davis, tailor; Emerson & Foxworthy, tailors; E. & B. W. Evans, hat and cap manufacturers; Harvey Bell, copper and sheet-iron ware manufacturer; John A. Miller, cabinet-maker; S. Charles & Co., chair-makers, and Wm. G. Grubbs, saddler.

The people of this town were wide awake upon the subject of public improvements at a comparatively early date. We find that on the 17th of February, 1838, an act of the Legislature was approved, incorporating the Knightstown Canal, Manufacturing and Trading Company. This company, with a capital stock of \$500,000, was authorized to construct a canal from the stone quarry four miles north of Knightstown to the town; to build houses, mills, etc., and to use the surplus water of the canal as a water-power. The incorporators were: J. W. Macy, Solomon McCain, E. K. Hart, George Davis, W. M. Cary, Wm. M. Tate and J. M. Whitesell. The scheme was never carried out.

The lack of transportation facilities and convenient markets was a serious obstacle in the way of rapid growth of the town. For years Cincinnati, nearly a hundred miles distant, was the principal trading place of Knightstown merchants, and thither produce was shipped by teams, which returned with goods and supplies. When the Whitewater Canal was finished to Cambridge City, the achievement brought great rejoicing to Knightstown people. Twenty miles was but a short distance to transport produce. But still greater advantages were soon afforded through the completion of the Knightstown & Shelbyville Railroad in the year 1850. A few years later the Indiana Central Railroad reached the town, placing it in direct communication with important business centers, and greatly benefiting business of every kind.

Since the war improvement has been more rapid than at any other time. Nearly all the best business buildings on Main street

have been built, streets have been improved, and almost the whole town has undergone a transformation.

In 1838 Caleb White built a grist-mill, and soon after Joel Pusey built another, south of town. Flouring mills on the same site are still in operation, doing a large amount of business. There are now four mills in operation in and near Knightstown, operated by Joseph A. Church, Wilkinson, Smith & Co., Holland, and Edmund White.

An important industry, established and carried on by John Casely for several years, was the manufacture of flax goods. The factory was twice burned, once by the striking of lightning. Since the last destruction of the building, in 1881, the business has not been resumed. Mr. Casely formerly employed from forty to fifty persons, and conducted a large business.

One of the most destructive fires ever known in Knightstown occurred Monday, Feb. 24, 1868. The Probasco Block, a large and valuable building, was then destroyed, and several neighboring buildings damaged. The loss was about \$30,000, half of which was on the building. Mr. Tenny and Mr. Probasco, merchants, Mr. Thayer, furniture dealer, Mr. Albright, artist, and the I. O. O. F. Lodge were all heavy losers.

The principal business interests of Knightstown in the year 1884 may be summarized as follows: Dry-goods stores: Williams & Carroll, Hatfield & Williams, John Charles, H. H. Condit, M. B. Harris. Clothing store: J. T. Furgason. Drug stores: W. M. Edwards, Pickering & Patterson, C. A. Humphrey, John Weaver. Groceries: Allen S. White, Hibben & Addison, A. O. Morris, Jas. Mills, R. E. Ernest, Ed. Swain. Hardware stores: H. & W. N. Bell & Co., E. S. Ball & Co., L. M. Culbertson. Stoves and tinware: Brecenridge & Co., C. F. Lemon. Bakers: Thomas Manning, Solomon Hittle. Shoe stores: C. S. Hubbard, Hoffer & McNurney, Ed. Mossler, Nathan Wade. Furniture dealers: J. W. Heaton, D. L. Heritage, James Powers. Hotels: Shipman House, Valley House. Livery stables: John Shipman, Winfield Jackson, Geo. Davie, Hiatt Bros. Saddlery and harnesses: Barney Brosius, Thomas Hoover. Grain merchants: Peter Welborn & Son, Wilkinson, Peden & Co. Lawyers: L. P. Newby, C. M. Butler, J. Lee Furgason, Milton S. Reddick. Physicians: Dr. J. M. Whitesell (retired), W. B. McGavrin, H. V. Winston, H. M. Crouse, W. M. Ewing, Wilson Hobbs, O. W. Hobbs, O. E. Holloway, A. W. Green, Smith Holloway (retired), Dr. Harrington,

D. A. Cole. Dentists: T. P. Wagoner, M. H. Chappell, Wm. Murray.

The First National Bank of Knightstown was organized April 25, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000. The first officers were Robert Woods, President; C. D. Morgan, Cashier; W. P. Hill, Assistant Cashier. The same still continues in office. The original Directors were: Robert Woods, C. S. Hubbard, John T. White, Thomas E. Hill, John H. Bales and U. L. Risk. On the 14th of January, 1879, the capital was reduced to \$50,000, which is the present capital. The surplus fund is \$50,000, and the amount of undivided profits on hand, \$22,938. The bank is one of the most substantial financial institutions of Eastern Indiana. Its present Directors are: Robert Woods, Charles Henley, W. P. Hill, Ellison Williams and C. D. Morgan.

The principal manufacturing interests of Knightstown in 1884 are represented by the following firms: Planing-mills and lumber business: Peter Watts, Joseph Pike; John W. Heaton, saw-mill; Robert Forbis, saw-mill. Foundry, James Wilkins. Pump factory: Woods & Sample. Carriage factories: Charles Davenport, A. T. Hart. Wagon manufacturers: Graf & Wallace, Woods & Sample.

Church's Premium Mills were erected by Frank Alexander, in 1863-'4, and purchased in June, 1864, by J. A. Church. The mill is run with water-power, is provided with good machinery, and has a capacity of about 100 barrels per day. Mr. Church deals both by wholesale and retail in flour, grain, etc.

Grant City Tile Works.—These works were established in 1879 by a Mr. Hackett, who sold out to the present proprietors, Edwards & Saint. They make drain tile, from three to ten inches in diameter, completing about 100 rods per day. Their products have a ready sale and the business is prosperous.

The population of Knightstown was 1,528 in 1870, and 1,670 in 1880. The town was incorporated about 1840.

LODGES.

Masonic.—Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., was granted a charter in 1844, having worked under a dispensation for two years previously. The early records having been burned, the charter members cannot be given. Dr. J. M. Whitesell, who joined the lodge prior to 1844, states that George C. McCune (the first W. M. of the lodge), Solomon McCain, George Davis, Dr. Tyler,

— Bridges, Jacob Alspaugh and two others constituted the charter members. The lodge now has 116 members. The present officers are: G. P. Graf, W. M.; James Armstrong, S. W.; O. E. Holloway, J. W.; John Weaver, Treas.; R. L. Harrison, Sec.; Benj. James, Tyler.

Knightstown Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M., was organized Feb. 5, 1856. It now has about sixty members, and the following officers: T. B. Wilkinson, H. P.; T. Fish, K.; John Powers, S.; John Weaver, T.; R. L. Harrison, Rec.

Knightstown Commandery, No. 9, K. T., was organized under the name of William Hacker Commandery, No. 9, Feb. 27, 1866, with the following officers: William Hacker, E. C.; Lewis Burk, G.; Joseph M. Whitesell, C. G.; Christian Fetta, P.; Almon Samson, S. W.; Ed. A. Jones, J. W.; Henry L. Beale, W.; Noble Butler, Rec. The name was changed to Knightstown Commandery, April 8, 1874, at the request of William Hacker. The commandery now has seventy-seven members. The present officers are: G. P. Graf, E. C.; J. M. Whitesell, G.; T. B. Wilkinson, C. G.; R. Peden, P.; C. I. Lemon, S. W.; L. P. Newby, J. W.; John Weaver, T.; C. A. Humphrey, Rec.; Madison Tyre, St. B.; Tighlman Fish, Swd. B.; J. Lee Furgason, W.; A. T. Hart, Guard.

Cryptic Council, No. 29, Royal and Select Masons, was organized May 19, 1868, with the following charter members: James Hall, H. M. Crouse, N. H. Cannaday, B. F. Reagan, J. Weaver, E. Williams and John Shipman. The council now has forty-five members. Officers for 1884: James Armstrong, I. M.; H. M. Crouse, D. I. M.; T. B. Wilkinson, P. C. W.; O. E. Holloway, C. G.; John Weaver, Treas.; C. I. Lemon, Rec.; B. James, S. and S.

Odd Fellows. — Knightstown Lodge, No. 99, I. O. O. F. A dispensation was granted Aug. 22, 1851, by G. M. Oliver Dufour to Joseph Silcox, John Dole, John S. Ballard, J. M. Vermule and George Weyer. The lodge was instituted by D. D. G. M. George Alspaugh, of No. 59, assisted by A. P. and O. C. Hackleman, N. W. Cox and others of No. 35, members from No. 59, No. 39, and No. 54, of Ohio. The first four initiates, who are still active members, were W. M. Lowry, M. F. Edwards, F. M. Lowry and Geo. S. Lowry. The lodge hall was burned and valuable records destroyed, Feb. 23, 1868. The next meeting was, nevertheless, held promptly. A new hall was built, which the lodge occupied in December, 1869. The first celebration was held June 15, 1854, and addressed by P. G. Oliver P. Morton. The next anniver-

sary celebration was held April 26, 1875, with invited lodges and encampments present. The assemblage was addressed in the M. E. church by P. G. M. Thomas Underwood, and in the banquet which followed over 1,000 persons took part. One of the first initiatives of the lodge, William R. Clond, was killed July 26, 1854, while at his post of duty as a locomotive engineer on "Old Wayne," the first engine that ran upon the Indiana Central Railroad.

The first officers of the lodge were: John S. Ballard, N. G.; John Doble, V. G.; J. Weyer, Sec.; J. M. Vermule, Treas. The lodge has prospered greatly. It now occupies a large and commodious hall, elegantly furnished, and its property is worth about \$20,000. The present membership is 117; present officers: Alonzo Howard, N. G.; W. R. Stage, V. G.; J. E. Barrett, Rec. Sec.; Gordon Ballard, Perm. Sec.; C. H. Hoffer, Treas.

Blue River Encampment, No. 48, I. O. O. F., by P. C. P. Marshall Sexton, of Rushville. The officers were: J. S. Ballard, C. P.; W. M. Lowry, H. P.; J. L. Hudelson, S. W.; O. H. Welborn, J. W.; W. P. Hill, Sec.; Levi Griffith, Treas. Of these W. M. Lowry, W. P. Hill and J. L. Hudelson are still members of the encampment. Three members of Blue River Encampment have held important positions in the grand bodies of the order. S. H. Kelsey is a Past Chief Patriarch, and is now Grand Representative of the jurisdiction of Kansas. J. T. Hedrick, P. C. P., is now Grand Representative of the jurisdiction of Nebraska. J. E. Barrett, P. C. P., is a Past Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The encampment now has a membership of about 115. Its assets are about \$4,000. The present officers are: Joseph Hubbard, C. P.; J. W. Cooper, H. P.; James Glenn, S. W.; James Steele, J. W.; J. E. Barrett, R. S.; Gordon Ballard, F. S.; N. W. Wagner, Treas.

A prosperous lodge (No. 7) of the Daughters of Rebecca was instituted in 1869.

Grand Army.—J. B. Mason Post, No. 168, G. A. R., was organized May 4, 1883, with charter members as follows: P. C., T. B. Wilkinson; S. V. C., Francis Dorey; J. V. C., Thomas Hackleman; Adj., J. Lee Furgason; Q. M., Harry Watts; Surg., H. M. Crouse; Chap., R. F. Brewington; O. D., Geo. P. Graf; O. G., Cliff Lemon; S. M., John Wyson; Q. M. S., Chas. M. Butler. The present officers are the same (re-elected). The post has thirty-two members and is growing rapidly. J. Lee Furgason attended

as delegate the Grand Encampment held at Denver, Col., in July, 1883. T. B. Wilkinson and J. L. Furgason were the delegates to the State Encampment at Indianapolis in February, 1884. The post occupies splendid quarters and is prosperous.

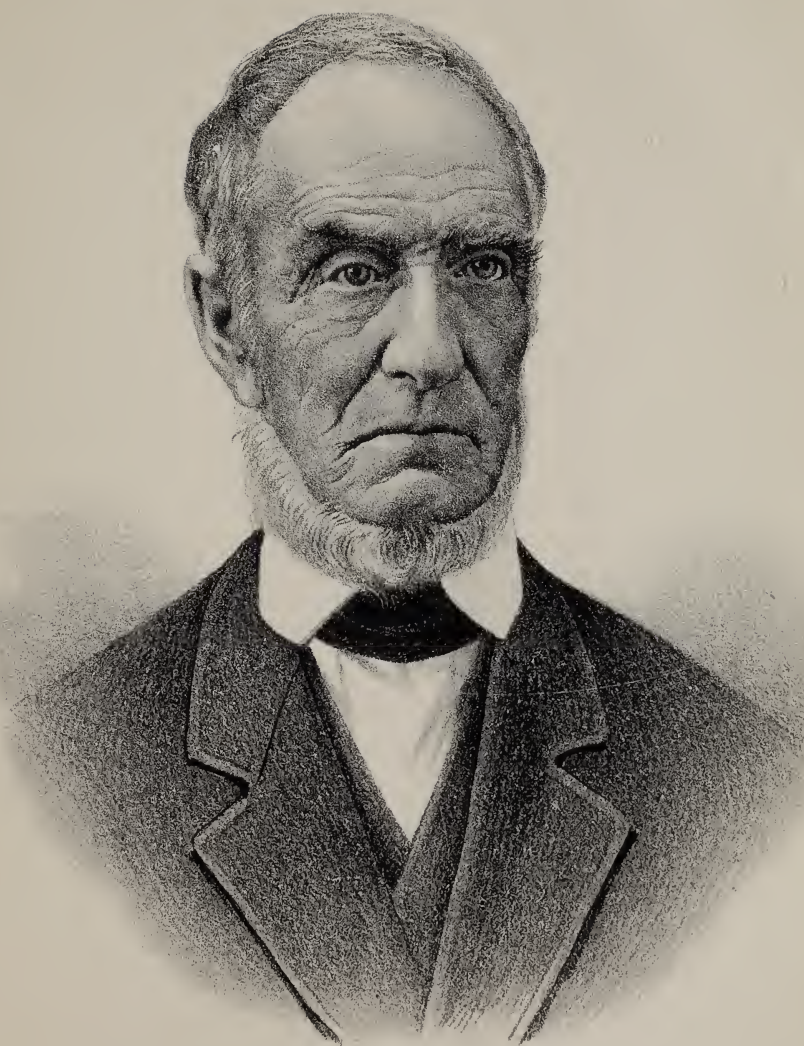
Evening Star Lodge, No. 503, I. O. O. F., was organized at Elizabeth City, Aug. 19, 1875. The charter members were: A. J. Reeves, O. S. Coon, John Miller, C. F. Bundy, Jacob Gipe, D. H. Miller, G. H. Jackson, Lewis C. Wink, Rufus A. Johnson, M. W. Brewer, Elisha Burris, A. W. Hammers and J. E. Albright. The lodge is now in good condition with twenty-five members. Present officers: Alonzo Hiatt, N. G.; R. A. Morris, V. G.; A. F. Yetter, Sec.; J. M. Jackson, Treas.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Knightstown Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal church * was organized in Knightstown in 1824, and formed a part of Rushville Circuit, which was included in the Illinois Conference. In 1832 the Indiana Conference was formed. In 1843 Indiana was divided into two conferences, and was again divided into four in 1852. Knightstown Circuit was formed in 1839, and has held its place ever since in the calendar as a regular pastoral charge.

The following ministers have served the charge, at the time of and since the organization of the church, as regular pastors, and in the following order: 1824, Thomas Rice; 1825, Stephen R. Beggs; 1826, Nehemiah B. Griffith; 1827-'28, James Havens; 1829, J. Tarkington and William Evans; 1830, A. Sparks and J. C. Smith; 1831, C. Bonner and C. Swank; 1832, S. Hunter and Isaac Kimbel; 1833, I. N. Ellsbury and David Stiver; 1834, Joseph Carter and an assistant; 1835, Robert Burns and T. Gunn; 1836, F. C. Holliday and J. F. Truslow; 1837, J. F. Truslow and Joseph Hariman; 1838, William Hibbin and James Hill; 1839, J. B. Birt and — Kelley; 1840, L. W. Berry; 1841, G. W. Bowers and D. F. Stright; 1842, George Havens and G. McLaughlin; 1843, John S. Donaldson; 1844, Hezekiah Smith; 1845, John B. Birt; 1846, H. H. Calvert; 1847, Milton Mahin; 1848, Orville P. Boyden; 1849, Daniel Demott, three months; L. Hancock, three months, and James Scott, six months; 1850, Abraham Koonts; 1851, V. M. Beamer and William H. Metts; 1852, S. T. Stout and

* From the Church Annual, published in 1881.



Joseph Griffin

A. S. Kinnan; 1853, J. C. Robbins; 1854, W. F. Wheeler; 1855, Thomas Stabler; 1856, Milton Mahin (conference changed during this year from fall to spring); 1857, Milton Mahin and O. P. Boyden; 1858, M. P. Armstrong; 1859-'60, Abijah Marine; 1861, L. Dale, three months; M. Mahin, nine months; 1862-'63, N. H. Phillips; 1864-'65, Nelson Gillam; 1866, M. Mahin; 1867-'68, H. J. Meek; 1869, T. Stahler; 1870-'71, R. D. Spellman; 1872-'73, J. V. R. Miller; 1874-'75, E. F. Hasty; 1876-'78, H. A. Buchtel; 1879, N. Gillam; 1880-'1, N. H. Phillips; 1882-'4, J. C. Murray.

Among the early members of the Knightstown church was Reuben White, Class-leader for many years; Joseph and Samuel Barrett and Daniel Frailey, local preachers; Thomas Miller, Allen Jones, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Cary, E. K. Hart, John Lowry, M. F. Edwards and Levi Griffith. The first church building was erected in 1837, on the lot where Heller's stable now is. The present house was built in 1855-'56. Present value of church property, including Raysville church and Knightstown parsonage, \$8,000. Membership, including Raysville, about 325; Sabbath-school scholars, 390.

Knightstown Presbyterian Church. — The congregation now known as the Knightstown Presbyterian Church was organized in 1832, as Bethel Church. Concerning this the church records say: "A number of individuals, who had formerly been members of the Presbyterian church, having met, according to previous appointment, at the house of John Bell, in West Liberty (one mile southwest from Knightstown), on the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two. The Rev. David Monfort was present, by request, for the purpose of moderating the meeting, and to organize a Presbyterian church. After prayer by the moderator, the following persons presented certificates of former membership, viz.: John Bell and Sarah his wife, with their son John M. and daughters Margaret and Rebecca; William McCutchan and his wife Margaret, with their sons James and Samuel and daughters Rebecca and Isabella, who came from the church of Bethel, Augusta Co., Va.; also Rachel H. McCutchan, from the church of Tinkling Spring, same county and State; and from the church of Lewisville, Ind., Harvey Bell and wife Nancy; David Byers and wife Elizabeth; William Edmondson and wife Mary. Of these but two are living—Harvey and Rebecca Bell. The first Ruling Elders chosen were William Edmondson, David Byers and Harvey Bell.

In 1635 the name was changed from Bethel to Knightstown, it having been decided to erect a place of worship at the latter place. The first house of worship was a frame building, and the second also. The latter was built in 1840. The present house is a beautiful and commodious brick building, erected at a cost of about \$10,000. The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of this church was celebrated Dec. 24, 1882, on which occasion the pastor delivered a historical sermon, from which we make the following extracts:

"The ministers of the gospel associated with this religious history, including both pastors and stated supplies, number twelve, of whom five have been pastors. Of Ruling Elders there are nineteen, whose names are: Harvey Bell, William Edmondson, David Byers, James M. Campbell, William M. Tate, Solomon McCain, John Abernathy, G. W. Riddell, S. D. Smiley, W. T. Hatch, E. Raymond, Joel B. Low, Chas. D. Campbell, Reuben Peden, W. P. Hill, John Morris, Dr. M. M. Wishard, T. C. Woodward, W. M. Edwards. Of Deacons there are fifteen, whose names are: John Alexander, Chas. D. Campbell, Samuel McCutchan, Sydney Muzzy, James Hall, John Byers, W. P. Hill, Joseph C. Campbell, William M. Byers, John Cameron, James A. Hall, John Weaver, Joshua I. Morris, W. M. Edwards, Lee A. Furgason. There have been added to the church by certificate 275; there have been added to the church by examination, 424; total, 699. During the first three years the church had only occasional preaching, by Revs. David Monfort, Thomas Barr, William Sickles and J. McKennan. The first pastor, Rev. D. V. Smock, was installed Nov. 17, 1836, and served six years. Rev. John Dale next acted as supply for six months, and was succeeded by Rev. John Dale, pastor, 1845-'50; Rev. David Stevenson, supply, 1850-'51; Rev. David Monfort, Jr., pastor, 1853-'57; Rev. Chas. Axtell, pastor, 1860-'64; Rev. R. B. Abbott, supply, 1864-'66; Rev. L. B. Shryock, pastor, 1867-'71; Rev. G. G. Mitchell, pastor, 1871-'76; Rev. D. A. Tawney, Rev. A. C. Wilson, supplies; Rev. W. A. Hutchison, pastor, 1878-'82, and Rev. Mr. Bartlett, present pastor.

Baptists.—The Baptists organized and built a church north of Knightstown as early as 1826. Early preachers were Jacob Parkhurst, who lived near by and was the main-stay of the church, Wilson Thompson and others. The present Baptist organization is small, has a small frame church and holds services once a month.

Catholic.—The following sketch is taken from a "History of the Catholic Church of the Diocese of Vincennes:"

"The Rev. Daniel Maloney, residing at Indianapolis in 1857, was the first priest, it appears, who administered to the spiritual wants of Catholics at Knightstown. After him the Rev. Aug. Bessonies also paid occasional visits. After that it was attended regularly by the following priests, residing at Cambridge City, Wayne County: Rev. Joseph O'Reilly, Rev. Vincent de Vilas, Rev. H. Alerding and the Rev. J. B. Kelly. After that Knightstown was attended from Indianapolis by the following priests: Rev. Francis Mousset, Rev. J. L. Brassart and the Rev. Franciscan Fathers. When, in November, 1881, Rev. John Ryves became pastor of New Castle, Knightstown was attended by him on two Sundays of each month.

The present church was built in 1872, and blessed by the Rev. Henry Peters, on the 13th day of October, and placed under the patronage of St. Rose. Rev. P. R. Fitzpatrick preached the sermon. In 1881 the Rev. P. Victor, O. S. F., built an addition of two rooms for the accommodation of the visiting priests. The church has no debts."

Christian.—The Knightstown Christian church was organized Feb. 3, 1868, by Elder W. F. Sloan, with about thirty-five members. The first church officers were: Jesse Reeves, Elder; Madison Hinchman, Wm. Addison, Daniel White and Jabez Reeves, Deacons; Jabez Reeves, Clerk and Treasurer. The church was built in 1870, at a cost of about \$7,000. It was blown down by a cyclone June 14, 1882, but was rebuilt during the same year. The congregation now numbers about sixty members. The number of pastors has been many.

Knightstown Meeting.—The Knightstown Friends' meeting was organized in the fall of 1873, with about twenty-five members, who met at the call of Dr. Wilson Hobbs at his office, and there organized. At first they had no meeting-house and no minister. In 1874 David Douglas, from Maine, settled here, and under his efficient work a meeting-house was undertaken and erected in 1876, at a cost of \$3,500. It is of brick, 40 x 60 feet. The meeting there asked and received recognition from the Spiceland, and was duly constituted a preparative meeting. The membership was then seventy; it is now 125. The following ministers have labored here: Henry A. Merrill, Sarah P. Morrison, Seth Reece and wife, and Amos Kenworthy, who is still here.

Raysville Methodist Episcopal Church.—This congregation was formed from a portion of the Knightstown church about 1866, at

which time a house of worship was erected. Among the early members were: Joseph Harris, Thomas Hatfield, Peter Reddick, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Brando. Raysville is under the Knights-town pastorate.

Raysville Meeting.—The Friends' church in Raysville was established about 1845 and a house of worship built at the same time. Early and prominent members were Richard J. Hubbard, Samuel Pritchard, Amos Kenworthy, Samuel White and John T. White. About 150 members now belong to this organization. The present ministers are: C. S. Hubbard, Edmund Littlewood and Chas. W. Pritchard. A large and flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained.

Elm Grove Meeting, of the Friends, was organized about 1835. It is among the smallest of the Friends meetings in the county. The house of worship is probably worth about \$600. The membership is small.

Elizabeth City M. E. Church.—This church was organized by Samuel Carr at his own house about 1840. Among the earliest members were Carr, Wm. White, Wm. Overman, Lewis Morris, Timothy Craft and others with their wives. Worship was held at Mr. Carr's house and at an old log school-house until about 1854 when a church was erected. The present church was built in 1876 at a cost of \$1,200. The present membership is about forty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

John H. Bales was born in North Carolina, Aug. 16, 1810, the only son of Jesse and Ann (Hoskins) Bales, natives of North Carolina, of English descent. His grandfather, Joseph Hoskins, witnessed the battle between Lord Cornwallis and General Greene, the battle being fought on his farm, only a few steps from the house. Marks of the battle are still to be seen on the old farm. His father was born Feb. 14, 1788, and died July, 1811. In 1826 John H. and his mother came to Henry County, Ind., where she died at the age of eighty-six years. In the fall of 1826 Mr. Bales went to work in a saddler's shop in Milton, serving an apprenticeship of three and a half years. In the fall of 1830 he opened a shop of his own in Knightstown and made the first saddle in the county. He carried on this shop twelve or fifteen years. In 1841 he began farming and now owns 270 acres of land. Feb. 2, 1832, he was married to Ann, daughter of Isaac and Ann Has-

Handwritten notes:
 This is Joseph Hoskins in Rush BK that was wrong

kett, of North Carolina. She was born April 2, 1810, and died in August, 1880. They had a family of six children—Oliver, Superintendent of White's Institute, Wabash County, Ind.; Melissa A., wife of Owen S. Hill; Mary, wife of John T. Charles; Louisa, wife of Edward Taylor, Superintendent of Vincennes public schools; Samira and Jesse. Politically Mr. Bales is a member of the National Greenback party and is a strong prohibitionist. In his early life he was deprived of the benefit of the public schools, but having a desire for an education, he devoted his leisure time to study and acquired a fair knowledge of general subjects.

J. F. Bell was born in Virginia in 1831, a son of H. Bell, of Knightstown. He received a common-school education and then went into a shop to learn the trade of a tinsmith. He followed that and the hardware business till 1871 when he moved to his present home and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was Postmaster of Knightstown ten years. He was married in 1851 to Angeline, daughter of John Pride, a native of Indiana. They have no children. Politically Mr. Bell is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William Call, a son of Jacob Call, was born in Decatur County, Ind., Dec. 15, 1839, of Dutch descent. His mother died in 1840 and his father was killed by a falling tree in 1843. He was reared by Robert Scott, of Knightstown, and passed his youth on a farm, receiving a common-school education. He has made farming his life work and now owns 115 acres of fine land, also paying special attention to stock-raising. He was married Oct. 29, 1862, to Ellen, daughter of James Tinney, of Virginia. They have five children—Hattie, Clarence, James, Emma and Eddie. Politically Mr. Call is a Democrat.

Waitsell M. Cary, founder of Knightstown, was born in Pennsylvania, March 2, 1786, a son of Abram and Mary Cary, the former of French and Welsh and the latter of English descent. His father was an early settler of Cincinnati, Ohio, and served as the first Sheriff of Hamilton County. He afterward moved to Springfield, where he died in 1816. The early life of our subject was spent in the vicinity of Cincinnati and Springfield, Ohio. During the war of 1812 he served as a teamster. In 1823 he entered a quarter-section of land in Henry County, Ind., and in 1825 moved with his family to it. In 1827 when the National road was surveyed it was run through his land. Soon after a town was laid

out and surveyed by Thomas R. Stanford and named Knightstown in honor of the Government surveyor, Mr. Knight. As soon as the lots were surveyed Mr. Cary built a frame house, on the north side of Clay street, between Washington and Adams streets, and soon after opened a hotel and hatter's shop. He afterward erected a hotel building on the corner of Washington and Clay streets, which he carried on a number of years, at the same time superintending his farm. The latter part of his life he devoted exclusively to farming. He was married in Ohio to Nancy Rock, who was of Irish parentage. They had seven children—Abram; Martha, deceased, wife of Jesse Hinshaw; Mary, widow of Asa Heaton; Elinor, wife of Dr. J. M. Whitesell; Phoebe, wife of Robert Hudelson; Rose A., wife of Morris F. Edwards, and Caroline, deceased, wife of David Macy. Mrs. Cary died in 1856, and Mr. Cary afterward married Elizabeth Elder. For many years prior to his death Mr. Cary was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in Knightstown in June, 1863.

Milton H. Chappell, D. D. S., dentist, Knightstown, Ind., was born near Liberty, Union Co., Ind., Aug. 23, 1841. He is the youngest and only son living of Reuben and Mary A. (Johnson) Chappell, early settlers of Union County. They subsequently moved to Wayne County, where the mother died in 1849, and the father in 1882. Milton H. received his early education in the common schools, and completed it at Oakland Institute of Raysville, Ind., a school under the control of the Society of Friends, of which his parents, himself and family are members. After leaving school he began the study of dentistry with Dr. J. W. Jay, now of Richmond, and remained with him two years. He began practice in Greensboro, Aug. 20, 1860, remaining there eleven months. From there he went to New Castle, but six months later returned to Greensboro and remained till October, 1865, when he located in Knightstown, and now occupies the spacious rooms where he first opened his office. He has built up a large practice, and an extensive reputation. He is the inventor of a number of instruments and appliances bearing his name, and now manufactured by a firm in Philadelphia, and sold all over the world where American dentistry is known. The degree of "Doctor of Dental Surgery" (D. D. S.) was conferred upon him by the Ohio Dental College of Cincinnati, years ago, after coming up to the requirements of its faculty. He has been honored with being Secretary

and then President of the Eastern Indiana Dental Society, member Mississippi Valley Dental Association of Cincinnati, member of State Dental Society, and when the dental law of Indiana was passed, in 1879, he was selected as one of the members of the Board of Examiners under the law, and has been twice re-elected, and has served as its Secretary and Treasurer ever since, or for five years. He is a member of the American Dental Association and a member of the National Board of Examiners, and for the year 1884 President of the Indiana State Dental Association. In the organization of the Indiana Dental College of Indianapolis, 1879, he was elected Vice-President, and selected as one of its Professors, and filled the chair of Clinical Dentistry, Oral Surgery, Oral Deformities and Pathology and Therapeutics two terms, until the close of the session of March, 1884, lecturing each week during the sessions. His essays on various professional subjects are to be found in the dental journals and the published proceedings of the State Society. At present he is engaged in writing a text-book, Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, for the use of dental students, preparatory and in college. Dr. Chappell was married in 1871 to Miss Carrie C. Mong, daughter of R. H. Mong, of Muncie, Ind. They have four children living and one deceased. The Doctor lives in a beautiful residence on East Main street, which he built with modern conveniences in 1873, handsomely furnished, and presents every appearance of a prosperous, happy home. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, a Free-Soil Equal Suffrage Republican and a Prohibitionist, and active in all the moral enterprises of the town. The Doctor on being asked why he remains in Knightstown, he replied: "Family ties are very strong." His father, who recently died, lived here, and he was very much attached to him, also a widowed sister with a family of five small children requiring his attention, the excellent schools, good society to raise a family, and a healthy location, with a large number of friends, and life here is as desirable as elsewhere, having traveled East, West, North and South, finds no place better.

Eli Charles was born near Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 26, 1823, a son of John and Elvira (Peacock) Charles, natives of North Carolina, who came to Indiana in 1809. His father died in 1826, and his mother in 1827. They had a family of eight children; five of whom are living. *Eli Charles* was reared by his grandfather, Samuel Charles, remaining with him till twenty-one years of age. In 1844 he came to Henry County and worked at

house-painting in Knightstown a number of years. He was married in 1849 to Eliza T. Newby, who died in 1870, leaving three children. In 1874 he married Mary J., daughter of Henry and Harriet Shinn, and widow of R. D. Maxwell. She has two sons—Henry M. and Charles M. Mrs. Charles owns the farm of forty acres where they reside. Mr. Charles was elected Assessor of Knightstown, and served ten or twelve years. In 1881 he was elected Assessor of Wayne Township for a period of four years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1848. In religious faith he was reared a Friend, but is very liberal in his views; has not been a member of any religious organization since 1850.

John T. Charles is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born Feb. 9, 1832, a son of Samuel and Eunice S. Charles, natives of North Carolina. His paternal grandparents came to Indiana in 1809, and his maternal grandparents in 1816, and located in Wayne County. In 1834 the family moved to Knightstown, where, for many years Samuel Charles engaged in the manufacture of chairs and worked at the painter's trade. He died in 1848, leaving a widow and three children—Oliver, Minnie and John T. The mother is still living, and is in the seventy-sixth year of her age. She has nobly performed her part in the rearing and caring for her children. John T. Charles has lived in Knightstown since two years of age, and was educated in the city schools. He began his mercantile career as clerk in the store of A. B. Fithian, remaining with him two years. He then, in 1859, engaged in business for himself, and has, by diligence and honest integrity, become well established, having a good trade and the confidence of his customers. Mr. Charles was married in 1869 to Mary, daughter of John H. Bales, a lady of culture, and a leading spirit in many humanitarian movements, and a member of one of the most influential families of the county. They have one daughter—Cora. Mr. Charles is a member of Lodge No. 99, I. O. O. F. He has served as a member of the City Board.

John V. Cooke, merchant, Knightstown, was born in Fayette County, Ind., July 25, 1830, a son of George K. and Sarah (Hampton) Cooke, his father a native of Virginia, born in 1792, and his mother a native of Charleston, S. C., born in 1794. His parents were married in New Orleans and soon after moved to Kentucky. In the fall of 1826 they came to Indiana and settled in Fayette County, on Williams Creek. They subsequently moved to Wabash County, Ind., where they spent the remainder of their days.

They had a family of five sons and five daughters; but three of their children are living. John V. was a boy when his parents moved to Wabash County. His education was received in the common school and finished at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., spending two years at the latter institution. After leaving school he began clerking for Isaac Bedsarel, of La Gro, Ind., one of the first merchants of the State, and remained with him five years. He then went to California and engaged in gold mining. Returning to his home in Wabash County, he clerked in a dry-goods house for a time and then traveled for a clock company two years. For four or five years he was engaged in the wholesale notion business in company with John D. Evans & Co., and after this partnership was dissolved he invested his money in land in Hancock and Montgomery counties. He now owns one store in Carthage, a grocery and drug store, which are carried on by partners, while he for the past five years has been traveling for a firm in Covington, Ky. Mr. Cooke was married in 1857 to Amanda A. Hale, daughter of Mathew Hale, of Wabash County, Ind. They have two daughters—Nellie and Millie. Mr. Cooke is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, and Knightstown Chapter, No. 33.

Henry M. Crouse, M. D., is a native of Knox County, Ohio, born July 25, 1830, a son of George and Lydia (Melcher) Crouse, natives of Virginia. His father is still living in Ohio. His mother is deceased. He received his early education in the district school, afterward attending the academy and Kenyon College. He left college when in his senior year and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. W. Russell, an eminent physician of Knox County, Ohio. He subsequently entered Cleveland Medical College, where he graduated in 1855. That same spring he located in Knightstown and is now one of the leading physicians of the county. He is a hard student and thoroughly understands his profession. In the late war he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry as Assistant Surgeon. Six months later he was promoted to Surgeon and served till ill-health compelled him to resign. He was at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Perryville and Stone River. Dr. Crouse is a member of the State and county medical societies. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has passed all the chairs in the Knightstown lodge. He has served efficiently on the School Board and in other of the city offices. He was married in 1857 to Helen M., daughter of Robert and Hannah Woods, of Knightstown. They have one son—Colman F., now of San Francisco, Cal.

L. S. Dille is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born July 14, 1812, a son of Absalom and Thirza Dille, his father a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent, and his mother a native of New York. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving under General Harrison, and was present at the siege of Fort Meigs. He died in 1816, in Ohio. L. S. was reared by his grandfather, Caleb Dille, remaining with him till seventeen years of age, receiving a fair education for that day. In 1826 they came to Wayne Township, Henry County, Ind., where his grandfather died at an advanced age. He split rails at 25 cents a hundred and thus earned the money with which he bought his first forty acres of land. Afterward worked one year for \$50 and bought forty acres more. It was in the dense forest, but he went bravely to work and in a few years had converted it into a good farm. He has steadily accumulated property till he now owns 320 acres of fine land, all well improved. Nov. 23, 1823, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Mary Fort. They have had a family of eight children, but four are living—Mary L., Malinda E., Luthur S., Jr., and Margaret A. The deceased are—Thirza, Harvey, Verlin and Josephine. Mr. Dille has been Treasurer of the Knightstown and Warrington Turnpike a number of years. Politically he is a Republican and a strong believer in the doctrine of the final holiness and happiness of all mankind.

Squire Dillee is a native of Monroe County, Ohio, born Dec. 18, 1827, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Dillee, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Virginia, and a grandson of Caleb Dillee. When he was three months old his parents came to Indiana and settled on Montgomery Creek, where his mother died, and his father afterward went to Fortville and lived with his daughter till his death in 1875, aged eighty-four years. Our subject was reared a farmer, a vocation he has always pursued. He now owns a little farm of twenty-five acres. He was married in 1849 to Margaret, daughter of George Creath. They have two children—Mary J. and Clara. Politically Mr. Dillee is a Republican. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and the following June was discharged on account of disability. In September, 1864, he was drafted and assigned to Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Smithfield and at Goldsboro joined General Sherman and was with him till the close of the war.

Isaac C. Dovey, dealer in wall-paper, window-shades, paints, oils, etc., Knightstown, Ind., is a native of England, born in Staffordshire March 29, 1833. When fourteen years of age he came with his parents, William and Eleanor Dovey, to the United States and settled in Wellsville, Ohio. About 1841 he went to Three Rivers, Mich., and was employed as traveling salesman for Shaler, Becker & White, of the Lockport Paper Mills. He remained with them six years. He then went south and worked for a firm in Murfreesboro, Tenn., till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he came North, and in 1862 located in Knightstown, and in 1863 established his present business, in partnership with his brother. In 1880 he bought his brother's interest in the business. He has a good trade, and is one of the most substantial citizens of the city. Mr. Dovey was married in 1858 to Kate Scenell, of New York City. She died in 1871, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters. Mr. Dovey is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is an active worker in the Episcopal church.

E. E. Elliott was born in Henry County, Ind., Nov. 20, 1853, a son of Richard P. and Martha Elliott, natives of Indiana, his father of Scotch descent. His parents were early settlers of Henry County. His father died in 1873. His mother is living in Wayne Township. He received a good education, and when twenty years of age began clerking in a drug store, where he remained three years. Since then he has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising, at which he had been very successful. He was married Oct. 24, 1879, to Alice A., daughter of Eli and Jennie Hodson. They have two children—Raymond and Ada. Politically Mr. Elliott is a Republican. p. 816

Thomas Frederick, farmer and stock-raiser, Wayne Township, is a native of Snyder County, Pa., born Jan. 3, 1831, a son of Christian and Ann (Yetter) Frederick. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Henry County, Ind. His mother died in 1852 and his father in 1872. They had a family of seven children, all living. Thomas Frederick learned the brickmaker's trade and worked at it ten years. He then bought the farm where he now resides. He has 280 acres of land, lying on the Knightstown and Warrenton Pike. He was at one time engaged extensively in buying and shipping hard-wood lumber to Eastern cities. He was in meager circumstances when he commenced life, but has been successful and now owns a good property. He was married Oct.

15, 1874, to Jane Dill, of Cass County, Ind., daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Wiley) Dill. They have two children—William Penn and Nellie. Mr. Frederick is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., at Knightstown, Ind.

Freeman Fort was born in Henry County, Ind., December, 1827, a son of Joseph and Mary Fort, natives of Virginia, who moved to Ohio in an early day, and in 1825 to Indiana and settled near Knightstown, where they died when Freeman was about sixteen years of age. Our subject's early life was one of hard work and poor pay, often receiving but 25 cents a day for his labor. He has been industrious and now owns between 500 and 600 acres of land, well improved, with good farm buildings. He was married in 1848 to Sarah, daughter of Edmund and Mary Lewis. They have a family of five children—Oscar, Almira, Lowrey, George W. and Henry M. Politically Mr. Fort is a member of the National Greenback party.

Milton Fort is a native of Wayne Township, born Dec. 25, 1835, a son of Benjamin and Alsie (Clark) Fort, his father a native of Virginia, born June 28, 1803, and his mother of Ohio. Benjamin Fort came to Indiana with his father, James Fort, when eighteen years of age. He was a farmer the greater part of his life, but in later years retired and moved to Knightstown, where he died in 1883. His wife died in 1840 and he married again. He had a family of eleven children. Milton remained with his father till his marriage and then began farming for himself. He subsequently moved to Knightstown and carried on a livery stable four years. In 1870 he moved to the farm where he now resides, which contains eighty acres of the choicest second bottom land. He has been raising the sacred cattle (Zebu), and sold a pair to the city of Richmond, Ind., for its public park. Mr. Fort was married in 1857 to Mary R., daughter of John N. and Hannah Robinson, of Ohio, who came to Indiana in 1840. They have three children—Oliver P., Bennie L. and Willard M.

J. C. Hardin was born in North Carolina in March, 1835, a son of David and Elizabeth Hardin, natives of the same State. He remained with his parents till seventeen years of age, and then lived with an uncle two years. In 1854 he came to Indiana and worked by the month four or five years, when by his economy and perseverance he had saved enough money to buy some land, and began farming for himself. He now owns 228 acres of fine land, and devotes his entire attention to his farm, also making stock-

raising a prominent part of his business. He was married Nov. 30, 1859, to Ann Hiatt, who was born April 14, 1840, a daughter of James and Betty Hiatt, natives of Ohio, but early settlers of Henry County, where the father died in 1841, aged forty-one years, and the mother in 1848, aged forty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin have two children—I. Edwin and Horace L. They are members of the Society of Orthodox Friends. Politically he is a Republican and cast his first vote for President for John C. Fremont.

Moses Heller is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born July 1, 1829. He was educated in his native country and when twelve years of age began to learn the tailor's trade of his father. When twenty years of age he came to the United States in company with a younger sister, who has since died. They landed in New York and proceeded from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained till 1852, working at \$8 a month. In April, 1852, he came to Knightstown and opened a clothing store. He came here an entire stranger but applied himself to business and his trade steadily increased, making it necessary to enlarge his stock from time to time. He continued in business till August, 1873, when he retired and is now living a quiet life in Knightstown. He was married in January, 1857, to Barbara Weil, daughter of Myer and Jennetta Weil. She is a native of Germany, coming to America with her parents when seven years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Heller have been born four children—Sally, wife of Emile Kahn, of New Castle, Ind.; Ettie (deceased); Myer and William Herbert. Mr. Heller is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, Lodge No. 99, and Encampment No. 48. He has served several years acceptably as Councilman of the city of Knightstown.

Rev. Horace N. Herrick, B. D., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Knightstown, Ind., was born in Allen County, Ind., June 17, 1846, a son of William R. and Ruth (Williams) Herrick, natives of New York, now of Fort Wayne, Ind. He was reared on a farm, attending the district schools, and subsequently attended Fort Wayne College. His father being in moderate circumstances he was obliged to rely on himself and when fifteen years of age began working at the carpenter's trade, to defray the expenses of his education. When sixteen years of age he began teaching school, which was better suited to his tastes. He subsequently attended Asbury University two terms, and in 1868 was licensed to preach, and admitted to the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He preached eight years,

having in that time five different charges, viz.: Alexandria, one year; New Comer, three years; North Muncie, one year; Ridgeville, two years; Hartford City, one year. In the spring of 1876 he took a supernumerary relation to the conference, and moved to Evanston, Ill., where he took a full course in the Northwestern University and in the Garrett Biblical Institute, graduating from both institutions in the spring of 1881. He then returned to the conference and was appointed to the church in Winchester, Ind., remaining there three years, when he was sent to his present charge in Knightstown. His church here has a membership of over 350. June 28, 1868, Mr. Herrick was married to Mary E. Erick, daughter of Samuel Erick, of Allen County, Ind. They have two children—Bessie R. and William V.

Wilson Hobbs, M. D., was born in Salem, Ind., Aug. 21, 1823. His parents were among the early settlers of Southern Indiana, from North Carolina. In 1829 his mother died, and July 3, 1833, his father died, leaving a family of six children dependent on the charity of the world. When he was fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the saddle and harness maker's trade, but on account of the man's cruelty, his guardian took him away after a year's service and sent him to live with his uncle, Elisha Hobbs, near Carthage, Ind., till another place could be found for him. He remained there till November, 1841, working at such odd jobs as he could find, and then made an arrangement with the Superintendent of the Friends' boarding-school at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, to split wood for the Dutch oven connected with the school, out of school hours and during vacations, to pay his expenses at the school one year. In the fall of 1842 he began teaching school and continued till his health failed and he was obliged to seek other employment. In 1848 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Williamson, of Harveysburg, Ohio, still teaching, however, to meet his expenses. In 1850, with his wife and two children, he went to the Shawnee mission in what is now the State of Kansas, to take charge of the mission school, and there among the Shawnee Indians he began the practice of medicine, remaining till October, 1852. During the winter of 1852-'53 he took his first course of lectures at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and was graduated by the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the spring of 1869. In April, 1853, he located at Annapolis, Ind., and began the practice of medicine, remaining there till after the breaking out of the Rebellion. Sept. 4, 1862, he was commissioned



Jason Williams

Surgeon of the Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, organized at Terre Haute, and went immediately to the defense of Cincinnati against Kirby Smith. All his military service was at the front, the most of the time detached as brigade, division or corps Surgeon. He was in the Army of the Cumberland till the capture of Atlanta, and then went with Sherman to the sea, and through the campaign of the Carolinas. He was mustered out in June, 1865, and in July located and resumed his profession at Carthage, Ind., remaining there till his removal to Knightstown, June, 1873. Dr. Hobbs is a member of the Henry County, Union District, Indiana State, and American medical societies. He was president of the State Association in 1874, and a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876. He was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Indiana, and is now a member of the examining board of Fort Wayne Medical College. Many of his papers can be found among the published transactions of the Indiana State Association, as well as in many of the leading medical journals of the country. Of late he has devoted his time largely to the matter of legal medicine and expert testimony, and to that his pen has been chiefly directed. Before the war he was School Examiner of Parke County, Ind., several years, and for the past four years he has been President of the School Board of Knightstown. Dr. Hobbs was married Oct. 12, 1846, to Zalinda L. Williams, a daughter of Achilles Williams, *Beale* at that time Treasurer of Wayne County, Ind. They have had a family of five sons and two daughters, all living save one son, Robert W., who died at Canon City, Col., in 1879, aged twenty-two years.

Dr. O. E. Holloway, M. D., is a son of E. B. Holloway, now retired and living in Indianapolis. He was born in Richmond in 1856. His early education was received at Anderson, Ind., his later at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., now known as Depauw University. He began the study of medicine with Dr. G. C. Smythe, of Greencastle, Ind., in 1876, and graduated in 1880 from the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis. He began his practice in Rush County, with Dr. Dillon, but in the fall of 1881 came to Knightstown where he is building up a good practice. Although young in the profession his ability and skill is recognized and he has the prospect of a brilliant future.

Charles S. Hubbard was born in Milton, Wayne County, Ind., Sept. 1, 1829, the second of twelve children of Richard and Sarah

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(Swain) Hubbard. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Henry County, and located on a farm a mile and a half from Knightstown. He was born without a right hand, yet, in spite of this disadvantage he was able to plow, chop wood, and do almost all kinds of work. He acquired a fair education and when sixteen years of age began teaching school, receiving \$10 a month and boarding himself. He taught and attended school alternately till the summer of 1847, when the Friends' boarding school now Earlham College, was opened and he entered that institution. He attended three terms, and while there his father went to Raysville, and engaged in the mercantile business. Charles continued to teach some time but subsequently joined his father, and after clerking for him three years was admitted as a partner with a third interest. A year later his father sold his interest and he and his brother-in-law, Dr. Cochran, became equal partners, but after another year Charles S. became sole proprietor. His business continued prosperous, and in 1862 he retired from active life. After a year of idleness he opened a dry-goods store in Knightstown, in partnership with Timothy Harrison, of Richmond. They did a large and successful business for several years. In 1864 he was elected one of the three Trustees of the Soldiers', Seamen's and Orphans' Home, a State institution established that year near Knightstown. This position he held four years. In 1868 he was appointed one of the managers of Earlham College. An endowment fund being needed he canvassed many of the States in its interest and secured by his efforts \$53,000 as a permanent fund. This was placed under the control of a board of five trustees, of which he has since been a member. In 1866 Mr. Hubbard was made a Director of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, and served several years. He was for a number of years one of the Directors of the First National Bank, Knightstown. In 1876 he was elected to represent Henry County in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1878. While a member of that body he took a great interest in providing an institution for imbecile and feeble-minded children of the State of Indiana. By great effort he succeeded in procuring the passage of a bill locating such an institution in connection with the Orphans' Home, near Knightstown. In State and local church and Sunday-school work he has long been an active worker. He has been a life-long member of the Society of Friends, and for a number of years has been a minister of the church. He was married in November, 1854, to Mar-

tha White, daughter of Toms and Millicent White, of Washington County, Ind. They have five children, a son and four daughters.

Daniel C. Jackson, Knightstown, Ind., is a native of Spiceland Township, Henry Co., Ind., born May 14, 1824, a son of Daniel and Prudence Jackson, natives of North Carolina. In 1812 Daniel Jackson came with his family to Indiana and settled on the land where the town of Milton, Wayne County, is now located. In 1818 he came to Henry County and squatted on land in the western part of Spiceland Township, and when the land came into the market he bought 380 acres, 240 acres being unimproved. He was a man of determined will, great force of character, prompt and active in all business transactions. He was widely known and universally respected. He served on the first grand jury impaneled in Henry County. The first election was held at his house which was the voting place for three years. He engaged for a time in buying hogs, which he butchered and took to New Orleans on a flatboat. While on one of these trips he was taken with yellow fever and died in October, 1823. His wife, who was born in 1776, lived till 1869, being at her death ninety-three years and three months old. They had a family of eleven children, all of whom lived till maturity. Daniel C. Jackson was reared on the farm entered by his father. Being deprived of a father's care his educational advantages were limited. He and his brother were assisted by a neighbor, who paid their subscription at the district school, and they husked corn for him in return. Being the youngest of the family he remained on the old homestead, having twenty acres of land as his share. He has been industrious and energetic and has accumulated property, adding to his inheritance till he now owns 307 acres of improved land. He has been one of the most successful stock-raisers in the county. In 1883 he moved to Knightstown, where he built a large two-story brick residence with all modern improvements. Mr. Jackson was married in August, 1851, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Elisha and Ann Scovell. They have four sons—Winfield E., Emery M., Charles R. and Nelson H. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the Christian church.

John Judge, a prominent farmer of Wayne Township, is a native of Knox County, Ohio, born Sept. 23, 1825, a son of John and Mary (Drake) Judge. When about fourteen years of age he came with his parents to Henry County, Ind., and settled in Greensboro Township, and six years later moved to Iowa, where they both died. They had a family of ten children; three are de-

ceased. John Judge was the second son, and his parents being in meager circumstances he was obliged early in life to assist in the maintenance of the family. He received but a limited education. When twenty years of age he bought his time of his parents and began life for himself. He bought a piece of land in the woods, in Harrison Township. He improved the land and lived on it six years, when he traded it for Western land and bought a farm in Greensboro Township. In 1874 he bought the farm where he now resides, which is known as the Billy Foutz farm. His buildings are all first class. His residence is a large two-story frame, with all modern improvements. He owns 525 acres of land, 330 acres where he lives and about 200 in Greensboro Township. He was married in 1846 to Sarah, daughter of William Jones. They had a family of eight children four of whom are living. Mrs. Judge died in 1864 and Mr. Judge afterward married Nancy Muterspaugh.

J. P. Julian, M. D., son of Emsley and Mary Julian, was born in Henry County, Ind., Oct. 5, 1854. He lived in Cadiz till 1861, when his father was elected County Treasurer and removed to New Castle, remaining there four years. He received a good education in the common schools and afterward attended Spiceland Academy. He subsequently taught school four or five years, and in 1878 began the study of medicine with Dr. Hasty, of Indianapolis. In 1879 he entered the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, and graduated in March, 1881. He began the practice of his profession in Middletown, but in 1882 removed to Elizabeth City, where he is building up a good practice.

Edmund Lewis was born on the farm he now owns Dec. 5, 1823, a son of Edmund and Mary Lewis, his father a native of Virginia. In 1818 emigrated to Dayton, Ohio, and in 1821 to Henry County, Ind. He and his wife were the first settlers of Wayne Township; he was here at the land sale. The Indians camped on his farm for several years, and frequently visited his house. Our subject's grandfather, Alexander McNight, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war under General Washington. Edmund Lewis received his education in the log cabin subscription schools. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 256 acres. He has paid considerable attention to stock-raising, owning a fine herd of cattle. He was married in 1853 to Louisa, daughter of Bartholomew and Leah Fort. They had five children—Maurice S., Rosa B. (wife of James Roof), Walter B., Flora

A. (wife of Charles Addison), and Harry D. Mrs. Lewis died May 13, 1871, aged thirty-eight years. Jan. 19, 1884, Mr. Lewis was married to Amanda, daughter of Jacob Brooks. Politically he is a Democrat.

Washington Lewis, one of the most prominent farmers of Wayne Township, was born in Montgomery County, May 2, 1822, a son of Edmund and Mary (McNight) Lewis. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Henry County, Ind., where he was reared and educated. In 1844 he took a trip to Missouri, returning the following year. He was married in 1845 to Eliza, daughter of William and Elizabeth Albright. They have one son—William Edmund. Soon after his marriage Mr. Lewis settled on the farm where he now lives. It contains 109 acres of choice land and is well improved. His farm buildings are comfortable and commodious. His residence is a neat, two-story frame, surrounded with beautiful shrubbery and shade trees. He also owns fifty-five acres of land in Hancock County. Mr. Lewis is one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the township. He is a member of Charlottesville Lodge, No. 252, F. & A. M. His son is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16.

James Mills is a native of Wales, born in April, 1840. He came to the United States when a mere lad and was reared in Columbus, Ohio, receiving his education in that city. When eighteen years of age he went to Granger's Commercial College and took a full course. After his graduation he was employed as bookkeeper for J. D. Osborn & Co. eighteen months. He then went South, but on the breaking out of the civil war returned to Columbus and was employed as chief clerk for George McDonald until 1862, when he enlisted in the Ninety-fifth Ohio as a private. Soon after he was detailed Secretary for Colonel W. S. McMillan, and shortly after as Clerk on General Nelson's staff, serving in that capacity till discharged on account of ill health. Returning to Columbus he was employed in the general freight office till his old employer, General McDonald, reorganized his business, when he was again employed by him as clerk and bookkeeper. In January, 1864, he was offered the position of chief clerk in the general freight department of the——— at Indianapolis, which he accepted. A year later he accepted the agency of the Cincinnati, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad at Knightstown, a position he held fifteen years. He then embarked in the boot and shoe business, in which he continued three years, when he sold out and bought

the retail grocery which he still owns. Mr. Mills was married in 1862 to Elizabeth A. Jones, of Columbus, Ohio. He is a member of the Odd Fellows order; was initiated in 1862, in Capital Lodge, Columbus. He is a member of the City Council of Knightstown.

Samuel H. McGuffin, a representative of one of the oldest families in the county, was born Feb. 18, 1847. He was the fourth of nine children of James H. and Rhoda (Goble) McGuffin. His father was born in Virginia, Aug. 29, 1811, and when a young man came to Henry County and located in Knightstown where he worked at the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trades several years. He then lived on the Goble farm six years, and subsequently moved to the farm now owned by Samuel H. His wife died in 1856. He now makes his home with our subject on the old homestead. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity many years. Samuel H. McGuffin received a common-school education. He was reared to the life of a farmer and has always followed that vocation; has 120 acres of the finest bottom lands, situated on Blue River and on the Knightstown and Greensboro pike. He was married in 1876 to Mattie, daughter of J. N. Robinson. They have three children—Emma O., Zola L. and May E.

James H. McKillip, M. D., was born March 7, 1852, a son of James T. and Malinda McKillip, natives of North Carolina, of Irish descent. In 1867 his parents moved to Indiana and settled in Henry County, where his father died in 1876 aged fifty-one years. While in North Carolina he held the office of Sheriff twenty years. James H. received a fair education, and when fourteen years of age began the study of medicine with Dr. N. H. Kennedy, of Knightstown, and remained with him four years. He then began the practice of his profession and has become well known in the county, holding a high position in the medical brotherhood. He was married June 19, 1873, to Ada I., daughter of Levi C. and Ruth A. Jackson. They have two children—Lucy A. and an infant. Politically Dr. McKillip is a Democrat.

John Morris, a prominent farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, April 18, 1824, a son of Lewis and Rebecca (Hoskinson) Morris, his father a native of Maryland and his mother of Virginia. His parents were married in Virginia, and afterward moved to Ohio, and from there to Henry County, Ind., in the spring of 1833. They settled on a farm north of Knightstown, where they lived the remainder of their lives. They had a family of nine children, but three of whom are living. John

Morris was reared on a farm in Henry County, and on reaching manhood engaged in agriculture and stock-raising on his own account. He is one of the most successful stock-raisers in the county. He owns a fine farm of 210 acres, on which he lived forty years, but in 1874 moved to the farm in Wayne Township, where he now lives, somewhat retired. His homestead contains fifty-five acres of choice land, and his residence is a fine two-story frame building. Mr. Morris was married in 1845 to Hannah, daughter of Elisha Scovell, of Henry County. They have had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are members of the Presbyterian church.

Robert I. Morrison was born in Salem, Washington Co., Ind., Nov. 3, 1835. His father, John I. Morrison, was a native of Pennsylvania, his mother of North Carolina. In 1865 J. I. Morrison was elected State Treasurer, and moved to Indianapolis. He served but one term, and afterward engaged in the wholesale grocery business, a member of the firm of Wiles, Bro. & Co. In 1873 he moved to Knightstown, where he died July 17, 1882. He was a prominent educator of the State from 1840 to 1843, being Professor of Languages in the State University, and President of its Board of Trustees for many years after. Coming to Knightstown he served as School Trustee, and superintended the building of the fine school-house there. Robert I. Morrison was reared in Salem. He graduated at the State University, Bloomington, in 1855. Soon after his graduation, in 1856, he was employed as civil engineer on the Government surveys in Minnesota, where he had a contract for sub-division of six townships, which he successfully performed. In 1857, during the Indian troubles, all surveying had to be abandoned. In 1858 he was appointed clerk in the General Land Office at Washington. In April, 1861, on the call for 75,000 men, he enlisted for three months, and was in the first company mustered into the service, viz., National Rifles, Washington, D. C., the company being formed of clerks in the different Government departments. They served on the Potomac and about Harper's Ferry; and July 15, 1861, were mustered out and reinstated in their previous positions. Mr. Morrison served in the Land Office till 1864. When his father assumed the duties of State Treasurer, Feb. 10, 1865, he was appointed cashier and book-keeper. He filled the position two years under his father and four years under General Nathan Kimball. In 1871 he retired from the Treasurer's office, and resumed civil engineering; was em-

ployed in Indianapolis till 1873, when he served as U. S. Inspector on Wabash River improvement. He made a map of the river from Vincennes to its mouth, and included in his surveys the Ohio up to Evansville. In 1876 he was employed in the construction of a dam at New Harmony. The contractors having abandoned it in November, on account of the disastrous floods of that year, he hired laborers and successfully completed it in the midst of winter. It was inspected and received by Major W. E. Merrill and Jared A. Smith, U. S. Engineers, on Jan. 22, 1877. In 1878 he was appointed County Surveyor by the Commissioners of Henry County, to fill the vacancy caused by S. C. Cowgill's failure to qualify, and in 1880 and 1882 was elected to the same position, his term expiring November, 1884.

Edward G. Mostler, boot and shoe manufacturer, Knightstown, Ind., is a native of Pennsylvania, born Aug. 20, 1830. He was reared and educated in his native State, and when nineteen years of age began working at the shoemaker's trade. In 1852 he came West and located at Huntsville, Madison Co., Ind., remaining there till 1860. He afterward moved to Pendleton and then to Stockwell, Ind., and in 1865 came to Knightstown. He was employed by Murray & Burt, as foreman of their manufactory, till 1873, when he commenced business on his own account. He thoroughly understands every detail of his business, and by giving it his personal attention has been successful. His gentlemanly deportment and affable manners have won him many friends. In 1879 he was elected City Treasurer, and has since held the office by re-election. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity twelve years, and is one of the oldest Odd Fellows of the county. He was married in 1856 to Mary R. Maul, of Huntsville, Ind. They have a family of four sons and two daughters. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

L. P. Newby, attorney at law, Knightstown, is one of the most promising young members of the bar of Henry County. He is a native of this county, born in Franklin Township, April 9, 1856, a son of Jacob N. Newby. He was reared in Greensboro, residing there till 1872, when his parents moved to Knightstown. He graduated from the Knightstown Academy in 1877, and subsequently taught school several terms, two years of the time in the academy. He studied law at intervals with C. M. Butler and J. Lee Furgason, till the fall of 1877, when he was admitted to the bar, and in 1880 was admitted to practice in the Supreme

Court. The same year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit. Soon after his nomination he was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy of C. M. Butler, and thus served nearly two terms. At present he is City Attorney for Knightstown. He was married in 1876 to Elizabeth Breckenridge.

Nathan Overman is a native of North Carolina, born near Elizabeth City, Nov. 8, 1830, the only son of Robert and Fanny (Roper) Overman, natives of North Carolina. In 1832 his parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., and entered land on Six-Mile Creek, near Elizabeth City, which his father laid out. His mother died in 1865, and his father subsequently married Isabel Cameron, of Knightstown, and moved to Elizabeth City, where he died in 1873. Nathan remained with his parents till manhood, and in 1861 was married to Elizabeth V. Wales, a native of North Carolina, who came with her parents to Indiana when she was nine years of age. After his marriage he settled on some wild land in the woods, which he improved and made one of the finest farms in the county. He has a fine farm of 146 acres in Greensboro Township, and the farm of twenty-nine acres in Wayne Township, where he resides. His farm buildings are commodious and comfortable, and his residence is a neat two-story frame building with all modern improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Overman have five children—Reuben E., M——, wife of E. T. Park, a druggist of Mound City, Kas.; Marion, wife of Benton Byrket, of Elizabeth City; Easter L., who was born on Easter Sunday, and George M. Mr. Overman is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M.; Chapter No. 33, R. A. M., and Cryptic Council, No. 29, R. & S. M. His daughter Easter is a member of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 54. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Reuben E. Overman, dealer in pianos, organs and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, etc., is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Aug. 16, 1852, a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Wales) Overman, natives of North Carolina. His mother came to Henry County in 1828, and his father in 1831. Reuben E. attended the district schools when a child, and completed his education at the Spiceland Academy. In 1873 he engaged in the mercantile business in Cleveland, which he followed three years. He then followed agricultural pursuits four years, and in 1881 established his present business on South Jefferson street, Knights-

town. He was married in 1873 to Leeanna, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Ashburgh, of Hancock County, Ind. They have three children—Adolphus L., Lillian A. and Perna G. Mr. Overman is a member of Lodge No. 99, I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. William Paxton was born in Preble County, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1831, a son of Dr. James and Polly Paxton. In 1839 his parents moved to Rush County, Ind., and settled on the line of Henry County, and in 1845 moved to Greensboro in Henry County. His father was a physician and also a preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist connection. He finally gave up his practice and gave his whole attention to the ministry. He was a radical reformer and took an active part in the anti-slavery agitation. In later life he bought a home in Marion, Ind., and retired. He died in May, 1859, aged forty-nine years. William Paxton received a good education and when sixteen years of age began teaching school. He taught seven terms and then turned his attention to farming for about twenty-five years. In 1865 he moved to Grant County, Ind., and while there was licensed to preach and was subsequently ordained an Elder in the Wesleyan Methodist connection. In 1882 he came to Henry County and located in Maple Valley, where he has a fine farm of 156 acres on sections 6 and 7. He is still a member of the Indiana Annual Conference and preaches as health will permit and occasion requires. William Paxton was married in 1849 to Lucinda, daughter of Jacob and Christiana (Hiatt) Burris, who came to Henry County in 1824. They were among the first pioneers in settling Wayne Township and were among the leading and most prominent citizens of the county. Mrs. Burris died in 1865, and Mr. Burris in 1879. Mrs. Paxton is an estimable lady of great firmness of character and a thorough reformer as well as her husband. Miss Laura Campbell, a promising young lady of some twenty summers, has been a member of their family some sixteen years.

Milton Peden, Knightstown, Ind., is a native of Washington County, Pa., born March 23, 1823. In 1835 his father, James Peden, removed with his family to New Paris, Preble Co., Ohio, and in November of the following year moved to Madison County, Ind. In the fall of 1842 Milton Peden came to Knightstown and worked as a farm hand for two years; then at the cabinet-maker's trade one year, and then at millwrighting with Oliver H. Armstrong till October, 1849, when under the gold excitement he went

to California and worked in the mines till September, 1851, when he returned to San Francisco, took passage on the ill-fated steamship *Carolina*, which was caught in the equinoxial storm on the 19th of September and driven ashore on the coast of Central America, in a disabled condition, from which point he traveled through the Republic of Nicaragua to Sangrean Del Nort, where he took shipping for New York and reached Knightstown, Ind., Dec. 24, 1851. He then engaged in farming for some years. In 1854 he was elected to the State Legislature and served one term. In 1860 he was elected Justice of the Peace and served till the breaking out of the Rebellion. In August, 1861, he assisted in raising Company K, Thirty-sixth Indiana volunteers, and was appointed its First Lieutenant, serving till April, 1862, when the Captain resigned and he was promoted to fill the vacancy, and served till the expiration of his term of service. In 1863 he was appointed Brigade Provost-Marshal, on the staff of General William Grose, Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps. He participated in all the great battles fought by the Army of the Cumberland, from Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, to the fall of Atlanta, September, 1864, and at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, was wounded in the right thigh and disabled for duty four months. After his return home he was elected to the Indiana State Senate from Henry County, and served in the session of 1864-'65. He then resigned his seat in the Senate, re-enlisted and was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was ordered to the Valley of Virginia and served till the close of the war; was mustered out of the service the 4th day of August, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va. He returned to Knightstown, Ind., and engaged in the stove and tinware business till June, 1882, when he was appointed special timber agent, under the General Land Office, and assigned to duty in the pineries of Northern Minnesota, to look after and protect the Government's interest therein, which position he still occupies. In July, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Mary A. Furgason, daughter of Sidney Muzzy, Esq., who died in 1875, and widow of S. W. Furgason, Esq., who died in February, 1864. She had two daughters but one of whom is now living. Mr. Peden did not remove his family to Minnesota, but still maintains his home at Knightstown, Ind.

James A. Pike, dealer in lumber, sash, doors, lath, shingles, lime, coal, cement and plaster paris, South Jefferson street, oppo-

site Valley House, Knightstown, Ind., was born in Wabash, Ind., in 1849. In 1853 his parents moved to Monroe County, Iowa. In January, 1864, his father, Jordan Pike, enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, under command of General Banks, and April 25, 1864, was killed at the battle of Red River, Ark. In 1867 his mother with her children returned to Indiana and located in Knightstown, where she died in 1873. Her four children are all living, three in Henry County and one in Huntington County, Ind. In early life Mr. Pike learned the brick and stone-mason's trade, working at it several years. June 20, 1880, he became established in his present business, where he now employs from twelve to fifteen hands, and is the leading dealer in his line in the city. He was married in 1877 to Mary E., daughter of Thomas James. They have two sons. Mr. Pike is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities.

Joseph Pritchard, Raysville, Ind., a son of Samuel and Harriet Pritchard, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 12, 1840. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and emigrated to Indiana in 1833, residing in Wayne County two years, and then removed to Henry County, where the father died May 13, 1878. His mother is still living. They endured the privations incident to pioneer life, and by their industry gained a competency and were enabled to give their children good educations. Samuel Pritchard was a prominent man in the early history of the county, and was well known throughout Eastern Indiana. Joseph Pritchard received a good business education. He is a practical farmer, and has made his knowledge the means of providing him with a good home. He owns 175 acres of fine land, well improved. April 19, 1871, he married Annie, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Binford, of Rush County, Ind. They have four children—Henry, Frank, Mary and Hattie. Politically Mr. Pritchard is a Republican. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

J. C. Ramsay is a native of Virginia, born March 12, 1828, a son of H. B. and Jane Ramsay, natives of Pennsylvania, and great-grandson of Thomas Ramsay, who came to America from Ireland in an early day, and entered a claim of 900 acres of land. Oct. 12, 1829, his father came to Indiana and settled in Wayne County, where he died in 1870, aged seventy-two years, his wife following him in twenty-nine days. J. C. Ramsay received a good education, and then began farming, at which he has been very successful, now running 240 acres of fine land. He was married June 10, 1863, to

Christina C., daughter of John and Rebecca Morris, natives of Virginia, who came to Indiana in 1856. Politically Mr. Ramsay is a Democrat.

F. J. C. Rawlins, M. D., is a son of John and Patsey Rawlins, natives of Delaware, of Welsh descent. His grandfather, Lot Rawlins, was a native of Wales, and when a young man came to America and located in Delaware. His parents moved to Scott County, Ky., in 1803. His father died March 29, 1851, and his mother, September, 1859. Dr. Rawlins was born in Scott County, Ky., July 1, 1827, and spent his early life in Georgetown, where he attended school till eighteen years of age. He began the study of medicine in 1847 with Dr. James Rawlins, and then entered Transylvania University, where he graduated in March, 1850. After graduating he began the practice of his profession in Cleveland, Ind., but a short time after removed to Knightstown, where he remained two years. He then moved to Rush County and from there to Spiceland, but subsequently located permanently at Elizabethtown, where he has built up a large practice. He was married May 12, 1852, to Mary C., daughter of Jacob and Hannah Weaver, of Welsh and German descent. They have three children—Patsey C. (wife of William Lewis), John W. and William F., now at the State University, Bloomington. John W. read medicine with his father four years, and in 1880 entered the Indiana State Medical College, from which he graduated in 1882. He is now practicing with his father. He was married Nov. 1, 1882, to Alice, daughter of B. Brown, of Cumberland County, Ill. They have one daughter—Elsie C. Dr. Rawlins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal, and his wife of the Presbyterian church.

Jesse Reeves, Knightstown, Ind., is a native of Brown County, Ohio., born Sept. 16, 1818, a son of Ila and Frankie (Stephenson) Reeves, natives of Kentucky. In 1828 his parents moved to Rush County, Ind., and settled in the woods. They cleared the land of timber and cultivated it, making a good farm and living there over forty years, when they moved to Knightstown, where the father died in 1872, and the mother in 1875. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom lived till maturity, and four of whom are living. Jesse Reeves spent his youth in assisting his father, remaining with him to manhood. His early education was limited to the subscription school, but arriving at the years of discretion he had an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and spent his leisure hours in reading such books as could be obtained. He began life

as a farmer, but subsequently engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, being associated a part of the time with T. P. Meridith. He continued in business till 1873, when he withdrew from the firm and has since lived somewhat retired. Mr. Reeves was married in October, 1840, to Sallie A., daughter of Jacob and Ann Johnson, of Rush County. They have three children—Alfred C., Frankie A. (wife of William H. Peters), and Eliza J. (wife of Edward L. Jones). Mr. and Mrs. Reeves are members of the Christian church. In politics he has always been an adherent to the Jeffersonian doctrines. In his public life he was Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, Assessor and Councilman from his ward, in each office for several years.

Albert W. Saint was born in Henry County, Ind., Aug. 24, 1838, a son of Alpheus and Irena (Hiatt) Saint, of Champaign County, Ill. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1816, locating in Wayne County, and in 1833 came to Henry County, subsequently moving to Illinois. Albert W. received a good education in the common schools, and then entered Union High School, where he took the full course. He then taught three or four years, and in August, 1861, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, as a private in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry; was afterward promoted to First Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Wildcat, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and the 100-days battle with Sherman to Atlanta. He was discharged at Indianapolis in the fall of 1864. In 1866 he was married to Emma Kern, of Greensboro. They had a family of four children; but three are living—Frederick, Grace and George. Harry is deceased. Mr. Saint moved to Nebraska, where his wife died in 1881, and he soon after returned to Indiana. In the fall of 1882 he married Lida, daughter of David and Susannah Edwards. They have one child—Edward. Politically Mr. Saint is a Republican.

Martin V. Scovell was born in Rush County, Ind., Oct. 6, 1830, son of Elisha and Anna (Ramsey) Scovell, natives of Pennsylvania. His parents moved to Indiana in 1818 and settled in Wayne County; from there moved to Rush County, and in 1831 moved to Henry County, and settled on the farm where our subject now lives. He afterward moved to a farm near Grant City, and from thence to Knightstown, where he died in 1862. There was a family of six children. Martin remained with his father until manhood. He has always followed farming and stock-raising, and is one of the

most successful men in the township. Mr. Scovell was married in 1856 to Ellen Smiley. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. He owns a fine farm of 380 acres near Grant City, where he lived till 1877, when he moved to his present home, which contains 232 acres. He has a fine two-story brick dwelling and comfortable farm buildings. Mr. Scovell has gained his property by his shrewd business ability and his economical habits, assisted by his estimable wife.

Ithamar W. Stuart, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born near Richmond, May 18, 1820. His parents, Jehu and Sarah (Cook) Stuart were natives of North Carolina, the former born Nov. 10, 1772, and the latter Dec. 12, 1772. They came to Indiana in 1814 and settled in Wayne County. In 1831 they moved to Henry County, and settled on the farm now occupied by our subject, remaining here the remainder of their lives. The father died in 1845 and the mother in 1855. Ithamar W. Stuart has lived in Henry County since he was eleven years of age, a period of fifty-three years. His early education was limited, being unable to attend even the district school more than three months in the year. He remained on the farm with his parents and after his father's death took charge of it for his mother. He now owns 215 acres of second bottom land, adjoining the city of Knightstown. His residence is a two-story brick, surrounded with shrubbery and flowers. His farm buildings are commodious and in good repair. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and hogs, disposing of the most of them on his farm. Mr. Stuart was married in 1846 to Margaret, daughter of Dayton and Barbara Holloway, of Rush County, Ind. They have had six children—Caroline M., now Mrs. Caleb Ball; Charles S., married Ella Dennis; Sarah E., now Mrs. B. L. Barrett, of Hancock County, Ind.; Laura H., now Mrs. J. B. Morrison, of Indianapolis; Horace G., married Lillie M. Bowman, died Jan. 11, 1884; Ithamar H., now attending school at Earlham College. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart are members of the Society of Friends of which he is an Elder. He has served as County Commissioner nine years and as School Trustee several years.

E. W. Swaim was born in Randolph County, N. C., May 15, 1813, a son of Michael and Susanna ^{W. W. Shaw} Swaim, natives of North Carolina, the former of German and the latter of Irish descent. In 1827 his parents moved to Richmond, Ind., and there he grew to manhood. He learned the carriage-maker's trade at which he worked

forty years. In 1837 he moved to Knightstown, and subsequently to Ogden, and in 1841 drew up the petition to have Spiceland Township organized. He became one of the first Trustees of the township and served several years. In 1865 he bought a small farm near Dunreith, but in 1878 sold it and moved to Knightstown. In April, 1882, he was elected Trustee of Wayne Township and is now serving his second term. Politically he has always been a Whig and Republican. March 3, 1836, he was married to Catherine, daughter of John Morgan. She was a native of North Carolina, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Richmond. She died in 1877, aged sixty-three years. They had a family of six children; four are living—Julia A., wife of R. B. Breckenridge; Mary E., wife of J. E. Barrett; Sarah E., wife of J. B. Antrim; M. Addie, widow of W. P. Reid.

Charles H. Thrawley, is a native of Maryland, born in Caroline County, Aug. 17, 1827, a son of James and Rebecca (Boone) Thrawley. His mother was a descendant of the Boones of Maryland, and a distant relative of Daniel Boone. His parents both died when he was quite young leaving a family of eight children. His father was a man of means but lost his property by signing notes as security. When six years of age our subject was bound out but when eighteen ran away and went to Philadelphia and remained three years. In the spring of 1849 he came to Indiana and stopped in Cambridge City for a time. He had \$50 when he came to this county. After working on a farm for some time he rented a farm and invested his money in hogs, which all died of the cholera. He then hired out to a farmer to work three years for \$1,000. By trading in the meantime he saved all his wages, and then rented a farm for three years. He afterward bought 160 acres of land in Centre Township, Rush Co., Ind., where he lived till 1875. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of cattle and hogs. He added to his land from time to time till he owned 560 acres. His residence was situated on a high ridge from which was a fine view of the surrounding country. In 1875 Mr. Thrawley came to Henry County and bought the residence of R. Barrett, on Main street, Knightstown where he has since resided. He was married in 1855 to Sarah J. Jackson. They have two children—William J. and Anna.

Harry Watts is a native of England, born Nov. 11, 1835, and when fifteen years of age he with Thomas Frisbie, a boy about the same age, came to the United States. They landed in New

York in March, 1852, and after seeking employment in different places found themselves in Philadelphia and remained there one season. He then returned to New York and worked at brick-laying till 1853 when he came to Indiana and remained three months ; then returned East, but subsequently came again to this State. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, as a private and served three years. He participated in twenty-six regular engagements and received three gun-shot wounds, still carrying one of the balls. At Champion Hills he was wounded in both legs and in the face. He was taken prisoner, but being so badly wounded the enemy did not think it worth while to carry him off, and soon after the Union forces retook the guns and drove the enemy back. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge in August, 1864. The following October he was married to Eveline, youngest daughter of William Lewis, of this township. She died in 1866 leaving one daughter—Lorena. After his marriage he located in Knightstown where he worked at his trade till he formed a partnership with Peter Watts in the manufacture of tile. In 1878 he established his present business in a small building built by H. V. Peden for a marble shop. He has been successful and has enlarged his business from time to time till he now has the largest trade in his line in the city. In the manufacture of brick and draining tile he employs fourteen men, and also has several men on the road putting on slate roofs. In 1883 B. M. Parker became associated with him the brick and tile business. In 1868 Mr. Watts married his present wife, Mary, daughter of Nathan Parker, an early settler of Rush County, Ind. They have two children—Grace and George. Mr. Watts is a member of the Odd Fellows order and of the Grand Army of the Republic, being Quartermaster of his post.

Peter Watts, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, coal, lime, etc., is a native of Lorain County, Ohio, born Dec. 5, 1838, a son of William and Mary Watts, natives of England. When he was fourteen years of age he began learning the mason's trade and worked at it several years. In the spring of 1858 he came to Knightstown and worked at his trade till 1870 when he opened a lumber yard, the first one in the town. He started on a small scale but has added to his stock from time to time till he now has a large business, the gross receipts last year being \$35,000. His location on the main line of the Chicago, Pittsburg & St. Louis Railroad gives him first-class shipping facilities. He has a large brick shop

in which he manufactures sash, doors, blinds and does a general repairing and carpentering business. He came to the county a poor man, but his energy and business integrity have made him one of the substantial business men of the place. Mr. Watts was married in June, 1866, to Sophia Roach, of Lorain County, Ohio. They have two children—William H. and Maud E. Mr. Watts is a member of Lodge No. 99, I. O. O. F.

574 *John Weaver*, dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils and chemicals, watches, clocks, jewelry and silver plated ware, Knightstown, Ind., is the eldest living son of Peter Weaver, a native of Berks County, Pa., who removed to Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, with his parents, Jacob and Catherine (Gephart) Weaver, in 1806. His maternal grandmother, Catherine Beachler, was a daughter of Jacob and Susanna Gunkul, of Pine Grove Township, Berks Co., Pa. Our subject was born near Germantown, Dec. 10, 1819. He remained on the farm till sixteen years of age, when he entered school at Germantown. About this time he became a member of the Lutheran church, and soon after entered the Lutheran College at Columbus, Ohio, remaining there a year. He then returned to Germantown and took up the study of medicine with Dr. Christopher Espech. In April, 1842, he came to Knightstown and was employed as clerk in the drug store of David A. Zeller. Mr. Zeller died before the close of the year and the following spring Mr. Weaver succeeded him in business. In 1850 he added a stock of jewelry and watches and has since carried a complete assortment of everything in his line. In 1851 Mr. Weaver joined the Masonic fraternity and is now a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16; Knightstown Chapter, No. 33; Cryptic Council, No. 29, and Knightstown Commandery, No. 9. He is Treasurer of each of the bodies, has served in that capacity for the Blue Lodge since 1851; for the chapter since 1856; for the council and commandery since organization, in 1866 and 1868, respectively. He has also served as Treasurer of the town corporation. Politically he has always been a Democrat. July 29, 1843, he was married to Elizabeth Hottle, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1826, and died at Knightstown, Sept. 30, 1864. To them were born seven children—Orange R.; Ellen W., deceased; Walter S.; Sophia L., wife of J. E. Keyes; Charles H., deceased; Frank E., and Fannie F., wife of Henry Walls. Feb. 1, 1866, Mr. Weaver was married to Mrs. Jusitta Weaver, of Ogden, Ind. Mr. Weaver being continuously in business in Knightstown since 1842 is consequently one of the oldest merchants in Henry County.

Allen S. White, dealer in groceries, queen's-ware, etc., Knightstown, Ind., is a native of Henry County, Ind., born Sept. 20, 1848. His father, John T. White, was a native of North Carolina and his mother, Hannah A. (Park) White, of Ohio. His father came to this State in an early day and settled in Raysville. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Raysville and at Earlham College. When eighteen years of age he was employed as assistant bookkeeper in the First National Bank, Knightstown, retaining the position eighteen months, when he was obliged to resign on account of failing health. He then engaged in trading in stock three years, and in 1871 went to St. Louis, Mo., and manufactured woven wire mattresses two years, and sold teas for his brother. In 1876 he returned to Knightstown and in 1879 became associated with James Mills in the grocery business. In 1881 he bought Mr. Mills's interest and subsequently bought the building on Jefferson street to which he moved his stock. He has a steadily increasing trade, having gained the confidence and esteem of the community. Mr. White was married in 1876, to Anna Rathbone, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have three children—Frederick M., Francis J. and Nellie R. Mr. White is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the Knight Templar degree. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

Joseph M. Whitesell, M. D., is one of the oldest physicians in the State of Indiana. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Alleghany County, Oct. 19, 1804, the youngest of nine children of Jacob and Catherine Whitesell, his father a native of Holland, and his mother of Pennsylvania. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving under General Washington, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, from the effects of which he died in 1809. His mother survived her husband but a few months and thus at an early age he was left to fight the battle of life alone. His early life was one of hardship, spent in working on a farm with scarcely any school advantages. He possessed an insatiable desire for an education and when seventeen years of age had acquired sufficient to enable him to enter college, working outside of school hours to defray his expenses. In 1825 he began the study of medicine with the celebrated Dr. Speer, of Pittsburg, with whom he remained studying and practicing three years. In 1829 he came to Indiana, locating in West Liberty, near the present site of Knightstown. His possessions at that time amounted to \$5.18. He loaned the \$5 to a man who never paid him and commenced

life with 18 cents. He soon gained the confidence and esteem of the people, and won friends both professionally and socially. To practice medicine at that time required strength of character and force, but the Doctor was ready for any emergency. For many years he was the only physician in this part of the county, and was called upon to endure hardships unknown at this day, often having to walk or ride many miles to visit those who required his attention. His professional life has been successful and he is now giving up the practice to younger hands. His first certificate giving him the right to practice in Indiana was granted May 7, 1832. Aug. 19, 1831, he was married to Eleanor D., daughter of Waitzell M. Cary, the founder of Knightstown. They have two sons. Dr. and Mrs. Whitesell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1840. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, but on account of physical disability was obliged to resign after a service of six months.

Ellison Williams, of the firm Williams & Carroll, dealers in dry-goods, hats, caps and carpets, Knightstown, Ind., is a native of Indiana, born in Franklin County, Jan. 28, 1825, a son of Richard and Mary (Curry) Williams, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Virginia. He was reared in Hancock County, Ind., receiving a common-school education. After attaining his majority he worked on the farm a few years and then embarked in the mercantile business, opening a general store. In 1882 the present partnership was formed. The storeroom is 20 x 115 feet in size with a large room on the side which is used for groceries. Mr. Williams was married in 1852 to Margaret M., daughter of William Oldham, of Hancock County, Ind. They have two children—Charles E., and Emma B., wife of A. E. Carroll. Mr. Williams was for ten years a Trustee of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. He is one of the Directors of the First National Bank of Knightstown. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Methodist church.

Solomon S. Wink is a prominent farmer of Wayne Township. His farm contains 215 acres of choice land, the greater part under cultivation. His residence is a two-story frame building erected in 1874. His farm buildings are large and comfortable. Mr. Wink is a native of Monroe County, Ohio, born Jan. 24, 1822, a son of John D. and Elizabeth Wink, both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1829 his parents moved to Rush County, Ind., where his

mother died. His father then returned to Ohio, but subsequently came again to Indiana and located in Wayne Township, Henry County. Solomon S. was fourteen years of age when his father came to Henry County. He spent his youth on the farm and thus early in life learned the principles of farming, and since putting them in practice for himself has been successful. He was married Dec. 28, 1848, to Sarah A., daughter of John Carr. They have two children—John M. and Lewis C. Mr. Wink is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., and Commandery No. 833, K. T. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Wink's parents came to Indiana from Kentucky in an early day and settled in New Castle. Her father afterward started for the West to buy land, and when crossing the Wabash River on horseback, was drowned. His body was recovered and buried near the river at high-water mark. Her mother afterward married again. They had a family of three children—Mary J., now Mrs. Frances Overman; Mrs. Wink, and John W. who was drowned when ten years of age in White River.

Joseph Woods, deceased, a prominent and successful business man of Knightstown, was born in Salisbury, the old county seat of Wayne County, Ind., Feb. 9, 1818, and died Sept. 24, 1880. His parents, Samuel and Mary Woods, were natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1770 and the latter in 1785. They moved to Indiana in 1812. In 1834 our subject taught school for a time near Richmond, Ind.; then he came to Knightstown and clerked in the store of his brother James. His first experience in business for himself was in Lafayette, Ind., where he had a general store for a number of years. He afterward was at Carthage and Raysville, and in 1850 he came to Knightstown and carried on an extensive mercantile business a number of years, when he retired from active life and gave his attention to his small farm just outside of the corporate limits of the town. Mr. Woods was twice married. His first wife was Minerva Sanger, to whom he was married Jan. 22, 1848. She died April 8, 1856, leaving four children—James M., Alice A., Clarence and Greely. Jan. 26, 1858, he married Elizabeth Zimmerman, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Farris and Mary Zimmerman. To them were born four children—George W., Wilbur, Eliza and Samuel. Mr. Woods was a man of decision, shrewd and sagacious in business, with a clearness of foresight possessed by few men. He was successful in his business operations and from a poor boy came to

be one of the wealthiest men in the township. He was widely known and eminently respected, and by his death the county was deprived of a good citizen and an enterprising promoter of all good works.

Robert Woods, President of the First National Bank, of Knightstown, Ind., was born in Bracken County, Ky., Dec. 26, 1806. He is the second of ten children of Jeremiah and Margaret Woods. In 1810 his parents moved to Ohio, and in 1815 to Union County, Ind., where he spent his young days and received a fair business education. He was a Whig from the start, and gave his first vote for John Q. Adams for President of the United States. On the third of January, 1828, he was married to Hannah Heaton, who lived with him until the 7th day of March, 1884, when she departed this life at the age of seventy-six years, having lived together for over fifty-six years, and having reared a family; seven children now living. In 1829 with his wife he removed to Henry County, Ind., and settled in West Liberty, a small village near where Knightstown now stands, but which has entirely disappeared, not a single house now remaining to mark the spot. Mr. Woods kept a grocery at West Liberty for a short time and soon after entered eighty acres of land, which in 1833 he sold for \$750, and in 1873 bought the same land again for \$7,500. He now owns some 1,200 acres of land in Henry County. Mr. Woods has been an active business man for nearly fifty years, at times doing a large business. For a number of years he was in business in Cincinnati in packing pork and buying and selling hogs, and was well-known at that time by all the drovers of Eastern Indiana. At the close of the war when everything depreciated in value, the loss of the firm to which he belonged was something over \$160,000; all the members of the firm either went into bankruptcy or failed to foot up their share of the loss and he had to face this indebtedness himself, which he did and finally paid every cent of the indebtedness. Since the above misfortune he has been engaged largely in raising and fattening cattle, and has fully recovered from his disaster. At this time he is President of the First National Bank of Knightstown, Ind., and is also attending actively to his farms and stock. Mr. Woods is a well-preserved man at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years, and always has been regarded as a man of remarkably good judgment, which he still maintains with almost its youthful vigor.



Henry W Jones. M.D.

APPENDIX.

The following sketches were not received by the publishers in time to appear in the chapter devoted to their township:

Lucinda Depboye, Middletown, Ind., is a native of Ohio, born near Hillsboro, Dec. 1, 1821, a daughter of Lewis and Diana (Marsh) Sommers, who were among the earliest settlers of Henry County. Her parents were married in Ohio, and in 1829 moved to Henry County and settled on a farm in Fall Creek Township, near the present site of Middletown, where the mother died Feb. 8, 1850. The father died at the residence of Mrs. Depboye, July 23, 1879. They had two children—Lucinda and Elizabeth M., the latter born Aug. 24, 1827. The family experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, the inconveniences of having few church and school privileges. Their children received only a common-school education, their attendance being limited to the winter months. Lucinda Sommers was married Sept. 17, 1840, to Joseph Depboye, a native of New Market, Rockingham Co., Va., born Oct. 30, 1816. His parents were Abraham and Rosanna (Goodyear) Depboye. He was reared a farmer and always followed that vocation. To Mr. and Mrs. Depboye were born five children—Emma E., born Aug. 16, 1841, married Robert Carter, Feb. 15, 1858; Margaret G., born Sept. 23, 1843, died March 10, 1853; Arbena R., born Sept. 28, 1845, married Abraham Hopper, Jan. 1, 1865; Lewis S., born Oct. 28, 1849, died in infancy; Annie, born June 16, 1851, married James H. Welsh, March 16, 1871. May 3, 1864, they moved to Middletown where Mr. Depboye died Aug. 17, 1868. Mrs. Depboye is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Depboye was a member of no religious organization, but always gave his influence to the side of morality and business integrity. Before the war he was a Know-nothing, but since the war affiliated with the Democratic party.

Henry Warren Jones, M. D., was born near Pleasant Hill, Miami Co., Ohio, Feb. 23, 1845, the eldest son of Samuel B. and Rhoda (Coate) Jones, natives of the same county, his father born Dec.

13, 1820, and his mother, Dec. 25, 1825. His paternal grandfather, Philander Jones, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 21, 1795, a son of Wallace and Rachel (Patty) Jones, also natives of South Carolina and early settlers of Miami County, Ohio. His paternal grandmother, Naomi (Tucker) Jones, was born in Tennessee, Feb. 12, 1799, a daughter of Abraham and Mary Tucker. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Coate, was born in South Carolina, July 8, 1799, a son of Henry and Mary Coate and grandson of Marmaduke and Mary (Hasket) Coate. His maternal grandmother, Mary (Miles) Coate, was a descendant of the royal family of England. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the Friends' boarding school. When twenty-eight years of age he began reading medicine with Dr. Thomas E. Teague, of Miami County, and subsequently attended the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, graduating in the spring of 1875. He located in Charlottesville, Ind., the following summer and continued his practice there till the spring of 1878, when he removed to Spice-land and formed a partnership with Dr. John Hunt. May 10, 1879, Dr. Hunt withdrew and Dr. Jones has since practiced alone. He has built up a fine practice, having the confidence and esteem of the entire community and standing high in the estimation of his brother physicians. Dr. Jones was married Dec. 9, 1876, to Carrie Thornburg, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Thornburg, of Charlottesville, Ind. They have two children. Dr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Society of Friends. Politically he is a Republican.

John Wesley Miller, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Middletown, Ind., is a son of Isaac and Mary (Witter) Miller, the former a native of Rockingham County, Va., born in 1782, and the latter a native of Schuylkill County, Pa., born in 1792. His ancestors came to the United States from Germany about 1680 or 1700. His parents moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, in early life and were there married in 1812. In 1829 they moved to Cambridge City, Ind., and settled on a farm, where the father died in 1862 and the mother in 1863. They had a family of ten children—Samuel, Susan Shideler, Elizabeth Shideler (deceased), Isaac (an attorney of Paris, Ill.), Abraham (of Crawfordsville, Ind.), Sarah Barnes, Aaron B., George W. (of Indianapolis), Catharine White (deceased) and John Wesley. Our subject was born near Cambridge City, April 27, 1832, and remained on his father's farm till seventeen years of age. He then worked four years at the

blacksmith's trade in Cambridge City, Dublin and Fairview, and subsequently taught school and attended Asbury (now De Pauw) University, where he took a partial course, including the English branches, mathematics, chemistry, philosophy and theology. In 1855 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and has filled appointments as follows: Anderson Circuit, South Whitley, Pierceton, Akron, Monroeville, Leo, Angola, Leesburg, Osceola, Oregon, Bristol, Jerome, New Waverly, Montpelier, Warren, Perryburg, Williamsburg and Middletown. He was married June 26, 1858, in Wesley Chapel, Summit Co., Ohio, by Rev. S. Heard, to Rebecca N. Tousley. To them were born five children—Brittannia Arabelle, Lilly Lauretta, Mary Alice, George Wilberforce, and an infant daughter, all deceased save Mary Alice, who is attending De Pauw University. Mrs. Miller died, and April 8, 1872, Mr. Miller was married to Esther A. Tousley, of Akron, Ohio, by Rev. W. W. Ramsey. They have two children—John Earnest and Susan Grace. Politically Mr. Miller is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Good Templar fraternities and has held the office of King in Masonic chapter.

John W. Moore, M. D., Mechanicsburg, was born in Blue River Township, Oct. 29, 1848, a son of Philip and Elizabeth Moore, a sketch of whom will be found in the chapter devoted to Blue River Township. His early life was spent on the farm. He received a good common-school education and then began the study of medicine with Dr. John Needham, of New Castle. He graduated from the Physio-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1875. He practiced six years in New Castle, and in 1879 moved to Mechanicsburg where he now has a good practice. He is a member of the First District Physio-Medical Association of Indiana and has been President of the Association three years. Dr. Moore was married May 29, 1869, to Nancy E. Keesling. To them have been born three children; but two are living—Neva I. and Genevieve. Dr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Christian church. He was a member of the Town Board of New Castle three years.

Joseph Showalter, postoffice Mechanicsburg, is a son of Abraham and Frances (McCormick) Showalter; his father born within thirteen miles of Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1778, and his mother, April 5, 1785. Abraham Showalter went to Virginia in 1781 and was there married in 1801. He was a soldier six months in the

war of 1812. In 1828 he moved with his family to Wayne County, Ind., and six years later, in 1834, moved to Fall Creek Township, Henry County. The mother died Aug. 15, 1866, aged eighty-one years, four months and ten days. The father died in Harrison Township, Feb. 8, 1869, aged ninety years, six months and seven days. They had a family of fourteen children; thirteen lived till man and womanhood—Polly, born May 8, 1802; Nancy, March 23, 1804; Elizabeth, Aug. 9, 1805; William, Dec. 28, 1806; Julia, March 19, 1808; John, Jan. 6, 1811; Barbara, Feb. 18, 1813; Neomia, April 10, 1814; Anderson, April 13, 1817; Catherine, March 5, 1819; Samuel, Oct. 27, 1821; Henry, Feb. 21, 1824; Joseph, April 17, 1826; Francis J., May 22, 1828. Joseph was born in Franklin County, Va., and was a mere child when his parents moved to Indiana. He received a common-school education and since reaching manhood has devoted his attention to farming. He was married Aug. 22, 1844, to Sarah Riley, from whom he was divorced. June 6, 1857, he married Sarah Nelson. He has three children—Mary F., born June 17, 1858, married Isaac Myer, March 25, 1877; Wilson H., born Oct. 10, 1861, married Elizabeth Zyrkle, June 7, 1884; Minnie, born Oct. 18, 1863, married Charles Keesling, Feb. 21, 1884. Politically Mr. Showalter is a Democrat. He has been a prominent man in the township and has served in many official relations. He has been a member of the Christian church twenty-five years and of the Masonic fraternity twenty years.

Nathan H. Starr, farmer, postoffice Middletown, is a son of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Starr. His father was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1795, and his mother near Wilmington, Del., in 1797. They were married in Delaware in 1818, and in 1825 moved to Wayne County, Ind. The father died in Richmond, May 1, 1855, and the mother, July 10, 1884. They had a family of ten children, six of whom are living—William C. and James M., of Richmond; Hannah A., of Liberty, Dak.; Nathan H.; Joseph W., of Steele City, Neb., and Benjamin, of Richmond. John, Samuel, Mary and Lydia are deceased. Nathan H. Starr was born in Richmond, Dec. 29, 1835. His education was limited, and when twenty-one years of age he began to learn the trade of a machinist with Gaar, Scott & Co., of Richmond. He remained with them eight years and then bought wood for the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad three years. He then bought a farm near Middletown, where he has since resided. He was married Sept. 1,

1862, to Clara Gustin, of Chesterfield, Ind. They have had three children—Benjamin, born Sept. 7, 1869, died May 6, 1872; Amos C., born July 13, 1872; Margaret C., born Sept. 30, 1877. Mr. Starr is a member of the Society of Friends. He takes an active interest in politics, casting his suffrage with the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Webb Lodge, No. 27.

Nelson Wischart, farmer, Fall Creek Township, postoffice Mechanicsburg, is a native of this township, a son of James and Sarah Wischart, natives of Virginia. They subsequently moved to Ohio, and later to Fall Creek Township, Henry Co., Ind., where the father died. The mother is still living in Middletown. They were among the earliest settlers of the township. Of their ten children but four are living. Our subject was reared on a farm. His educational advantages were limited to the district schools, when his services were not required on the farm. He was married in Hancock County, Ind., to Nancy McCarty. To them have been born eight children; but six are living—Sarah Jane, Benjamin F., John J., Laura, Luella, and Charity E. Mr. and Mrs. Wischart are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Daniel Waltz, a prominent and successful farmer of Blue River Township, was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., Dec. 7, 1817. He is the youngest of nine children, five boys and four girls, of Frederick and Charlotte (Dreschin) Waltz, both natives of Schuylkill County, Pa. His great-grandfather, John Randall Waltz, came from Switzerland to America in 1744 and located in Pennsylvania. Frederick Waltz and two brothers are buried in the Germantown Cemetery, Wayne County, and one brother is buried at Hagerstown, Ind. They were among the earliest settlers of the county, Frederick coming to this State in 1818 and his brother about the same time. Frederick Waltz died in 1849, aged sixty-nine years; Jacob died in 1863, aged eighty-one years; Daniel died in 1866, aged seventy-five years; Peter died in 1864, aged seventy-five years (buried at Hagerstown); another brother, John Henry, settled in Brant, Ohio, and died in 1874, aged eighty-nine years. The mother of our subject died in Germantown, aged ninety-seven years. She received a fright from robbers entering her house and the shock shortened her life. Her friends had every reason to hope that she would reach the age of 100 years. Daniel Waltz was a year old when his parents moved to Wayne County. He was reared and educated in the county, attending school in the

old log school-house with a puncheon floor and seats and the wide fire-place. When about twenty years of age he began learning the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship with his brother Jacob who was a skillful workman in wood. He showed such aptitude for the business that he was soon able to command good wages. He followed his trade twenty years and became one of the most prominent contractors of Wayne and Henry counties, building some of their finest residences and barns. In 1848 he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising and settled in Henry County. He cleared a farm of 280 acres, doing the entire work on 130 acres himself. His farm is located on the waters of Flatrock Creek and is the choicest land in the county. His residence is a large two-story frame building, surrounded with beautiful shade and ornamental trees. His farm buildings are commodious and comfortable. He is a thrifty and energetic farmer and has been rewarded with success. He has been one of the most extensive hog raisers in the township. He is an enterprising man and is not content to settle down in the old rut of his father's. He has introduced a new and fine variety of wheat in the county and also the "Welcome oats," a variety that sells for \$10 a bushel. The soil of Henry County seems specially adapted to this variety. He started in life in meager circumstances and has gained his property by his own energy. He is a plain, unassuming man, quiet and temperate in his habits and mild in his manners. He was born a Democrat and has always adhered to the party. He has been a member of the Lutheran church since eighteen years of age, his wife being a member of the same church. Mr. Waltz was married April 11, 1844, to Mary Fouts, of Liberty Township. They have a family of six children—Jefferson, Lewis, Francena (wife of Robert Manifold), Eli, Louisa J. and Aaron. All save one of their children are married, and they have twenty grandchildren.

Alfred L. Waltz &

dl. 6. 1946 m Emma Leakey & 3181867
da. J. Ephraim.

Fisher - Stombaugh Gen. 1950 -
Florence Hepp Petersen, 854 15th St., Boulder, Colo.

has much data on Henry Co. families.

3 Revolutionary war soldiers data given

Pa. Arch. Ser. 5, Vol. 6, pps 143-389-390-391-397-398-430-
Jacob Stombaugh prt. under Capt. Wm Strain - 1780-1781, 431

Peter " " " " " " " " " " " "

Philip " 6 ent. " " " " " " " " " "

During colonial days Cumberland Co. Pa.
bordered on Frederick Co. Md. Not until 1784
was Franklin Co. cut from Cumberland. -

While 1776 Washington Co. Md. was created
from Frederick Co. Md.

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